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A Classification of Place Names

GEORGE R. STEWART

In writings on place names various categories of names are generally assumed, e.g., descriptive names, incident names, etc. This present study attempts to set forth the matter systematically, and thus to present, with an attempt at consistency and completeness, the classes into which place names may be divided according to their manner of origin, which is in general the matter of primary interest and importance to the onomatologist.

The classification might also be said to be with respect to the means or mechanisms by which places are named. These means or mechanisms have, furthermore, a relationship to the psychological processes (i.e., the motives) of the original namers in distinguishing one place from another by various methods, but any adequate study of the psychological processes of naming would have to be conducted at a much deeper level than is here proposed.

In brief, however, we may attempt to distinguish between mechanism and motive in naming. . . . All naming of places stems from one basic motive, that is, the desire to identify a place and thus distinguish it from others. In order to do so, the namer makes use of one of several different mechanisms, e.g., description. (A desire to describe can scarcely be called his motive, unless the namer happens to be a self-conscious artist.) At the same time, however, other motives may be present in his mind, even consciously. He may be thinking, for instance, "I want to distinguish this place, and have some fun too." In such a case we may say that humor is a secondary motive, as it often is. But by setting up a category of humorous names we would only be heading for confusion. We should have to go on to establish such categories as patriotic names, obscene names, sentimental names, *ad infinitum*.

Nevertheless, two of the common classes of names (commemorative and euphemistic) seem to require for their definition some consideration of the secondary motive.

The essential field of the onomatologist seems, however, to be the mechanisms of naming, rather than the motivations of the namers, except in so far as the former at times reflect the latter. Study of names will probably progress better if this distinction is kept clear. Humor, for instance, cannot be called a mechanism of naming in the same way that description is. In fact, most of our humorous namings will be found to use a descriptive mechanism, that is, they name the place by means of one of its characteristics that seems ridiculous, as when an out-of-the-way community is called Seldom Seen.

Since almost any conceivable stimulus, conscious or unconscious, may be working on the namer at the time of naming, a study of the motivations of naming would scarcely be able to stop short of a whole treatise on human psychology. On the other hand, the mechanisms of naming are comparatively few, and at the same time yield a useful classification of the names themselves.

Nine classes of names are here postulated, viz., 1) Descriptive names, 2) Possessive names, 3) Incident names, 4) Commemorative names, 5) Euphemistic names, 6) Manufactured names, 7) Shift names, 8) Folk etymologies, 9) Mistake names. In addition it is recognized that border-line cases may occur.

I have some confidence that this classification is practical and is as nearly all-inclusive as can be expected. I worked it out some years ago, and have tested it pretty thoroughly since that time.

1) Descriptive names. A descriptive name is one that originates from some permanent or semi-permanent quality of the place itself. The practical test of a descriptive name may be said to be that a traveler coming to the place of naming should be able to recognize the reason for the naming.

The majority of descriptive names perpetuate a quality of the place that can be appreciated by one of the senses, most commonly sight. Hearing, smell, and other senses may serve. More intellectualized or fanciful descriptions are possible, as in Pliocene Ridge, and Matrimony Creek—so named because it was hard to get out of.

It should be remembered that description may apply only to the particular place picked upon by the namer. Thus Roaring Creek may roar only at one point in its whole twenty-mile course. Streams, in particular, are very likely to be named by their characteristics at one point, that is, at the place where the first trail

crossed them. Obviously, a stream is usually named before anyone has a chance to explore all along it and decide upon what would be the best descriptive name for the whole.

Actual *false description* is rare. Most of its examples would be better classified under euphemistic names. Others are to be explained as incident names, that is, the original namers observed the place under unusual circumstances and their name perpetuates these circumstances, and does not describe the ordinary nature of the place.

Negative description is also so rare as to be of little importance, but may be found in such a name as Nowood River.

Since descriptive names constitute a very large class, a breakdown into the three chief sub-divisions is offered.

1a) *Pure description.* This specifies a quality genuinely and inalienably connected with the thing named, e.g., Black Butte, Long Island, Crescent Lake, Granite Mountain, Roaring Run, Echo Rock, Stinking Spring, Bayport, Horse Heaven.

1b) *Associative description.* This specifies a trait rather loosely connected with the thing named. It might be said not so much to describe the thing itself as to identify it by means of something associated with it. Thus a stream may be identified merely by the fact that certain plants or trees happen to be growing near-by (Pine Creek, Onion Creek). It may be called Boundary Creek, because it happens to run close to some boundary. Or it may be identified by some work of man (Mill Creek, Bridge Creek). Being less a part of the thing itself, these names are also less likely to be permanently appropriate. Mill Creek will become a misnomer if the mill falls into decay and disappears. Although there would be grounds for setting up associative names as a separate class, such names are usually considered descriptive, and I think that they are better made a sub-division.

1c) *Relative description.* This specifies a relationship of the place to something else, e.g., Fourth Crossing, Lake Superior. Here also may be included *compass-point names* (North River, South Island), and *mile-post names* (Ten Mile Creek). Although, in a sense, relative description may be said not to describe at all, yet it cannot be surely distinguished from other descriptive names. In fact, rather few descriptions can be called absolute. Thus there is no absolute standard of bigness, and Big River may get its name only because

it happens to be bigger than the streams near it. Many *counterpart names* display this tendency toward relative description. Thus Red Butte may scarcely be red in any absolute sense, but may be called so because it is relatively red as compared with near-by Black Butte.

2) POSSESSIVE NAMES. Many names have been applied because of the feeling that some person or group of persons owned that particular place. The ownership, of course, need not have been legal, because the mere residence of a squatter would supply an equally good title for this end. In fact, the "ownership" might rest upon mere right of discovery. In English, these names are generally marked, in their original forms, by the use of the possessive case.

These names resemble associative-descriptive names so closely that they could well be classified with them on purely theoretical grounds. For practical purposes, however, they seem to be better distinguished.

Three sub-divisions are of value.

2a) *Personal names.* These are very common, and most parts of the habitable world are studded with such names as Culp's Hill, and Smith Creek.

2b) *Ethnic names.* These names merely do for a group what the personal names do for an individual, e.g., Mohawk River, Chinese Camp, American Fork. The term *ethnic* has not been much used by American scholars, but seems better than the more common *tribal,* which is hardly fitting for such names as Chinese and American. *Gentile* has also been used as a technical term in this sense, but it is likely to cause even more confusion.

2c) *Mythological names.* Names are sometimes given to places under the belief that they are "possessed" or haunted by some supernatural being or beings. The occurrence in Siouan place names of the element *-wacan,* meaning *spirit,* is an example.

3) INCIDENT NAMES. These identify the place by means of some incident which has occurred at or near it. As opposed to descriptive names, incident names record only a temporary characteristic or association of the place. This is a very important distinction. For instance, most *animal names* (Wolf Creek, Antelope Spring) fall into this category. They do not mean that the animal was unusually plentiful at that spot or especially characteristic of it, but merely record a particular occasion upon which the animal was encoun-

tered. Many names of people as applied to places record merely some momentary incident which caused that particular name to be associated with the place in the minds of an early traveler.

Incident names have seldom received their due, and the whole class seems to be in bad odor with some scholars. This is unfortunate, but the reason for it is obvious. Incident names, by their very nature, suggest stories, and so people tend to tell tall tales to explain them. These later-made-up stories are unauthentic, and many of them are ridiculous. An investigator thus tends to become disgusted, forgetting that the falsity of one story does not prove that the place was not named for an incident of which the true story may be still to be discovered. Anyone who has studied the actual records of explorers is struck by the many names given as the result of incidents. (See, for instance, the narratives of the expeditions of Portolá and of Lewis and Clark.)

Many of the most colorful place names are derived from incidents. These names may generally be distinguished from descriptive and possessive names by their being, superficially, inappropriate. A certain Mad River, for instance, is a comparatively gentle stream; it was so named because a man once lost his temper there.

Some names, by their very nature, suggest incidents—Hat Creek, Murder Creek, Earthquake Creek, Moonlight Ridge, Lightning Peak.

Calendar names generally record the incident that someone was at this particular place on a particular day. Thus Independence Rock was named because some early travelers celebrated the Fourth of July there. Even the common use of saints' names among the Spanish explorers, although it is usually attributed to piety and thus considered commemorative, could just as well be considered a mere attempt to record a particular day.

Many names may arise from either description or incident. Thus Horseshoe Creek might come from a bend in the stream or from the finding or loss of that important bit of pioneer equipment. Even Blue Lake should not be written off thoughtlessly as only another commonplace description; it might have arisen because someone happened to feel "blue." Occurrence from an incident is often difficult to prove, but this should not mean that names should therefore be classified as descriptive until shown to be something else.

4) Commemorative names. These arise by the process of taking an already established name and giving it a new application, for honorific ends. In this instance the secondary motive, i.e., commemoration, or at least a desire to perpetuate the old name for some reason, may be considered essential.

The mere application of an old name to a new place does not suffice to make the name commemorative. A body of water in Vermont, for instance, is called Caspian Lake because its outline resembles that of the Caspian Sea. This should, it would seem, be classed as a descriptive name. The namer presumably had no interest in re-applying the old name, but was merely noting that the lake in question was "like the Caspian Sea."

In the same way a California town is named Sebastopol, not—it is believed—from any interest in the Russian city, but because of a local squabble that was humorously compared to the famous siege of the Crimean War. Sebastopol has here become really a symbol or a common noun, as if we should speak of "a sebastopol." The name, therefore, would be classed as an incident name.

The situation is also complicated by the current use of the term *transfer name*. This refers to a place name that has been "transferred" from an older place to a newer one. Thus Cambridge, England, was transferred to Cambridge, Maryland, and then to Cambridge, Ohio. *Transfer name* is not, however, synonymous with *commemorative name*. Most transfer names are commemorative, but not all of them, e.g., Caspian and Sebastopol, in the examples given above, would seem to be transfers but not commemoratives. Moreover, many commemoratives, especially those honoring people, are not transfers. I therefore consider *transfer name* to be a useful special term, but not a primary one in my classification.

The term *commemorative* itself, though it is well enough established and seems to cover the situation fairly well, is not altogether a happy one. Sometimes the actual idea of commemoration is scarcely apparent. Along early western railroads, for instance, the stations were often given old-world names merely because they had to be named in some way, and such names were conveniently available to anyone consulting a gazetteer. Nevertheless, it would be rash to say that some conventionalized idea of homage to the already established names was not present even here.

In spite of these difficulties, the commemoratives form a well-established and useful group, as clearly distinguishable as any of the others.

Frequently thus honored are famous men. The common use in the United States, for instance, of the name Washington rarely indicates that any Washington owned the place or lived there, or was ever connected with it by an incident, but usually that George Washington is honored.

Saints' names should doubtless be separated from those of famous men, especially since they include St. Michael and certain others who presumably never were men. As noted under incident names, the application of a saint's name on the calendar-day of that saint can possibly be included under the head of incident.

A notable usage of commemorative naming occurs when colonists, whether ancient Greek or modern European or American, name their newly founded town after some town of the mother-country. (See also, however, under *Euphemistic Names.*)

Many other names are also applied to places commemoratively. Returned soldiers have frequently used the names of their victories, and thus Cerro Gordo and other Mexican names were multiplied across the United States. Any famous name, whether actual or legendary or mythological, is likely to be used. Thus in the United States, as the result of our admiration for classical Greece, we have place names for actual people and places (Lysander, Solon, Athens, Corinth), and also for legendary characters (Hector, Ulysses), for mythological places (Hesperia, Elysian Fields), and for gods (Apollo).

5) Euphemistic names. These are names, comparatively few in number, given with reference to the future, rather than with reference to the past or present. They picture the place by means of an idealization, and are therefore to be distinguished from descriptives, which picture the place, in essence, realistically. The name Greenland—given by Eric the Red, "because men would the more readily go there if the county had a good name"—may serve as a type-example.

As with commemoratives, the secondary motive must be considered with euphemistic names. On the whole, this is the most uncertain and probably is one of the smallest of the classes. On the grounds of pure logic the objection can be raised that euphemistic

names always display some other mechanism, and so can better be grouped as descriptives, or commemoratives, or in some other class.

Yet the term is established and is a useful one. If a promoter names his "development" Eden or Paradise, one can hardly maintain in a serious way that this is a descriptive name. Moreover, though Eden and Paradise are old names, one can scarcely maintain that they were re-bestowed for commemorative purposes—unless indeed the namer had come from a place already so named.

The point at which description becomes euphemy is, in fact, often doubtful. Downright *false description* is comparatively rare. The matter of looking toward the future, of an expression of an ideal to be attained rather than of a present reality, is probably the best test of a euphemistic name. Thus Homeland may be named before anyone has established a home there; Wheatland, when the country is still unplowed prairie.

The line between euphemistic and commemorative names is also difficult to establish, and probably a great many names will always be classed as commemorative which might equally well or better be classed as euphemistic. For instance, the replacement of Indian names by the names of English towns for early colonial settlements is generally considered commemorative. But in some instances it might certainly be considered euphemistic—that is, the namers were trying to make the new settlement seem more attractive to settlers by getting rid of what they sometimes termed "the savage name" and substituting the safe-sounding name of a well-known English town.

Not a few places in the United States have been named Athens in the hope that they would become educational centers, as at least two of them now actually are. In such instances, one can note again the idealistic or symbolic quality that is usually associated with euphemistic naming. In the early nineteenth century the name Athens was scarcely so much the name of a city as a symbol of education and culture. The naming of a town after a man may mingle commemoration with euphemy. The giving of the name Lincoln, for instance, honors the hero but it also is a "good" name and may be thought attractive to settlers. In the same way, this name and others like it have been given to commercial products.

6) Manufactured names. These are names constructed, to form new words, from recombined sounds or letters, out of fragments of

old words, from initials, by backward spellings, by reversal of syllables, and so forth. Saybrook, Connecticut, formed in 1635 from the titles of Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brook, is probably the earliest example of such a name in the United States. As typical examples we may note Tesnus (from Sunset), Romley (from Morley), Somerange (from Summer Range), Alicel (from Alice L.), Ti (from the reversed initials of Indian Territory), and Michillinda (from the abbreviations of three state names, with an added *a.*) *Boundary names* (Calexico, Texarkana) form a sub-division.

7) Shift names. These are names that are placed upon places by the mere shift of the specific from one generic to another in the vicinity. Thus from White Mountain may spring White Lake, White River, and Whiteville, although none of these may be white. The resulting group of names is often called a *name-cluster.*

I have been forced to coin the term shift-name. *Transfer name* has sometimes been used. This term, however, more commonly indicates a name transferred from one place to another, not merely from one generic to another in the same region. I am unable to find that any other term has been used for what I here call *shift name.*

By a very broad interpretation shift-names might be classed with associative—descriptive names, but they are better, I think, kept distinct. Shift names differ in that they are really not descriptive at all, and are often actually misleading.

The possibility, however, cannot be ruled out that a shift name may *also* be descriptive. Thus, White Lake might actually have a whitish tinge to its water.

8) Folk etymologies. A well-recognized process is that of folk etymology, e.g., *Purgatoire* to Picketwire, *Cayo Hueso* to Key West, *Chemin Couvert* to Smackover. Objection may be raised that this does not originate a new name but merely results in the transformation of an old one, and that it therefore cannot be considered basic. Although this may be granted theoretically, the transformation is often so great as to result in what is something wholly new, and for practical purposes the onomatologist will do well, I think, to recognize it as independent.

Some may prefer the term *false etymology* to that of folk etymology, since the process does not always occur at what they consider the folk level. Thus Seneca Lake (or originally, the Seneca tribe)

left its Indian original and assumed the form of the name of the Roman philosopher and dramatist presumably by the error of someone who possessed some Latinity. The term folk-etymology, however, seems well enough established to be left in possession. It certainly covers the vast majority of cases. And are not even men of learning also of the folk in the larger sense?

A difficult but fascinating problem is, sometimes, to determine the point at which folk etymologies have gone far enough to be considered to have produced new names and not merely transformations of old names. In some cases only a part of the name may be affected; in others, the result may merely resemble new words or word-elements. As examples of names in which the process seems to have stopped half-way, we may list: Kingsessing, Walpack, Westkeag, Aughwick, Octorara, Quisquamego. All of these go back to originals in some Indian language, but have assumed a partial or nonsensical English or Latin form.

In connection with folk etymology one should also not forget that it represents, in a special way, its own mechanism for the forming of new names, i.e., a kind of punning or verbal play. In many instances the process was undoubtedly wholly conscious and had a humorous motive. We can hardly think, for instance, that the British soldiers of 1914 really were confused to the point of thinking that Ypres was the equivalent of *Wipers.* In fact, we should note that this is actually what may be called an eye-pun and can have nothing to do with speech in its origin. In the same way the unknown Arkansan who made *L'eau Froide* into Low Freight may well have been a wholly conscious humorist.

9) Mistake names. These result from a mere mistake. In some instances, the mistake may result only in a somewhat changed name, e.g., in a variation of spelling. In many instances, however, the mistake means that the name shifts from one word to another having a different meaning, or else to a linguistic combination having no meaning at all. A mistake may also be said to be involved in folk etymology, but folk etymology always rests upon some kind of logic, even if false logic. Mistake names, however, arise from what might be called the operations of chance and mis-chance, e.g., typographical errors, illegible handwriting, careless copying, faulty enunciation, faulty hearing. An example of a mistake name is Lamoille River (Vermont), originating from *La Mouette,* which

first became *La Mouelle,* supposedly by failure of a map-engraver to cross his *t*'s. Oregon is another name believed to have originated from a mistake on a map. Other examples of mistake names, originating in various ways, are: Tolo (Oregon) from Yolo; Darrington (Washington) from Barrington; Plaski (Texas) from Pulaski.

A question arises whether mistranslations should be classed as mistake names. If the mistranslation is complete, the result would have to be considered an entirely new name, and might therefore be called a mistake name. More commonly mistranslations are mere inaccuracies, and lead back to the original. A famous example is the Staked Plains. Several explanations have been offered as to what the stakes were, but actually the Spanish *estacado* would apparently have been more properly translated as *palisaded,* and refers to the cliffs or palisades that bound certain parts of the plain.[1]

Although the great majority of names will be found, if their manner of origin can be determined, to fall clearly into one or other of these nine classes, there also exist a certain number of border-line instances. Some of these—such as descriptive-euphemistic and commemorative-euphemistic have already been discussed. A few others may also be illustrated.

a) *Descriptive-incident.* An incident, if recurring, may become characteristic and therefore descriptive. Roaring Creek, for instance, might have been named at a time of an exceptional flood (incident); Rattlesnake Lake, because a man came upon a single rattlesnake there. Yet the creek may roar for enough of the time to make the name properly descriptive, and the lake may be the location of a den of rattlesnakes, and therefore have many rattlesnakes at the end of every hibernation-period.

b) *Incident-possessive.* Since possessive names are so closely connected with associate-descriptive, they also are naturally connected with incident names. The test is chiefly the length of time involved in the connection of the man and the thing named for him. A typical incident-naming was the result, in frontier times, of some man being killed by Indians near a nameless stream, which was thereafter either formally named after him by his comrades or merely remembered for the incident and thus called by his name. On the other hand, if a man lives on a stream for a week and starts to build a cabin there and then is killed—is this a possessive or an

incident name that results? Obviously we pass from one to the other at some point.

c) *Euphemistic-manufactured.* Although names may be manufactured in different ways, the product is usually submitted to a euphemistic test before finally being adopted. Obviously, if a certain scrambling of syllables or a certain chance combination of vowels and consonants should yield an obscene or ridiculous result, it would probably not be used. Experimenters with combinations of sounds generally have two interests—to avoid association with the past, and to attain euphony. Both of these have euphemistic suggestions.

Border-line cases can, in fact, be probably found lying between most of the classes. Descriptive-commemorative and incident-commemorative are certainly of some importance, but need not be separately discussed.

Since a discussion of the ways of naming, however, cannot entirely escape a consideration of motive, one can also point out that mixed motives naturally result in mixed mechanisms. Theoretically, one might assume that a single motive and therefore a single mechanism is always predominating, but even when a namer gives us two reasons for the naming, he does not always state, and doubtless he cannot always know, which was the predominating one. Thus Herrera declares that Ponce named Florida because of its flowers (descriptive) *and* because he discovered it at the season of *Pascua Florida* (incident). Although he necessarily states one before the other, he gives no indication as to which was the more important.[2] Actually, statements by namers that they gave a name for two reasons are rare. This must be attributed partly to the mere trouble of writing both reasons down. Even the recording of a single reason is by no means common. Yet we cannot doubt but that the namer was often conscious of more than one reason.

A special case occurs when names are given communally, e.g., by the vote of a group of settlers. In such a situation, one motive may dominate in one mind; another, in another.

Finally, it should be stated, as a special warning, that this classification does not mean that any particular word used as a name falls always under one heading. It would be incorrect, for instance,

to say that *red* is a descriptive adjective and that therefore all features so named have been descriptively named. Obviously the scholar should recognize that Red Creek might originate as a shift name, a folk etymology, and a mistake name. But it can also be a possessive name, for a man nicknamed Red, and having doubtless passed through the intermediary Red's Creek. It can also be an incident name, being perhaps named from blood, just as we have Bloody Creek. It might, conceivably, be a commemorative name, named after some stream that a man had known in the region from which he had come. Doubtless a considerable majority of names using this adjective will be found to be descriptive, but this is no excuse for throwing all such names into that omnibus classification.

NOTES

[1] An occasional namer has called upon chance. Yet I have difficulty in seeing how a name could originate entirely from chance. If so, it would doubtless be a manufactured name. A man may close his eyes, put his finger on a map of South America, and thus get Callao. But the mere fact that he uses a map of that continent shows that he has determined to use a transfer name and that his motives must be much the same as those of anyone who transfers a name for commemorative reasons. Moreover, how do we know that he would not reject any chance-given name if he did not like it? The Russians in 1812 chose the name of their fort in California by drawing names from a vessel, but someone had previously written various names on slips of paper and placed them in the vessel, so that chance was confined to narrow bounds. The name thus selected would have to be classified as a commemorative one.

[2] Herrera did not name Florida and was not present at the naming, and so the case is not altogether certain. Yet Herrera was a careful historian, and he seems to be paraphrasing Ponce's own report, now lost. Incidentally, the name is an interesting one for another reason, that it seems to be an indubitable example of a name transferred from one language to another by means of the written or printed form. Otherwise we should expect it to be accented on the second syllable, as it actually is in the local pronunciation of the Florida Mountains in New Mexico. Englishmen, we may believe, first seeing Florida as a printed word, took to pronouncing it as if it were the Latin adjective, not the Spanish one.

Names of Counties and County Seats

WM. E. ASHTON

While a study of the derivations of county names is itself an interesting subject, the relationships that exist between some of our counties and the seats thereof, provide another alluring pursuit. The designations of many of our county seats (to say nothing of the hundreds of lesser places christened by the same plan) were definitely bestowed with the name of the county in mind. These name combinations are deliberate, and a review of county–county seat titles will reveal some mixtures that are stimulating.

By "relationships" between county and county seat names, I do not here refer to the some 366 counties in the United States where the name of the county seat is exactly the same as the county. This method of duplicate naming is very common, and only the states of Delaware, Georgia, and Maine haven't used it. Texas has as many as 42 counties with seats of the same designations, while South Carolina leads percentagewise in this connection with 31 of its 46 counties having the twin titles.

Nor do I refer to the 121 counties where the county seat name is a derivation of the county name, although in this classification there are some combinations of more than casual interest. The usual procedure here is to name a county, and then bestow the same name on the county seat, adding such words as "City" or "Center." Other common forms are to add such syllables as "ton," "town," "boro," "ville," "berg," "burg," or even "opolis" to the name of the seat. Among the more unusual in this category are Floydada, the seat of Floyd County, Texas; Milaca, the seat of Mille Lacs County, Minnesota; and Linneus, the seat of Linn County, Missouri. In originally naming the seat of the last mentioned county, incidentally, the more prosaic pattern was followed and it was Linnville, but Senator Lewis F. Linn, for whom both county

and seat were named, preferred the more classical Linneus. The most popular of this sort of combination is in the counties of Carroll where Carrollton is the seat. This connection occurs five times, in the Carroll counties of Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio.

Shelbyville as the seat of Shelby counties is almost as common, there still being four such combinations in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. The original seat of Shelby County, Texas, was Shelbyville but the name was changed when the seat was moved to its present location in the geographical center of the county. The present seat is Center.

The relationships I refer to are different from these identical or similar designations. One of the commonest forms of county–county seat combinations, and one where the consanguinity is decidedly more marked than in the illustrations to follow, is where a man's surname is given to a county, and one of his given or Christian names to the county seat. Thus we have

County	*County Seat*	*State*
Adams	Quincy	Illinois
Barbour	Philippi	West Virginia
Borden	Gail	Texas
Colfax	Schuyler	Nebraska
DeSoto	Hernando	Mississippi
Grant	Ulysses	Kansas
Jones	Anson	Texas
Leflore	Greenwood	Mississippi
Perry	Hazard	Kentucky
Pike	Zebulon	Georgia
Rains	Emory	Texas
Roane	Spencer	West Virginia
Whitley	Williamsburg	Kentucky
Winston	Louisville	Mississippi

In the cases shown above, the typical "burg" and "ville" endings were used in naming the places honoring William Whitley and Louis Winston, but the Mississippi County of Leflore was named for Greenwood Leflore, the "wood" not being a formative as might be suspected. In designating the seat of a county named for Philip Barbour, West Virginia apparently followed the pattern set by Philip of Macedon, when he conquered the Thracian city of Crenides, and changed its name to Philippi.

To reverse the usual order, three states have used a Christian name for the county, and the surname for the county seat, as in

County	*County Seat*	*State*
Collin	McKinney	Texas
DeWitt	Clinton	Illinois
Millard	Fillmore	Utah

Before leaving these first-last name combinations, it might be well to mention a couple of cases where the same connection might apparently apply, but where it does not. There is good reason to believe that Floyd County, Iowa, was named for Sergeant Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The seat of that county is Charles City, but it was named for Charles Kelly, son of Joseph Kelly, who was the first settler at the place. Another combination that might be confusing is the Scott County in Indiana, where Scottsburg is the county seat. The county was named for General Charles Scott, a governor of Kentucky, while the seat takes its name from Thomas Scott, president of the railroad upon which the new town was located.

A thorough research would undoubtedly show where more of these first-second name combinations were used in an earlier day. A few of them have come to our attention. The Clay County in West Virginia was named for Henry Clay, and while the present county seat is Clay, the place was formerly known as Henry. Iowa's Jackson County was named for Andrew Jackson, and the town of Andrew in that county was once the seat of county government. The outcome of a poker hand determined the name of the seat of Wayne County, Iowa, and had the cards come up differently, Corydon would now be known as Anthony. The county of Adams, also in Iowa, once had Quincy as its seat. This was to honor two presidents, however, and gave us a rare father-son combination.

There are some cases where a county name has recognized a man, and where the seat recalls his residence. The Clay County in Alabama was named for Henry Clay, and the seat is called Ashland in memory of Clay's home. The seat of Jefferson County, Florida, is not only Monticello but the court house at that place is even modeled on Thomas Jefferson's home, and while the present seat of Jefferson County in Missouri is Hillsboro, its original name was Monticello. The five Carroll-Carrollton relationships have already been mentioned.

Lafayette's home, La Grange, is remembered in four county seats of the country, and the one in Texas is the seat of Fayette County. The county of Hickory in Missouri takes its name from Andrew Jackson, and the county business is transacted in Hermitage. Clinton County, Missouri, named for DeWitt Clinton, has Plattsburg as its seat in memory of DeWitt's home town. Strangely enough Plattsburg, New York, is also the seat of a Clinton County, but that county was named in honor of DeWitt's uncle, George Clinton. In Indiana, the county of Kosciusko was named for Thaddeus Kosciusko, while the seat is Warsaw, the capital of the General's native land. When Missouri honored the country to the south by naming one of its counties Texas, nothing seemed more natural than to designate the seat as Houston, in recognition of the President of that Republic.

The county of Mecklenburg in North Carolina was named for Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, and the seat is Charlotte. Virginia's Pittsylvania County is for William Pitt and the seat is Chatham, while in North Carolina the county of Chatham, named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, has Pittsboro for its seat. Also in North Carolina is the county of Rockingham, named for Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, and the seat is Wentworth.

Sergeants John Newton and William Jasper probably received more publicity than any other enlisted men in the American Revolutionary Army. As a result, counties in Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, and Texas were named for Newton, while Jasper was recognized in the same manner by Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas. The Jasper Counties in Illinois and Iowa have Newtons for seats, and while none of the Newton Counties mentioned have Jasper seats, there is a county in Arkansas that boasts one. It appears to be but a coincidence, however, as that county was named for a Thomas W. Newton. One of the Jasper seats in the country is in Marion County, Tennessee, and there is a definite connection here, as Sergeant Jasper was one of "Marion's men."

Bath County, Virginia, takes its name from the medical springs at Warm Springs, the county seat, while Hot Springs County, Wyoming, follows a similar pattern in taking its designation from the springs at the county seat, Thermopolis.

Husband-wife combinations in county–county seat namings seem to be quite rare, and the connections are not as apparent as in other cases. However, in Kansas we have Marshall County, named for Frank J. Marshall and the county seat is Marysville, honoring Mary Marshall, the wife of Frank.

President and Vice President combinations appear in a few instances. Tompkinsville, the seat of Monroe County, Kentucky, was named for Daniel D. Tompkins, who served under James Monroe. Schuyler Colfax was U. S. Grant's first-term Vice, and he gives his name to Colfax, the seat of Grant Parish, Louisiana. In Polk County, Oregon, the seat is Dallas, and West Virginia's Lincoln County has Hamlin as its seat. Texas once had this kind of combination when Breckenridge was designated as the seat of Buchanan County. Breckenridge is still the seat of the county, but the county has long since been changed to Stephens to honor Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy. This situation puts this Texas County in the unique position of having a vice-vice combination.

The State of Kansas went all out for Horace Greeley when it designated a county for him. The seat of the county is Tribune, named for the great editor's *New York Tribune,* and the only other post office in the county is Horace.

Rio Grande County, Colorado, was named for the river and its seat is Del Norte. The original Spanish name for the river was *Rio Grande del Norte.* Power County, Idaho, is the power produced by American Falls, and the town of American Falls is the seat.

We see a connection between Randolph County, Arkansas, and its county seat, Pocohontas. The county derived its name from John Randolph and the seat from the famous Indian "princess," and Randolph claimed to be her descendant. There is no readily apparent reason for suspecting a connection between Wayne County, Missouri, and its seat of Greenville, but there is. The county was named for "Mad Anthony" and the seat for Greenville, Ohio, where Wayne in 1795 concluded a treaty with various Indian tribes.

Bourbon County, Kentucky, is in compliment to the House of Bourbon of France, and the seat is Paris. Lorain County, Ohio, was named for Lorraine, France, and the seat Elyria for Heman Ely, a man who spent some time in the French Province and who was instrumental in the county naming. The very name of Elyria is

interesting in considering combinations, as the "ria" is from Ely's wife, Ma*ria*.

There are undoubtedly many cases on record of collusion in giving names to seats and counties. One that might fall in this category is the county of Nicholas, West Virginia. The county was named by the legislature for Wilson Cary Nicholas, Governor of Virginia (1814–16), while the seat of county government, Summersville, was named for Judge Lewis Summers, the gentleman who introduced the legislation for the creation of Nicholas County.

Some of the military connections give us county-county seat combinations. The seat of Montgomery County, Tennessee, is Clarksville. The two names have no obvious connection, perhaps, but Colonel John Montgomery served under General George Rogers Clark, and the relationship was recognized in the christenings. There must be some connections between Moultrie County, Illinois, named for General William Moultrie, and the county seat of Sullivan. The seat honors General John Sullivan, who built Fort Moultrie and successfully defended it. For the seat of Greene County, Alabama, the name of Eutaw was chosen, in commemoration of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, where General Nathaniel Greene was in charge of the American forces. While the best that Greene could do was to draw at Eutaw, the eventual results of that battle were important to the Americans, and rated the place name honor bestowed upon it.

Another combination that has been used in naming counties and county seats, is to honor a man and at the same time commemorate the battle in which he fell. In Missouri and West Virginia we have Mercer Counties, and in each instance the seat is Princeton. It was at the Battle of Princeton that General Hugh Mercer lost his life. Similarly the Crockett County in Tennessee honors David Crockett, and Alamo, the county seat, commemorates the place he died.

But not all of the battle combinations follow this same formula. Sometimes both the victor and the vanquished are remembered. For example, there is the case in Colorado where the county was named for Montezuma and the seat for Cortez. And in Nebraska we have a similar situation. It will be remembered that Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of the Thames, and that his reputed slayer was Richard M. Johnson, the Kentuckian who was to become vice-

president of the United States. Johnson County, Nebraska, was named for Richard M. Johnson, and the seat is Tecumseh, honoring the Great Shawnee.

Bad American Influence—In the United States we are steadily developing the habit of addressing our fellow human beings by the first name after only short acquaintances. With fellow students in colleges, fellow workers in the same office or institution, fellow members of the same organization it has become quite general custom. But also men and women who are not associated in some social or commercial body will almost invariably drop the *Mr.* or *Mrs.* or *Miss* after the second cocktail, or during the first game of bridge. There is nothing new in addressing people by the first name. It was only a few centuries ago that French influence forced upon us formalities in speech for the purpose of scoring class distinction. Objections to reviving the old custom have been raised on the basis that it tends to coarsen polite social intercourse. As long as you address a person as *Mr.* Alexander you will never be tempted to call him "you old son-of-a-gun." The process, however, will never be stopped and we should accept it as a part of our progressing democratization. It is not yet so in Europe. Not so very long ago the columns of the English *New Statesman and Nation* were enlivened by a controversy about the use of the first name among younger writers. "This usage," says a conservative author, "is presumably of American origin, and I can see no reason whatsoever for adopting it in this country."

We children had heard that the street in which our house stood was called *Hirschgraben,* "deer corral." Since we saw neither corral nor deer we wanted to have the name explained. We were told then that our house stood on a place which was formerly outside of the city, and there, where now the street runs, had formerly been a corral where a number of deer were kept. These animals were kept and fed here because the senators of the city had, according to an old tradition, eaten a deer roast publicly every year. For this festival one always had had deer at hand in this corral, and also for times when princes or knights had interfered with the hunting privileges of the city or if, worse than that, enemies had isolated and besieged the city.

—Goethe, *Truth and Poetry.*

Names Magic

P. W. F. BROWN

> Who hath not owned with rapture-smitten frame
> The power of grace, the magic of a name?
> —Thomas Campbell.

A SCIENTIST ONCE EXPRESSED HIS IRRITATION that whenever he showed or described a new substance to a layman, he was immediately asked, "What is it called?" as if the name imparted some mystical value to its properties. Shakespeare too, seems to have been of the same opinion when he asked, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet."[1] Yet names have psychological properties, no doubt survivals of ancient ideas. The Greeks regarded the name or logos of a thing as intimately connected with its very nature. Plato held the view that it was not merely a label, symbol, or representation, but a true reality with independent existence, the material thing being but its shadow.

A person's name was regarded as the substance of his breath, even the word psyche, "soul," is derived from ψύχω, "to blow." The ancient semetic name for the gods is the same as that for "breath" or "spirit"; and in most languages name, breath, and soul are so closely allied that they undoubtedly meant "anima" or "nomen" originally.[2] This is, of course an extension of the belief that language itself, and especially poetry and rhetoric have magical properties, a notion underlying the astonishing popularity and growth of Orphism. Even among Christian theologians, language was once considered to be innate in man, and to doubt this was to doubt the existence of the soul. St. Basil was accused by Eunomius with atheism for holding the view that babies learned to talk.[3]

These notions gave birth to several interesting conclusions. Conferring a name was, in essence, a creative act as when Adam named the animals[4]; indeed, Adam was regarded by some as having been their creator.[5] To pronounce a name not only creates but evokes a

thing already in being; the belief is widely held among primitive people[6] and it is no doubt behind the religious formula of "In the name of . . ." and the belief of the efficacy of using the names of gods as curses. It is therefore dangerous to mention anything that is harmful, and the use of certain names became taboo. A theory recently put forward to account for the subordinate position of the god in early Eastern religions is that to pronounce his name would invoke him with dire results.[7]

The taboo of names developed the idea of a secret name known only to the god or person, or to a selected hierarchy. To guard against the misfortune of others gaining its possession and therefore power over the god, he was called by various pseudonyms. In Phoenicia the deities were known as *Baal* or *Baalat;* "Lord," "Lady"; in Babylon *Bel* and *Belit.* Sometimes *Melik* "King," or *Adon* "Master" (Greek: *Adonis), Melkarth* or *Melqart,* "Our Appellant" or "Listener," and *Reseph,* the "Luminous," translated to Apollo by the classical Greeks, were used.[8] With the constant use of such pseudonyms, the secret name was very often lost, if indeed, it ever existed and the substitute became recognized as the proper name for the god. As Freemasons will know, the loss of such a name is used as the basis of an important ritual.

For a person to utter his own name was tantamount to parting with his soul, or part of it. The Ojibwa Indians warned their children never to utter it themselves.[9] This is true throughout most folk-tales, myths and beliefs.[10] In Abyssinia it is believed that no sorcerer can harm or benefit one if he be ignorant of one's name.[11] It is thus a universal rule in primitive society that the real name of a person, that is, the name bestowed upon him at the proper naming ceremony is not divulged. Thus, on the Gold Coast a man's name is always concealed from all but his nearest relatives; to others he is always known by a pseudonym.[12]

The name taboo not only relates to personal names, but also extends to things. The natives of Madagascar are reluctant to speak of lightning,[13] the Kaziba never mention earthquakes,[14] and rain is not mentioned as such in Samoa.[15] Fire is not mentioned in China, where there is a risk of it,[16] neither was it in Scandinavia, where also the ordinary word for water was avoided when making beer for fear of spoiling the brew.[17] In Siberia, the Baltic, among the Kiowa Indians, and in Quebec the bear was called "Little Old

Man," "Grandfather," "Beautiful Honey Paws," and the like. In Sumatra the tiger is "He with the striped coat," in Java the crocodile "The Old Man" or "Grandfather." The Bechuanas call a lion "The Boy with the Beard," and in some parts of Africa a snake is "the strap, string or rope." Bavarian farmers do not name the fox lest he come after the chickens, and in Germany mice are not so called at Christmas or Twelfth Night lest they multiply greatly. In many parts of Europe and in England it is unlucky to mention the hare, who is often called "The Long Eared Fellow," because witches are supposed to assume its shape.[18]

The use of private, pet, and nicknames has a similar significance. As a rule it displays the search for a unique name that will apply to one person or thing only, and in particular to give more emphasis or conjure up some virtue of the thing named or, perhaps a significant historical event or experience connected with it. The curious pet names commonly used between husband and wife or near relatives seem to indicate a search for such a name, the possession of which gives a mystical power of one over the other. Among such names recently published are Bonehead, Button Nose, Cookie, Dozy Kipper, Big Nog, Paraffin Oil Face, Parsley Pants, Podge, Porkey Pie, Sausage, Snitch, Tosher, Vissey Vee, Whiskers, and Zamba Zomba. In some cases, the pet name evidently commemorates a feature or idiosyncracy of the partner, or some common experience. Its secret nature is evident, for if anyone but the partner ventures to use it he will be in no doubt of having committed an unpardonable *gaffe*.

Nicknames have also a similar significance. An English political writer recently mentioned that certain Members of Parliament are usually known by their nicknames, and, though the use of a nickname is often a sign of popularity, its absence does not indicate the reverse. Mr. Eden for example, who is popular on both sides of the House, is never known by his Christian name and he has no nickname.

A study of the phobias of young children discloses that many, by association of ideas and perhaps with a frightening episode experienced near them, endow inanimate objects with a face or a personality. Primitive man would bestow a name on these personalities or spirits, as the Greeks bestowed the name Hermes to the spirit of a heap of stones. The child with a small vocabulary often

fails to do so, but the fear or significance of the object remains. Among the phobias of children between the ages of three and five years recorded recently are revolving chimney cowls, red pillar boxes, railway engines, father's pipe, bowler hats, traffic signs, a dummy in a hairdresser's window, newel posts, certain designs of wallpaper, and red telephone kiosks.

Deliberate search for a special or unique name becomes very important when a new commodity, book, or play is being put on the market, and great efforts are made to preserve it for individual use by framing copyright and patent laws. In a recent interview Mr. Walt Disney described the care with which he chose the name Mickey for his animated mouse, and no doubt similar care is taken to choose an agreeable name for stage and screen stars. The late Nosmo King, however, related that he chose his stage name in a hurry from the back stage notice "No Smoking." In such circumstances the choice of a euphemous name, particularly if it has an association with a current vogue, can be a very valuable asset. That this was well known in ancient Greece is shown by early records of patents and special names for commodities which have been preserved. Among the name of footwear, for example, can be mentioned Sicyonians, Little Ambracians, Nossians, Chians and so forth, names which obviously refer to their place of origin or design.[19]

When names were given at special ceremonies, it was believed that the person so named became identified with and assimilated the character and virtues of the god, person, or thing from which the name was derived. A study of ancient cuneiform and other texts dating to the fourth millenium B.C. shows that many personal names were theophoric; that is, contained the name of a deity. Indeed so common was this practice in ancient Assyria, Akkadia, and Sumeria that a study of personal names gives much information on their ancient religions.[20]

In Greece theophoric names were not popular until the Hellenistic period and the spread of foreign cults and ideas. By 150 B.C., about one third of personal names were theophoric, the most popular being Isis, Dionysos, Apollo, Men (and Manes) of Phrygia, and the Near Eastern Aphrodite. The ἄθεα names etymologically connected with magisterial or professional titles, with virtues moral or physical, and from birth places were popular from early times.

A curious light on Greek reluctance to use theophoric names until after the classical period is the fact that they had no generic word for the colour blue as they had for red, green, or yellow, which even writers as early as 9th century A.D. were unable to explain.[21] As the supreme being of Greek theocracy was Zeus, the Sky God, any direct reference to the colour of the sky by a generic word would naturally invoke the god himself with his storms and lightning. Zeus was undoubtedly a pseudonym, for like other primitive people, the early Greeks thought of the sky as not only his dwelling place but actually the god himself.

Though Roman names conformed in later days to a standard that was almost monotonous, and became mere labelling, the insistence on gens and family names points to an early belief of naming children after their ancestors.

A comparatively modern instance of expecting children to assimilate the virtues of their namesakes is the invention in the naming of his son Maximillian by Frederick III of Germany in the fifteenth century. The name is a mixture of Quintus Maximus, hero of the Samnite wars of 325 B.C., and Scipio Aemiliarius (185–129 B.C.), who fought with distinction in Spain. Frederick hoped that his son would have the virtues of both heroes.

The creative act of naming also conferred a new character to a person on changing his name. It is for this reason, no doubt, that pagans are given new names when baptised. This has precedent in Revelations 2:17 and 3:12. By receiving a new name the Christian enters a new and higher state of existence. Verse 3:12 draws attention to the untimely fate of the town of Philadelphia, destroyed by an earthquake in 17 A.D., shortly after changing its name to Neokaisareia in honour of the new Emperor Tiberius Caesar. Among certain North American Indians and in Tibet illness was said to be caused by names that "did not fit"; a certain cure being to "wash them away" and be named afresh; others had winter and summer names the better to contend with the seasons.[22]

But changing the character by changing the name is not confined to persons; things, especially drugs and remedies, are altered too. In describing an onion cure for coughs and colds, a correspondent to the daily press wrote "the onion is full of healing properties, whereas the less said the better about modern five syllabled remedies."[23] "Parents," wrote a doctor, "show disappointment if we can-

not attribute their childrens' complaints to one or other well known disease. They ought to be delighted, but they are not, 'It must be *something*' they say."[24] At a medical conference it was pointed out that fibrositis is not a disease of itself, and pains in the shoulder and neck are often caused by spinal strain or disease. If instead of fibrositis it be called osteo-arthritis the patient may get alarmed, his employer a notion of unemployability, and with a public figure cause widespread and undesirable publicity.[25] The same phenomenon is observed when what Sir Alan Herbert calls "witch words" are used. How sinister "The Liquor Traffic" sounds compared with "The Wine Trade."

If naming is a creative act, omission to do so is the negation of existence. Unbaptised children, for example, are believed by many to have no soul, and there are recent instances even of the Church refusing a burial to them. Charles Lamb seems to have held this view when he wrote, "We are only what we might have been, and must wait upon the tedious shores of Lethe millions of ages before we have existence and a name."[26] In modern Greece unbaptised children are called dragons or snakes because they are supposed to turn into snakes and vanish if they remain unbaptised.[27] A similar belief was held in the Isle of Man, where a poker or the tongs were laid across the cradle if a stranger called, in case they were witches. In Scotland it was believed that should an unbaptised child die, its soul was neither saved nor lost but became a *"sgreachan raidhlic,"* a shrieker of a burying place.[28] In Cornwall it was believed that unbaptised children became fairies or piskies when they die.[29]

A curious result in the belief of names indicating the character of a place was recently based on false etymology. A writer considered that as England was a peace loving country place, names such as Warminster, Wargrave and so on should be abolished in favour of something else.[29]

The reluctance to part with one's name is no doubt reflected in the many indecipherable signatures found to-day, especially among the more esoteric professions. The special significance of the written name probably originated in the magical regard for writing by primitive and even advanced civilizations. The King of Dahomey refused to put his signature on an official paper to the French President lest he should be bewitched.[30] Until recently it

was a very solemn affair for many country people in England to write down their names *in full:* it was of course the given names that mattered for these are usually represented by initials. The magic spell surrounding names is very strong and difficult to break. In America, for instance, where given names are more commonly used then elsewhere, the spell remains: it shows itself in the practice of representing at least one given name, often not the first, by initials. Indeed sometimes these initials have no more significance than to create mystery.

Modern journalism too is responsible for creating names, particularly the practice of using trades and professions as a sort of title such as, Actress Rose Cavendish, Clerk Bill Sweetman and so on; but this is a dangerous habit—to call Mr. Charles Robinson, Twister Charlie, even though twister is an honourable calling with an official industrial disease called "twister's wrist," might be somewhat misleading.

NOTES

[1] W. Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* II ii 43.
[2] J. Rhys, *Celtic Folklore, Welsh and Manx* 1901, p. 625.
[3] Gregory of Nyassa, "Contra Eunomius" in *Migne, Petrologia,* Vol. XLV, cols. 258 and 999.
[4] Genesis II 19:21.
[5] Clementine Homilies III 2:21.
[6] P. Giraud, *Magie et religion—Annamites,* 1912, p. 51.
[7] R. Weill, *Phoenicia and Western Asia,* 1940, p. 68.
[8] *Ibid.,* p. 64.
[9] P. Jones, *History of Objiwa Indians,* 1861, p. 62.
[10] Maria Leach, *Dict. of Folklore, Mythology and Legend,* 1950.
[11] M. Parkyns, *Life in Abyssinia,* 1853, Vol. II, p. 145.
[12] A. B. Ellis, *The Tshi-speaking People of the Gold Coast,* 1887, p. 107.
[13] H. F. Standing, "Malagasy Fady" in *Antananarivo Annual and Madagascar Magazine,* No. VII, p. 70.
[14] H. Rehse, *Kiziba, Land und Leut,* 1910, p. 146.
[15] G. Brown, *Melanesians and Polynesians &c,* 1910, p. 250.
[16] H. Friend, "Euphism and Taboo in China" in *Folklore Record,* Vol. IV, p. 81 ff.
[17] B. Thorpe, *Northern Mythology,* 1851–1852, Vol. II, p. 84.
[18] W. Henderson, *Notes on Folklore of Northern Counties of England.*
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[21] Job of Edessa, *Book of Treasures,* tr. A. Manganin, 1935, Dis. V, ch. 25.
[22] Leach, *op. cit.,* and H. Harrer *Seven Years in Tibet,* 1953, pp. 61–62.
[23] *News Chronicle,* 29.6.53.
[24] *The Evening News,* 2.7.53.
[25] *Ibid.,* 20.7.53.
[26] Charles Lamb, *Dream Children.*
[27] J. E. Henderson, *Prologoinia to the Study of Greek Religion,* 1922, p. 331.
[28] C. Bede, *"Notes and Queries,"* Ser. 4, Vol. 8, p. 500.
[29] *Sunday Express,* 19.7.53.

House and Farm Names in North Wales

DELIA H. PUGH

Twenty years ago I spent some time in a small town in North Wales, and was much interested in the use there of house and farm names and their relationship to personal names.

To a large extent house names were used instead of numbers in the streets of the town, even for row houses. Usually these names were descriptive of the location or some prominent feature of the place, or commemorated the place of origin or some other association of the owners. Gorphwysfa, "resting place," stood at the top of a steep hill; Garnedd, "cairn," belonged to the family which also owned the farm called "Rhyd-y-Garnedd," the farm beside the ford at the cairn. More personal names were Bodowen, "Owen's abode," or Bodhyfryd, "pleasant abode." Once we stopped to talk to a man at his gate. He carried the mail by day, he said, but he was a poet too, and he pointed proudly to the name lettered in gold on the glass of the transom above his door, Lletty'r Awen, "home of the muse."

Every farm had its own name, and the people of the farm were known by the farm name rather than their own. These names too usually described the farm's location: Glan-y-mor, "sea shore"; Pen-y-Bryn, "top of the hill"; Is Coed, "under the wood"; Fron Newydd, "the new house on the breast of the hill" (probably dating from the eighteenth century, at the latest). Ty'n y Cornell, "the house in the Corner," might stand at the "corner" of a lake, or in a corner between two hills. Will Jones, who lived at Ael-y-Bryn "crest of the hill," would be known as Will Ael-y-Bryn; his wife and daughter were referred to as the wife, or the daughter, of Ael-y-Bryn.

These farm names were very old, continuing through the centuries, while the names of their holders might change from generation to generation. Even old gravestones carried the farm names

in addition to the family names. The people at Tal-y-Bont, "head of the bridge," held deeds bearing this name which went back to the time of Edward I. This meant that there had been a bridge at that spot and a farm by the bridge, at least since the fourteenth century. Gwyddelfynydd, "Irish mountain," had been on record by that name since the twelfth century. Some went even further back. Hearing a woman spoken of as Janet Castell bach (little castle), I asked if she lived in a castle. No, they said, it was only a farm. Was there ever a castle there? Oh no. Then why the name? They didn't know, but added that the farm was on the old road that ran along the mountain top, and that the next farm, about a mile away, was called Castell fawr, "big castle." Later I found the answer in a book on Roman Britain. Roman roads were laid out along the high ground, to avoid ambush by the natives. Along the roads stood guard houses, called castellae, a mile apart, with a larger one at intervals for supplies and reinforcements. So the farms, Castell bach by the small guard house, and Castell fawr by the big guard house, had kept their names and identities for some fifteen centuries.

The stories behind the names were mostly forgotten. No one could tell me why a tiny village on the moor was called Rhoslefain, which means "the crying in the gorse." They only answered vaguely, "Once there was fighting there." It might have been Roman, Saxon, Dane, or Norman; no one knew.

Last names were rarely used in the village. Only in a formal introduction would they say, Mr. Jones, Mr. Morgan, and this was usually followed, for further identification, by the farm name or professional name. More often they simply used the first name or a nickname with the name of farm or occupation: Dai Maes-teg (David from Fairfield); Jack y glo, who dealt in coal; Tom crydd, the shoemaker, Mrs. Jones Shop, Mrs. Evans the Post.

In the family, the mother's name was added, for identification, to that of the child, which produced wonderful combinations like Billy Mary Ann or Wilkin Hannah. If a man sang in the local or regional Eisteddfodau, or wrote poetry or music, he used a Bardic name. Thus Egryn, the singer, might also be called Gitts Cathryn for his mother, Griffith Caerberllan for his farm, Griff y gof for his blacksmith shop; he would be introduced to you simply as Mr.

Pritchard, and it usually took some time to figure out the other allusions.

Nicknames complicated things still more. They stuck for generations, and moved freely from person to house to the next person who happened to live there, on down through the years. Once on the street someone said, "Here comes Johnny Crosseye." I remarked in surprise, "He's not crosseyed!" And the answer was "No, but his grandfather was." There was a whole family of Matches, so called from a quick-tempered mother who "flared up like a match," and another of Merikas, one of whom had once been to America and talked of it forever after.

Hearing a man called Tom Wa*tt*erloo, I asked why. Because he lived in Watterloo Cottage. Why was it called Watterloo? Because old Janet Watterloo lived there. Why was she called that? Then the story came. In the early 1800's her husband was a soldier. After the Battle of Waterloo other men came home, or were heard from, but there was no news of him. Finally Janet set out to look for him. She crossed England on foot, made her way across the Channel, and reached the battlefield. At last she found him, wounded and ill, in a farmhouse. She nursed him and brought him home, and of course was known as Janet Watterloo for the rest of her life. The name clung to her cottage, and attached itself to later residents. No doubt they have carried it on to other houses, in their turn.

Most Welsh surnames are only modifications of given names. I have been told that originally there were no surnames; a man when asked his name would answer: "I am John ap (son of) Lewis ap Hugh ap Morgan ap Rhys," and so on, relating his whole genealogy. Court procedures and other business matters were so slowed down by the length of time it took simply to write down the names of the parties concerned, that in the end a royal edict was issued that as of a given date, every man should use his father's name as his surname. Some characteristic Welsh names are: Lewis, Johns (Jones), Owen, Bowen (ap Owen), Richards, Pritchard (ap Richard), Hughes, Pugh (ap Hugh), Evans, Bevan (ap Evan), Roberts, Parry (ap Harry), Williams, Rhys (Reese, Rice), Price (ap Rhys).

Names on Dominica

DOUGLAS TAYLOR

THE ISLAND OF DOMINICA (pronounced with primary stress on the third syllable, and not to be confused with the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo) was occupied successively by speakers of Arawak, Carib, French, and English dialects, all of which have left their mark in place-names, as well as in the names of local flora and fauna. African influence appears to have been minimal in this respect—partly, perhaps, because slaves were for the most part introduced from previously colonized, adjacent islands, rather than direct from Africa. Two languages are spoken today: English and French Creole or "patois," as it is called locally. The former, being the language of prestige, is usually employed by the more socio-economically privileged minority; the latter by the peasant majority. However, members of the first class frequently resort to Creole in their more intimate relations, while many among even the poorest are often heard to address their young children in what they believe to be English, and to chide them for speaking "patois."

One curious result of this situation is that not only local fruits, trees, fishes, birds, etc., but also many places—probably most of those that have ever been recorded in writing—have two (or more) names, the one employed in Creole and the other in English speech. So, for example, Grande Anse or Portsmouth is the island's second largest town, Cachacrou or Scots Head a peninsula at its south-western extremity, Cachibona or Clyde one of its many rivers, La Coudraie or Bath Estate one of its citrus plantations. In some cases a rival name has been defeated; La Dominique or Dominica (because Columbus first saw it on a Sunday) has quite superseded Uái-túkubuli (*uái* "old," *túkubuli* "her body") of the Indians, "Pointe Michel or Dalrymple's Point" of late-18th-century maps is now known only by the former designation, while another village, formerly known as La Soie, has now become Wesley to all

except the local parish priest. Two more villages, whose names are both written Marigot, are distinguished in speech as [mærigot] (English pronunciation), and [maigo] (with French phonemes and loss of the "r.") The Indian place-name variously spelt as Coulihao, Coulihaut, Colihaut, Collihoe is now usually heard as indicated by this last, English spelling, although some of its older inhabitants still call it [kulíhao]. The best preserved names are, as a rule, those whose employment is most restricted or localized. So, in 1650, Raymond Breton recorded the Island Carib name of a small stream in the northern district as Aóya (three syllables), probably meaning "guard"; and three hundred years later, when I crossed it, I was given the identical name by a peasant who lived nearby, and for whom it was "just a name." It was amusing to be told later by the local school-teacher that Aóya was "the patois corruption of Roullade, its real name."

It is unlikely that the etymology of all place-names employed in their language was clear to native speakers of Dominican Island Carib; and of these, reduced to a score of families by the beginning of last century, the last died about 1920. Such of these names as can be interpreted today appear to be purely descriptive; so, for example, Cachacrou is certainly a French adaptation of Island Carib Kasákuru "(that which) is chewed or eroded (by the sea"; cf. *asákura* to "chew"), while Cachibona is most probably derived from *cachibou,* the local name of the plant *Calathea lutea,* which is a loan-word from Island Carib *kasíbu,* with the same meaning and also "pointed" (*ka-* attributive prefix plus *isíbu* "face" or "point"), in reference to the shape of the leaves. Analogously, the name of the island's capital and of the river which runs through it, Roseau, is taken from the reed (French, *roseau*), *Gynerium sagittatum,* which grows profusely on the latter's banks. Clear also are the meanings of Balámuli "rolling (of a boat)," a river; Baraísiri "turning point" (*bara* "turn," *ísiri* "nose" or "point"), a headland; Bátibu "at the hut" (*báti* "hut," *-bu* "at"), a hamlet; Búluku "plunging," a torrent; Burárati "notched" or "knobbly," a rocky cove; Butári *cassava* "griddle," piece of flat ground beside a river where once one stood; Isulukati "it has crayfish," a river also known as la rivière Cribiche and as Crayfish River; Kulúluti "collapsing," a steep ravine; Patáukati "flat," a provision ground, plantation; Séseti "flowing," a spring; Sibúli "boil," tumor, and species

of fish, a fishing village; Tabátanakua "in between," a cove. Other Indian river or place-names whose etymology I will not attempt here include: Akayu, Aráturi, Fibáukati, Fráfrati, Kásayu, Kuánara, Kuária, Kuérek, Kusárakua, Kusarawa, Kusúna, Mágua, Pontompi, Sarísari, Síneku, Sípiyõ, Tumaka, Waiwai, Waiwáyao, Wáinika, Wakaresi, Wákamu, Wáraka, Wa(r)ísima, Wéti, not found on maps and here given in broadly phonetic transcription; and Barácoa, Báttali, Béllibou, Biámbouli, Boery, Boetica, Callibishi, Charounerouille, Colabone, Couáhari, Couánari, Cóuhara, Coulibístri, Coulouacoa, Craibo, Hiróula, Layou, Litachi, Macabou, Macouchery, Malalié, Mamamelou, Mamelabou, Mayambaccaly, Ouayanary, Ouycala, Ouyouhao, Pagoua (today pronounced Pegua) Romanbaty, Salibia, Tabieri, Tanama, Touloman, written in conventional (mostly French) spelling.

A certain number of Creole and (or) local English names for native flora and fauna have been borrowed from Island Carib. Examples from the former are Creole (French spelling): balisier *Heliconia Bihai* and *H. Caribaea* "wild plantain," from Island Carib *balíri;* calabouli and mibi, two species of liana or "bush cord"; cachibou (see above); l'arouman *Ischnosiphon arouma,* a tall plant whose stem is used for basketry, from Island Carib *uarúma;* latanier, a fan-palm, from Island Carib *alátani;* maho goujat or Marie goujat (sic!), a species of wild Passiflora, from Island Carib *merékuia;* mouben, *Spondias lutea* or "hog plum," a large forest tree, from Island Carib *múbe;* and z'icaque *Chrysobalanus icaco* or "fat pork," a wild shrub and fruit, from Island Carib *ikáku* or *hikáku.* Among the latter are Creole (French spelling): balaou, coulirou, maouali, sibouli, and titiri, which are kinds of fish, and whose Island Carib form (apart from stress) has been preserved; cirique, a land crab; and héue-cong', conger-eel,—a curious compound of Island Carib *héue* "snake" and French *congre* "conger-eel"; the Cicérou, a large parrot, lamoussen (Island Carib *alámuesei*), a species of humming-bird, and courapiaou, another small bird; while gouti *Dasyprocta agouti* doubtless comes from Island Carib *agúri.* The mosquito larva or "wriggler" is still called (at least in some localities) by its Island Carib name, mabulésu (phonetic spelling). French colibri "humming-bird," Creole coulibboui, species of humming-bird, as well as Creole courapiaou (see above) and Martinique coulivicou (yet another kind of bird) ap-

pear to be related to Island Carib *(k)ulíbiniu,* Lokono (Arawak) *kudibiu,* Kulina (Arawak) *korobiriaru,* all of which mean "bird" (generic); and if this should be so, one might hazard such a tentative reconstruction as *kurabiriharu "she has drunk medicine (or charm)." Creole vévéra, the name of a large black sea-worm, comes from Island Carib *beléuera,* which is a compound of *béle* "soft or glutinous" and *éuera* "tool or penis"; (an alternative Creole name—of French ancestry—is *pipis neg'* "Negro's penis"). Creole and local English manicou "opossum," from Island Carib *maníku* (with the same meaning), may be analysed into the privative prefix *ma-,* a root *ani-* "do" or "say," and a nominalizing suffix *-ku,* so that the name signifies, quite appropriately, "the quiet one." Finally, the burrowing flea (*Pulex penetrans*) known as chigoe (British spelling)or jigger (American spelling) to English speakers, and as chique to French and Creole speakers, takes both of these names from Island Carib *síko* [šíkë] (with the same meaning), which is obviously related to *asíka* "to dig."

Writing in the mid-seventeenth century, Raymond Breton mentions a Dominican chief named Ukale "stick insect," and a woman who named her baby girl Uliémbana "Seaside-grape leaf" (*Coccoloba uvifera*); it seems that Island Carib personal names were always descriptive or reminiscent. Today, Dominica's few remaining Indians bear French or English 'Christian' names; but there is still a man nicknamed Katáru "turtle," and a woman commonly called Kalemía, which is (or was) the name of a species of bird.

Place-names of French ancestry fall into two main groups: those which designate or once designated an "estate" (English) or "habitation" (French)—that is, a plantation; and the others. The first usually commemorate the first owner's family name, while the second are for the most part descriptive of some natural feature. So Auber, Dauchamps, Dilon, Dublanc, La Coudraie (despite its also meaning "hazelnut grove"), Picard, Rosalie, and St. Aromant are still plantations bearing the names of their first, long-dead owners; while Laudat, Loubière, and Pichelin are villages that grew up about the now defunct estates of MM. Laudat, de l'Oubière, and Jean-Baptiste Pichelin. Indeed, nearly all the present inhabitants of Laudat claim descent from that enterprising gentleman, who is said to have arrived from Martinique alone and to have settled on the high plateau, overlooking both Caribbean and Atlantic, where

the village named for him now stands. As might be expected, both the villages called Souffrière are situated near volcanic sulphur-springs, Grand Fond nestles in a deep hollow, Grande Anse overlooks a landlocked bay, Dos d'Ane bestrides a ridge, and La Plaine is built on a comparatively flat coastal stretch. Marigot is the French name for a tropical river-mouth that loses itself underground, or becomes inundated by the sea. Vieille Case is built upon or near the site of the oldest known Carib settlement in the island; though whether the name refers to this fact or not I cannot say. The name of Roseau, the capital, has already been explained; and the village name, Mahaut, refers likewise to several species of trees so called (maho), whose fibrous bark is used as a natural rope. Exceptionally, Massacre recalls the one-time slaughter of an Indian community there by the English.

Mountains are named for their prevailing color (Morne Jaune, Morne Vert), for the birds that frequent or frequented them (Morne Diablotin for a probably extinct species of petrel, Morne aux Frégates for the frigate-bird), for a species of tree common on their slopes (Morne Bois Diable—a *Licania*), a nationality (Morne Anglais, Morne Espagnol, Morne Lorrain), characteristic appearance (Morne Canot, Morne Brulé, Trois Pitons), or appurtenance (Morne la Fontaine). The same is true, by and large, of other natural features of the landscape; so, Pointe Ronde (from its shape), Pointe Crabier (for the crabier or gaulin bird, a large species of heron), Pointe Caraibe and Pointe Mulâtre (for some early inhabitants), La Rivière Claire (for its good water), Dlo Gommier (Creole dlo or glo "water," from French *de l'eau*), Dlo Manioc, Dlo Morne Lorrain, which take their names from the vegetation lining their banks and from the mountain source respectively.

Other names are less clear. A rocky pinnacle overhanging the sea may owe its name, La Sorcière, to a tradition according to which the Caribs used to cast witches to their death from its summit. The entrance to a large cave in the cliffs, said to have been once used by smugglers, is called the Gueule du Lion. Such names as La Rivière de l'Or and La Rivière des Belles Filles may refer to one-time fact or fancy; while Perte de Temps and recently named Fan Cu (Creole, from French *fendre cul*) refer to unfortunate mishaps, as does also Cavalier, so named since a drunken horseman and his mount ended their days by falling over the precipice there. Perhaps

only one who has climbed it can fully appreciate the name of Morne Paix Bouche (Mount Hush Mouth).

An adequate treatment of the Creole nomenclature for local species of flora and fauna would require a monograph in itself; although English equivalents exist, for the most part, only for cultivated species and for those few that are wild which have some utility or other interest to the white man. It must suffice here to mention some of the characteristics of this nomenclature. So, a botanist might be deceived into believing that Maho doux, Mahot noir, Maho piment, Maho cochon, Maho cousin, and Maho figue indicated something like the scientific division by genus and species. However, the "genus" Maho denotes only that strong fibres used as rope are furnished by all these plants, some of which are forest trees, some mere shrubs, and one (Maho figue) a relative of the banana—the imported *Musa textilis* or Manilla hemp. Analogously, the various trees and plants called Savonette all provide a substitute for soap. On the other hand, Creole often ignores what to us are obvious family likenesses; Gaoula, Glouglou, Grigri, Latanier, Palmis' (French Palmiste), Yanga, and Yattahou are all what we should call palms of various sorts, but the concept *palm* cannot be expressed in Creole. Similarly, the couresse and the couleuvre are two species of grass-snake, the tête-chien is a boa, while serpent is the name of the venomous fer-de-lance; but there is no word in Creole for snake.

Some trees, such as Bálata and Acoúquoi, have kept their native Indian names; many have been named after European species to which some real or fancied likeness has been seen by the early French colonists,—so noyer, noyau, porier (poirier), z'olivier, z'abricot; others, such as bois d'ail, laurier caca, laurier poivre, laurier rose, take their names from a characteristic smell of their wood. Similarly with much of the fauna; the names of the zandoli and kulélé lizards are corruptions of Island Carib anáuli and kuhílele; the grive, merle, perdrix, and ramier are assimilated to their European namesakes; while the Hercules beetle (*Dynastes Hercules*) is called scieur de long "pit-sawyer" because of the noise produced when it "saws" off twigs with its long strong mandibles by swinging around and around them. Another noisy insect is called (phonetic) masoče "blacksmith," and two more krak-krak and zing-zing, which would seem to be onomatopoeic. Sometimes an identical species is

known by different names in different localities of the island; so mang' rouge, lagali, cacquelin are different names for a parasitic creeper that strangles trees; while tak-tak, flamand, (a)rada are different names for the same big black ant.

The names bestowed upon their plantations by English and other recent settlers usually hark back to "the old country," or else are merely pretentious: Bath, Belfast, Blenheim, Castle Bruce, Castle Comfort, Copt Hall, Hampstead, Lisdara, Londonderry, Melville Hall, Moore Park, Ryegate, South Chiltern, Trafalgar. One small farm has recently had its "official" name changed from Perrot (the older form of French *Pierrot*) to New Florida, while D'l'eau Morne Lorrain has been rebaptized Norway by a road-gang working in the vicinity.

Because of the smallness of its size (308 sq. mi.) and the heterogeneity of its *biota* (including man), Dominica offers an exceptional opportunity to the onomatologist at the present time. Here it has not been possible to give more than a small sampling of the names to be found there; many of them—and among the most interesting—known only to those who have spent their lives in the immediate neighborhood of the features they designate, and never recorded. But the island is not so remote as to have been left untouched by the general world unrest; the younger generation cares little for the old rural life and interests, and is crowding into the town or emigrating; and it seems inevitable that many of the old names of "unimportant" places and *biota* will soon be forgotten.

Muscles and Names—The press of the Michigan State College, a library member of the *ANS* recently published a monograph entitled, *A Cross Sectional Muscle Nomenclature of the Beef Carcass,* edited by L. J. Bratzler.

Name Changes in Israel

CURTIS ADLER

On Israel's return as a sovereign state after an interval of some two thousand years, the Hebrew language became the government's official mouthpiece, the language of its Biblical ancestry. It is quite natural therefore that many of Israel's inhabitants, in keeping with their mission, desired to erase all connections with the past and leave its painful traces behind them. To accomplish this they assumed Hebrew names in lieu of those they formerly had.

Sahavy (golden). Goldin from Russia proudly displays his new name Sahavy meaning "golden." Goldschmidt, who came from Germany, chose the same name, but spelled it with 'Z,' Zahavy. He omitted -schmidt from the name entirely, but retained the gold.

Some persons named Zlotnik, born in Poland, took a different view. Though their name personifies goldsmith, they chose the name Avida, which embraces the general term "work," emphasizing any kind of craftsmanship.

Aven (stone). Steiner, which is a German name, sounds somewhat hard. And so, it yielded perfect repose and euphony in the Israeli name Avni (stony). In this adjective sense the name sounds melodious. This result is brought about by the mere change of form from noun to adjective. Similarly, stony, in the place name Stony Brook is more palatable than stone brook.

Lowenstein apparently finds solace in the translated version Avnari, behind which lies the explanation "lion chiseled in stone."

Gefen (vine). What might be called an adaptation, Polish born Weinstein (vine jug or stone) called himself Gefen (vine). Another, Weinreich adopted for his new name Carmon from *caram,* signifying the source from which vine is derived, "vineyard."

Ben—(son of). Egyptian born Bloom, bearing an anglicized

name, discarded it for the sparkling natural phenomena Benor, prototype for "the son of light." And Schpectoroff of Russian-Jewish background, to escape the idea of former haunted scenes, went forth as Benshemesh, meaning "son of the sun." Birnzweig, German for "pear twig," became Benyamini (son of my right hand). Bessarabian born Braverman, changed his name to Ben-Simha, which echoes the virtues of delight. Ben-Baruch, "portrait of the son of blessedness," preferred his new name to that of Schwartz, which is German for "black."

Bar (Son). Bar is the Aramaic form for the Hebrew 'Ben.' In that form, Canadian born Lyons took refuge at the house of David by perpetuating his name as Bar-David, "son of David." And Michael Lubarsky was brief and concise. He became known as plain Michael Bar.

Av—(father). The counterpart of the prefix Ben (son) is the prefix Av (father). Accordingly, the popular name Grossman gave way to the Biblical symbol Avinoam (father of pleasantness). Formerly known as Reuben Grossman, the Hebrew poet, he now is identified as Reuben Avinoam.

Elimelech Selikowitz has been transformed to Elimelech Avner (father of light), the first name Elimelech signifying "my God and King."

The double name of Polish born Mahler-Kalkstein is simplified in the new designation Avidom (earthly father), and former von Friedman acquired the name Avissar, "princely father."

Aizenberg, originally spelled Eisenberg (German, iron mount) has projected itself into the iron-ribbed Israeli name Barsilay, meaning the same.

Kaluzinski, of Polish extraction, started a new life under the Hebrew name Arieli, expressive of the lion God, while, Boretzki, captured the wonders of Barak in the phenomena of 'lightning.'

Amir (to command) has been exchanged for 'Weissman.' And Gruenfeld from Berlin in praise for deliverance adopted the name symbol Gadiesh (overflowing).

Emulation of Biblical heroes is another favored practice. Evserov, a native of Siberia perpetuated this attitude by calling himself Ezer (help). Ezra, the Biblical hero and priest of the Book of Ezra, who five hundred years before Christ led the Jews back from captivity, must have influenced this choice.

Place Names in Ohio's Western Reserve

DAVID LINDSEY

THE WAVE OF YANKEE MIGRATION that swept westward from the rocky New England slopes in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries strewed Yankee place names throughout the West. Among the sections of the West, probably none bears the New England stamp so distinctly as that northeastern corner of Ohio known as the Western Reserve. Running 120 miles west from Pennsylvania's western boundary between Lake Erie's south shore and the forty-first parallel, this piece of land was withheld by Connecticut when that state agreed in 1786 to cede title to her western land claims to the United States government. Called variously "New Connecticut," "the Connecticut Reserve," and the "Connecticut Western Reserve," this land was sold in 1795 by the state of Connecticut to a syndicate of 35 promoters calling themselves the Connecticut Land Company.

The first official Company representative to set foot in the Western Reserve was stout, swarthy Moses Cleaveland, an attorney from Canterbury, Connecticut, who had ventured $32,600 of his own funds in the Company's real estate enterprise. Cleaveland, with a party of some fifty surveyors, chainmen, axemen and hangers-on, had left old Connecticut in May, 1796, and reached the mouth of Conneaut Creek just inside the Reserve from Pennsylvania on July 4. Recalling that memorable Fourth, just twenty years to the day earlier, Revolutionary War veteran Cleaveland ordered his party's riflemen under Captain Joseph Tinker to fire a 15-gun salute—one round for each state in the Union, adding a sixteenth in honor of the "state of New Connecticut." Then breaking open a barrel of New England rum, the men drank toasts all around and christened the place of their arrival in the Reserve "Port Independence."

As Cleaveland's surveyors stood on the bank of Conneaut Creek,

they stared at the endless forest spread before them and dreamed of villages and towns they hoped to see spring into being in their lifetimes. Virtually untouched, the land stretched nameless to the west. The men who stood dreaming would soon offer names for the nameless places. "Port Independence" was only the first of many names.

It was only natural that Cleaveland and the Connecticut Yankees who followed in the next half century should seek to perpetuate in "New Connecticut" the names of places they already knew in old Connecticut. Yet they found Indian names already attached to the rivers and bodies of water in the new region, the landmarks (or watermarks) by which the natives lived and traveled. In some cases the newcomers tried to change these, as did Cleaveland himself when he reached the Ashtabula River and offered his companions two gallons of wine for the privilege of christening the stream the "Mary Esther" river in honor of his daughter. The name lasted as long as the wine did. When the wine was gone, the river again became the Ashtabula, meaning "place of many fish." Despite white men's efforts, Indian names still cling to seven of the Western Reserve's fourteen counties today—Ashtabula, Cuyahoga meaning "crooked river," Erie from the tribal name meaning "cat," Huron and Ottawa from names of other tribes, Mahoning meaning "at the salt springs," and Geauga interpreted variously as meaning "racoon," "dogs around the fire," or "crooked."

The Indian habit of using names descriptive of the physical features they designated was soon copied by the white settlers. Counties like Portage, for example, described the canoe-carrying place between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas river valleys, and Summit the highest point on the Ohio Canal when it was built in the 1820's. But counties were also christened with such unlikely names as Medina (doubtless for the Yankee-settled town of that name in upstate New York, rather than for Mohammed's burial place) and Lorain for the French province of Lorraine that had caught proprietor Heman Ely's eye on a trip abroad. Only two Reserve county names honor famous Americans—Trumbull named for Connecticut's governor Jonathan Trumbull and Ashland for Henry Clay's famous Kentucky estate.

The naming of townships, despite the efforts of the surveying party, began at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1798 when the Connecti-

cut Land Company held its first drawing at which shareholders drew township parcels of land by lot, proportionate to the amount each had invested in the Company. Each properietor had at least one township named for himself, and occasionally two or more. Sometimes, however, actual settlers in a township, irritated by high land prices charged by the proprietor, later changed the name to one they liked better. But many of the original names remained, as Cleveland for surveyor Moses Cleaveland (although an "a" was dropped from the name through a newspaper misprint in the 1820's), Boardman for Elijah Boardman, and Streetsboro for Titus Street, all Company stockholders. Not always did the largest investor get an important town permanently named for himself. Oliver Phelps with a whopping $168,000 invested suffered the cruel fate of being uncommemorated, while Henry Champion with $85,000 ventured left his name with a community that has remained small to this day.

Oddly enough, outside the city of Cleveland, none of the Reserve's larger cities bears the name of a member of the charmed circle of Connecticut Land Company stockholders. Actual settlers and developers gained well-earned recognition, as did promoter Edward Paine at Painesville, squatter John Young at Youngstown, aristocrat Heman Ely at Elyria, surveyor Moses Warren at Warren and phenomenal Ohio Columbus Barber at Barberton. Akron's name stems from the Greek *akros,* meaning summit, referring to its location at the Ohio Canal's high point. Sandusky is of Indian origin, meaning "at the cold water," as applied to the river and bay of that name.

Often the settlers who chose the town name, frequently at the first town meeting in good New England fashion, remembered with pleasure, or perhaps with regret, the home communities they had left in New England or in upstate New York. Connecticut place names, quite naturally since the greatest number of settlers came from "the land of steady habits," are repeated most often in the Western Reserve. New Haven, Hartford, Norwalk, New London, Danbury, Greenwich, Bristol, Farmington, Windham, Windsor, Norwich, Southington, Hambden, Sheffield, and Lyme read like an atlas of the Nutmeg State. Upstate New York, peopled largely by Yankee migrants, stands second to Connecticut in contributing town names to the Reserve—Auburn, Troy, New Albany, Roch-

ester, Cortland, Cherry Valley, Palmyra and even Brooklyn and York itself. Some Massachusetts place names, recurring in Connecticut, appear once again in northeastern Ohio—Plymouth and Groton, for example, but other Bay State names migrated directly west, as did Boston, Deerfield, Pittsfield, Westfield, Northampton, Weymouth, Andover, and Marblehead, while Amherst reached Ohio only after a detour to New Hampshire.

The namers of Western Reserve places, however, did not suffer from horizons limited to their own country. Yankee imaginations, like Yankee clippers, roamed to distant lands and far-off provinces. Thus places like Denmark, Poland, Russia, Peru, Macedonia, Mesopotamia, Orange, and Brunswick and even the islands of Man and Ceylon gained notice thousands of miles away. When it came to foreign cities, the flights of fancy constitute virtually a grand tour of western Europe and the Mediterranean with a bit of Latin America thrown in for good measure—Liverpool, Bath, Birmingham, Coventry, Abbeyville (the Ohio spelling), Paris, Ghent, Geneva, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Florence, Milan, Ravenna, Mantua, Venice, Seville, Gibraltar, Mogadore (named by a bricklayer who had just been reading about that North African city), Mecca, Medina, North Lima, and Havana.

The imprint of the democratic heritage appears on the Western Reserve map at Freedom, Liberty and Columbia. But the selection of names with such monarchical trappings as Leroy and Kingsville leaves cause for wonder over those early days of the Republic. Strangely enough, George Washington, whose name alone or in combination is immortalized in more American town names than any other, received no mention in the Reserve, even though a majority of the early settlers appear to have been Federalist in politics, as was the first President. But Washington's elder contemporary, Ben Franklin, America's first postmaster, whose name fittingly adorns more United States post offices than any other, was remembered twice in the Reserve, although the number of Pennsylvania pioneers in the area was small. Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Garfield all achieved the immortality of a town name here, while lesser politicians like Thomas Hart Benton (Missouri's fiery Senator), Joshua Giddings (ardent antislavery spokesman), Gideon Granger (Jefferson's Postmaster-General), and Oliver Ellsworth (Supreme Court judge) were also

honored. Military and naval heroes are commemorated at Perry (for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry), Wayne (for "Mad Anthony" Wayne) and Bainbridge (for Commodore William Bainbridge), and so are clergyman Jean Frederic Oberlin, editor Hezekiah Niles, merchant Stephen Girard, and railroad president Daniel Willard. Chancellor Bismarck, Baron von Steuben, and General Lafayette also won recognition.

Although the Bible was not overlooked, these descendants of the Puritans might have been expected to consult it more often than they did in choosing their place names. But Berea, Hiram, Padanaram, Goshen, and Sodom carry the Biblical stamp. Classical antiquity ranked about equally with the Bible, contributing Troy, Delphi, Castalia, River Styx, Solon, Mentor, and Homer.

And certainly there were jokers among those who gave the names, as Soaptown, Novelty, and River Styx amply testify. The ever-present suffix "Heights" in table-flat suburbs today bears witness to the exuberant real estate promoter's capacity to make a mountain out of a molehill. Recurring usage and the erosion of time often did odd things to the names—Eddysburg became Edinburg; Seceders Corners turned into Cedar Corners; while Pudding Bay emerged as Put-in-Bay.

Here in its names stands the record of the Reserve. The natural setting of the land and water, the ambitions of the Connecticut Land Company entrepreneurs, the opportunity-seeking settlers, the speculators, the dreamers of faraway lands and cities, the builders of commerce and industry—all are here. As one stands in Cleveland's Public Square viewing the sturdy statue of Moses Cleaveland against the backdrop of the New York Central's terminal tower, or as one gazes out from under the elms at the neat white church on the Twinsburg green, or as one admires the straight simplicity of the chapel at Hudson's Western Reserve Academy (a duplicate incidentally of the old Yale College chapel), the feeling grows that the Yankee name-makers of a century and a half ago chose wisely and well for their "Yankeeland on Lake Erie."

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Street-Name Patterns in Denver

LEVETTE J. DAVIDSON

In the late autumn of 1858 some of the Pikes Peak gold prospectors decided to winter at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Although they were merely squatters on Indian territory they staked out a tract of land at the junction of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River, and on November 6 proceeded to map in gridiron form, the first streets of what later became one of the central parts of Denver, Colorado.[1] They named their creation Auraria, after the Georgia home town of one of the founders. In having the streets parallel the banks of the intersecting streams the pioneers adopted a diagonal pattern that still puzzles both natives and strangers. After the United States Congressional Grant was made and surveyed in 1864, all additions to the then legally constituted city of Denver were laid out with streets running north-south and east-west.

Following the popular street-name pattern instituted in 1682 by William Penn for his colonial capital, Philadelphia, they called one set of streets First, Second, etc., beginning at the South Platte River and extending to Twenty-third. These were intersected at right angles by named streets. Instead of using tree names as Penn had, they called theirs Front (fronting on Cherry Creek), Cherry (after the Creek, on whose banks wild Cherry trees grew), Ferry (since it extended to the ferry that operated across the South Platte), St. Louis (former center of the fur trade), Cheyenne and Arapahoe (after tribes claiming title to the town site). Then came the names of the presidents of the United States, in chronological order—perhaps the most frequently used of all street-name patterns. This series extended from Washington to Buchanan, who was then in office, but omitted for some now unknown reason both Tyler and Fillmore. Quincy was substituted for the last name of the second Adams. By inserting a Platte Street, the map-makers reached the

edge of their domain, at the South Platte River, and were ready to sell lots.

About two weeks later a rival town company established itself across Cherry Creek from Auraria and began the survey of Denver, named for Governor J. W. Denver, of Kansas Territory, who had commissioned some of these pioneers as officers for Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory, which then included the new gold region. Disdaining to imitate Auraria and with no intentions of joining it, the Denver city fathers laid out their plat with streets called A, B, C, etc., stretching in alphabetical order from Cherry Creek out onto the plains. The intersecting thoroughfares were named after the founders themselves, with some Indian terms interspersed.[2] The latter were suggested by an old mountaineer, William McGaa, alias Jack Jones, who was residing on Indian Row, on the neighboring bank of the South Platte, when the first town-builders arrived. Such names as Wewatta, Wazee, Champa, and Wapoola are supposed to have honored friends and relatives of McGaa and his fellow squawman John S. Smith, but no one is sure of their meaning. Denverites still use for downtown streets all except the last one, as well as Arapahoe and Cheyenne, which both Auraria and Denver had on their original plats.

Denver Town Company members whose fame is still perpetrated in street names include Bassett, Williams, Wynkoop, Blake, McGaa, Larimer, Lawrence, Curtis, and Stout. The names of several others were replaced as the result of the 1864 survey. Williams Street was later changed to Chestnut, for no known reason. In 1866 McGaa Street was renamed Holladay, in honor of Ben Holladay of overland stage-coach fame, but only after McGaa had been jailed numerous times for drunkenness. Later, the street itself fell into ill-repute, as a center for warehouses and commercialized sin; then, it was appropriately renamed Market Street.

Later in 1859, still another town company surveyed a plat; this was located on the bluffs across the South Platte from Auraria and Denver and was called Highland. Its streets paralleling the river were numbered, with the intersecting streets named for the town founders and other pioneers. But this project failed to prosper, and few of its street names have survived. Some of the others, however, reappeared later in Denver's newer additions. The three rival towns were consolidated in 1860, under the name of Denver.

With the coming of the railroad to Denver, in 1870, there began a rapid expansion in population and in building that soon revealed the need for reducing to one unified system the street names in the older parts of the city. Accordingly, the city council passed an ordinance on February 20, 1873, "changing the names of certain streets within the corporate limits of the City of Denver and providing for the numbering of the same." In West Denver, formerly Auraria, the named streets were changed to First, Second, etc., beginning at the South Platte River. This system was extended across Cherry Creek into old Denver, where numbers replaced the old alphabetical designations, with F Street becoming Fifteenth, G becoming Sixteenth, etc., out beyond what had been Z Street, now Thirty-fourth. The alphabetical system, limited to twenty-six letters, was of course not suitable for an almost indefinitely expanding city. The numbered streets in old Auraria, now in conflict with the new pattern, were given the names of those streets into which they ran when projected across Cherry Creek into old Denver, with Fifth becoming Larimer, Sixth becoming Lawrence, etc.

The city map of 1892 indicates that a system of numbered avenues had replaced the east-west named streets in the newer parts of Denver, east of Broadway from Elsworth Avenue north to Thirty-ninth Avenue, and extending on to Sixty-seventh Avenue, in a suburb named Arvada. Quite ingeniously these east-west avenues were so numbered that some of them joined the like numbered northwest-southwest diagonal streets in the older business section of Denver, from Fourteenth Street to Fortieth Street. Here Denver resembles New York, with numbered avenues running at an angle to numbered streets. But Denver tried to join a new pattern onto an old one, while New York left alone the old names in lower Manhattan when its new system was adopted in 1811.

By 1897 the street names in various residence districts of Denver were so mixed up that, for example, what is now known as Albion Street had eleven different names as it extended through Denver and on into adjoining Arapahoe County. Mr. Howard C. Maloney, one of the Denver Union Water Company officials, began to work out with the city administration "a system that would not be confusing either to home people or to strangers."[3] Finally, an ordinance was passed by the Denver City Council, on February 18, 1904, reducing the names of the streets in recently annexed additions to

one single name for the various parts now joined, and adopting several alphabetical patterns for renaming streets and for naming those that might be added. By using names arranged in alphabetical order, instead of the letters of the alphabet alone, no limit was put upon the repetition of this basic pattern. Fortunately, the plan was adopted also by the commissioners in Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson Counties, so that their street names were a continuation of or in harmony with those of neighboring Denver.

Streets west of Broadway, the main north-south thoroughfare, were given Indian tribal names in the first series; then those of famous men, preferably American; then those of United States senators or members of the Supreme Court. The Indians thus honored—with the once hostile Apaches and Utes conspicuously absent—have their names arranged as follows: Acoma (pronounced a-kó-ma in Denver), Bannock, Cherokee, Delaware, etc., to Yuma and Zuni. The list of famous men begins with Alcott and Bryant, runs through Newton and Perry to Xavier and Zenobia. Then senators and judges are remembered in a series running from Ames and Benton through Lamar and Otis to Yarrow and Zephyr, with exceptions made where alphabetical demands exceeded the original supply.

East of Colorado Boulevard, another north-south thoroughfare, a rapidly developing residence district extended. For it a system was devised that provided two names for each letter: the first, a place or person; the second, a tree, plant, or shrub. Denver's first double alphabet series includes among others the following: Albion, Ash, Bellaire, Birch, Clermont, Cherry, Dexter, Dahlia, Pontiac, Poplar, Quebec, Quince, Xanthia, and Xenia.

Since 1904 Denver has annexed a number of areas, but the basic plan of street-naming has remained unchanged. One series of streets in South Denver was named after the states: Nevada, Dakota, Virginia, Kentucky, etc. A small group near the University of Denver referred to benefactors and inspirers of that institution and of the Methodist school of theology affiliated with it, including Evans, Warren, Iliff, and Wesley—all intersecting University Boulevard. Beyond these extended a series named after other universities and colleges: Harvard, Vassar, Yale, and then Amherst, Bates, Cornell, etc., in alphabetical order to Tufts and Union.

Although *street* and *avenue* are the dominant terms, with *place*

used for short streets and *court* for short avenues, Denver has some through streets called *drive* and *parkway,* in addition to the older *boulevard.* An arterial road now under construction through the city is named Valley Highway. In some of the newer and perhaps more exclusive residential areas there are a few short, usually curving streets named, for example, Michigan Way, Belcaro Lane, Brook Drive, Lynn Road, Ivy Lane, and Amherst Circle. It might be added that houses in Denver are numbered, usually one hundred numbers reserved for each block, running north or south from Ellsworth Avenue and east or west from Broadway, with even numbers on the east and south, odd numbers on the west and north.

NOTES

[1] "Map of Denver, Auraria and Highland," in *Denver City and Auraria, The Commercial Emporium of the Pike's Peak Gold Regions, in 1859.* Reprinted in Nolie Mumey, *History of the Early Settlements of Denver,* Glendale, California, 1952.

[2] Jerome Smiley, *History of Denver,* Denver, 1901, pp. 447–448.

[3] "How Denver's Streets Were Named and Numbered," *Denver Municipal Facts,* Denver, Colorado, I: 16 (June 5, 1909), pp. 3–5.

Chuparrosa and Chupamiel.—I like Loye Miller's suggestion that *Chuparrosa Spring* derives its name from the *chuparrosa,* which means humming bird, or from its extension to a particular plant found in the vicinity. Francisco J. Santamaría, in his *Diccionario General de Americanismos* (3 vols., Mexico, 1942), lists *chuparrosa* with the meaning of humming bird as well as that of a plant called *huichichil* (*Loeselia mexicana,* Brand.). Is it necessary to add that the name represents one of the commonest ways of forming a compound word in Spanish (verb plus noun object)? A similar formation is *chupamiel* which is used also for hummingbird and in El Salvador may refer to certain plants. The doubling of the *r* is not an error but a customary phonetic procedure. The Spanish initial *r* is trilled and when made internal must be doubled to indicate the pronunciation which otherwise would be a flap instead of a trill.

R. M. Duncan

They Call It Egypt

GRACE PARTRIDGE SMITH

THE NICKNAME "EGYPT," for the southern portion of the state of Illinois, is now well over 100 years old. It has historical, geographical, and agricultural significance. Moreover, the soubriquet has caught the imagination of the public both inside the state and beyond its borders. Heard in everyday conversation locally and frequently seen in print, the nickname as an oddity bids fair to rival that of other states. The term "Egypt" has firmly entrenched itself in the regional idiom and is responsible for having added copiously to the ever-growing body of Illinoisiana.

Despite the popularity of the nickname, it is doubtful whether the majority of persons living in southern Illinois can explain its origin. To those who have had no contacts with the area, the term is a seeming misnomer. Newcomers to the section, travelers or otherwise, continually bombard those they meet with the query, "Why do you call it *Egypt?*" East and West, the reaction is the same. In a recent letter to the writer a Yorker posed the fantastic question, "Do Egyptians *really* live in southern Illinois?" To a Vancouver oil-station attendant, the sign "Egypt, Illinois" on an incoming car was puzzling. He went straight home to consult an atlas, but later complained he couldn't find any town in Illinois by that name.

This "name on the land" represents an area that has been compared in shape to an inverted triangle, its peak resting at Illinois' tip-city, Cairo, and its base suggested by an imaginary line drawn from Vincennes, Indiana, to East St. Louis, Illinois. This boundary as an upper limit for Egypt has been generally agreed upon by specialists in the social and political history of the area. Besides, various documentary evidence supports the placement of Egypt's northern boundary.[1]

"*Greater* Egypt" is a term frequently applied to the whole sec-

tion in question, probably entering the regional vocabulary when an effort among southern Illinoisans to promote and protect business and other interests in their midst resulted in formation of a Greater Egypt Association. The combination *"Little* Egypt" is sometimes used, originally designating a group of extreme southern counties, but to-day the usage is frowned upon, since both the regional public and the press feel that it has connotations with the exotic Syrian dancer of World's-Fair fame of half-a-century ago. For this reason and other trifling objections, purists in Egyptian terminology refuse to accept the term.

Rather than being "contemptously" bestowed on the area, as one writer asserts,[2] the epithet "Egypt" as applied to southern Illinois claims respect from both history and tradition. Historians emphasize the far-sightedness of an enterprising business-man[3] of St. Louis, Missouri, who obtained from the Territorial Legislature in 1818 an Act incorporating the City and Bank of Cairo. This pioneer financier was so impressed with conditions at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers that he named the new town after the Old World city in deference to the similarities between the two sites. Later, the establishment of towns given Egyptian names (Karnak, Thebes) tended to *fix* southern Illinois' regional epithet.

A traditional as well as a popular explanation of the origin of the nickname derives from economic conditions in the upper half of the state in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In those early years, there was a famine in northern and central Illinois. During this time many heads of families were obliged to journey southward for supplies where there were abundant yields of grain. An old-timer writes thus of these conditions:[4]

> . . . In the summer of 1824, there was not a bushel of corn to be had in central Illinois. My father settled that year in Springfield. We had to live there for a time on venison, blackberries and milk while the men were gone to Egypt to harvest and procure breadstuffs.

And another reminiscence of that early day:[5]

> Egypt, the term originated among the early settlers who were frequently obliged to come to this fertile country of southern Illinois for food as did the Israelites of old in the land of Egypt.

The place-name under discussion is defined in dictionaries, gazetteers, and other sources of information. Few of these definitions give the corn-story, referring rather to the influence of the christening of Cairo in spreading the use of the epithet "Egypt" for southern Illinois. Such is the gist of Stewart's definition[6] and that of Shankle, who remarks in addition,". . . and on account of the fact that the people of southern Illinois are dark-complexioned, thus resembling the inhabitants of Egypt."[7] Other proposals crop up from time to time to explain the origin of the nickname. Its use is by no means confined to present-day vocabulary. It was used by Lincoln during the Third Lincoln-Douglas Debate;[8] a "splendid horse" presented by the citizens of several southern Illinois counties to General Grant as he was sojourning in Cairo in 1861 was christened "Egypt." Many more examples attest the popularity of this nickname.

What this name hath wrought may be appreciated by referring to some of the various ways it is used in local and regional life of the area: bricks in down-town Carbondale are frequently stamped "Egyptian." Southern Illinois University in Carbondale has played on the nickname to the full. From time to time, it has issued annuals, brochures, and the like with such titles as *The Egyptian, The Mummy-box, Scarab, Obelisk, Sphinx,* and others with appropriate hieroglyphics and exotic designs for cover-decoration. Latest of symbolic usage is the adoption of "Saluki," Royal Dog of ancient Egypt to indicate the prowess of Southern's athletic teams. A specimen of this breed named "King Tut" serves as their mascot.

In business, the regional epithet is a handy term for the exploitation of corporations in the area. Examples are common in every southern Illinois town. In our midst, we have such business enterprises as Egyptian Iron Works, Egyptian Sales Agency, Pyramid Roofing and Lumber Company, Greater Egypt Association, Mail-Me-Monday of Little Egypt, and many other combinations. Chicago has its Egyptian Club and no doubt southern Illinois groups elsewhere play on the name.

In spite of the certainty that the popular epithet that has designated southern Illinois for over a century does not hark back for its origin to activities of Egyptian colonists in the New World, it is of interest to follow a discussion of these early adventurers in America by James Rendel Harris, eminent English philologist and

paleographer.[9] This author claims that a number of states in the middle-west were exposed in pre-Columbian days to Egyptian civilization. Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee were, he states, originally Egyptian settlements. From his arguments, he may have thought to include Illinois in the list.[10] However this may be, in the light of these surmises, the epithet chosen for their area by southern Illinoisans appears perculiarly apt.

NOTES

[1] Statements in the *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* (1911–1917) define this boundary.

[2] Captain Willard Glazier in *Down the Great River*. 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1892. Vol. I, p. 339.

[3] John G. Comegys. Cf. The Illinois *Guide* (rev. ed., 1947), p. 171.

[4] A correspondent (Roberson of Arnzville) in the *Chicago Journal,* February 8, 1872.

[5] John Letham. *A Historical and Descriptive Review of Illinois—the Southern Section.* Chicago and St. Louis, 1894, p. 9.

[6] George R. Stewart. *Names on the Land,* New York, 1945, pp. 238–239.

[7] George Earlie Shankle, *American Nicknames,* New York, 1937, p. 260.

[8] The Third Joint Debate was held at Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois on September 15, 1858.

[9] Cf. Harris' *After-Glow Essays,* No. 7 ("A Temple in Tennessee"), London, 1935, *passim.*

[10] The list of five states touched by Egyptian civilization is, says Harris, incomplete. Since he mentions a town, Amboy, "in one of the western states," it is possible he had Illinois in mind. Amboy, Illinois, is near the Mississippi River, not too far afield for adventurers.

Brand Names of Liquors—Mr. I. Warshaw of New York, who owns a voluminous collection of business americana, has begun research on the wine and liquor industry of pre-prohibition days, going back as far as 1800. His work will include the names and locations of distilleries and wineries, their brand names, trade marks, slogans, and family ownership.

Four Years of *Beiträge*

MADISON S. BEELER

[*Beiträge zur Namenforschung, in Verbindung mit Ernst Dickenmann herausgegeben von Hans Krahe;* Carl Winter, Heidelberg. Vols. 1–4, 1949–1953.]

IT IS NOT CUSTOMARY for one journal to review another. However, it may be of value to the readers of *Names* to know something about the current interests, directions, methods and achievements of European scholars who concern themselves with the study of names. The contents of one of the leading journals of the continent devoted to this branch of learning can certainly inform us on this topic, and so there will here be presented a summary survey of the contents of the first four volumes of the "Contributions to the Study of Names," the foremost German periodical in the field. No one person can be expected to have competence in all parts of the vast area encompassed by this subject, nor to be able to evaluate critically the various approaches here exemplified; I therefore do not feel called upon to take a stand upon all the controversial topics that are here discussed.

The *Beiträge,* of which three issues appear annually, constitute in a sense the continuation of the older *Zeitschrift für Ortsnamenforschung,* which commenced publication in 1925 under the editorship of Joseph Schnetz and which—since 1937 under the name *Zeitschrift für Namenforschung*—suspended after the appearance of the nineteenth volume in 1943. The first title of this journal described its field as place-name research, and this remained the area of chief interest even after the title was changed, as it does in the post-war continuation.

The *Beiträge* do not contain a programmatic statement of policy; but the character of the articles and the names of the contributors demonstrate that it is—except for the change of title and of editor—essentially an organ with the same standards as its predecessor. Schnetz apparently felt that the field of name research was one particularly attractive to the dilettante, for the first statement

of policy he made (*ZONF* I, p. 3) was that the journal was to be "strictly scientific"; and this is repeated (*ZNF* 13, p. 101) twelve years later, when he declared that "research must be carried on in the spirit of true scholarship." The roster of contributors to the earlier periodical amply satisfied this requirement, and its standard is being fully maintained by its successor. Many of the same scholars have written for both, and among their ranks are some of the most distinguished representatives of contemporary European learning. The *Beiträge,* although edited and published in Germany, are more than a strictly national organ: among the some forty-three contributors to the first four annual numbers there are, in addition to twenty-seven Germans, five Swiss, four Austrians, three Americans, two Italians, one Belgian and one Englishman; and the articles are printed in German, French, English, and Italian. Schnetz had stipulated that the *ZONF* should limit its activity to names of Indo-European origin, and this limitation has hitherto also been observed in the new journal. The character of any learned journal is certainly determined, at least in part, by the interests of those who publish in it, and the interests of those central European scholars who have contributed to the *Beiträge* lie largely in the fields of the comparative and historical grammar of the Indo-European languages, with particular emphasis on the Germanic languages, the classical tongues, Celtic, and Baltic and Slavic. Among the scores of articles contained in the issues under review there are but four devoted to extra-European names: Sanskrit names for bodies of water, two Sanskrit divine names, and two Old Persian personal names; and all of these are likewise Indo-European.

Most of the authors are occupants of professorial chairs; among them I single out for special mention the following Indo-Europeanists: the editor Krahe, Brandenstein the Austrian, Pisani the Italian, and van Windekens the Belgian; Schwarz, Bach, and Szadrowsky represent the Germanists, Pokorny—now that Holger Pedersen has died—is certainly the most prominent continental Celticist, and the ancient Near East is represented by Johannes Friedrich. All these men are leading scholars in the various branches of linguistic work. The tradition of the scientific study of names is notably older in Europe than on this side of the Atlantic, and the interest in it on the part of established scholars more

widely diffused than with us; this is testified to by the number and the age of onomastic journals that are being published in western Europe. And it is one of the reasons for the uniformly high quality of the contributions.

The contributions may be roughly classified, upon the basis of of subject matter, into four groups: general topics, personal and divine names, ethnic names, and place names. In this survey it will of course be impossible even to mention each article; only some can be referred to, to illustrate the kinds of subjects treated and the methods employed. Under the heading of general topics there are essays on the place of names in the lexical system, and on local nick-names (cf. e.g. "Hoosier" for natives of Indiana, and "Web-footer" as equivalent to Oregonian); an attack by H. Bahlow on the doctrine of 'radiation' (Strahlung) as applied to the historical explanation of the distribution of family-name types in Germany and a spirited defense by Adolf Bach, the chief protagonist of this method in historical linguistics and German dialectology; a consideration of the relationship between names and magic in medieval Ireland and the Scandinavian north; a study by Professor Pulgram of the modern family name from a historical and sociological point of view; and two articles which discuss the problem of determining the age of Germanic place names from a consideration of their grammatical structure.

A discussion of the types of meaning contained in old-Germanic personal names and of the transition from "meaningful" to "meaningless" names (especially those of women) may form a transition to the group of articles on personal names. This group contains but one study of a "living" name, the French-derived German family name "Charrier"; Professor Szemerenyi of London and Professor Brandenstein of Graz discuss the etymologies of the ancient Iranian personal names 'Vištaspa' and 'Sataspes'; an attempt is made to identify as the oldest north Germanic personal name the '*Thruskanos*' found in a Greek novel of the period 50–150 A.D.; and Professor Krahe claims as Illyrian (on which more below) two ancient personal names, 'Teupalos' from Elea in Greece and the 'Venulus' in Vergil's *Aeneid*.

The two short articles on divine names illustrate two different trends in contemporary linguistic investigation: Dr. Mayrhofer, the young Indic scholar at Würzburg and author of the new etymolog-

ical dictionary of Sanskrit which has now commenced to appear, suggests replacing the long-accepted Indo-European etymon of the name of the Indic god 'Kubera' by one borrowed from the (non-Indo-European) Dravidian or "Austro-Asiatic" languages of India. The insight that a large and growing number of Sanskrit words are better to be regarded as loans from the pre-Indo-Aryan languages of India than as inherited from proto-Indo-European is to be commended; but extreme caution is imperative, in view of the fragmentary character of our knowledge of these languages (particularly of the so-called Munda group) and the legitimate doubt that still exists about Pater Schmidt's "Austro-Asiatic family." Professor van Windekens, who has recently published a book on "Pelasgic: a pre-Greek Indo-European Language," claims that the historical Greeks took their divine names 'Thetis' and 'Phoibos' from this pre-Greek Indo-European tongue, the sound laws of which he believes he is able in part to state. Here again, attractive as some of his suggestions may appear, it will be necessary to reserve final judgment: substratum identifications of this character would have to be made in much greater number to carry conviction, and to assign words preserved in the Greek tradition which do not have clear Indo-European etymologies to the "Indo-European Pelasgic" is, for the present at least, to explain one unknown by another.

Among the five articles dealing with the origins of ethnic names may be mentioned the two that constitute attempts to illuminate the perennial problem of the source of the name "Germani." Pisani emphasizes the wide distribution of the name in ancient times—from Persia to Spain—and suggests that it was—like that of the 'Veneti'—an ethnic denomination of Indo-European age; Krogmann reasserts, with new arguments, his earlier claim that the word is native Germanic and is the self-appellation of the Germanic tribes, with the meaning "the powerful, the great."

As indicated above, the bulk of the material in these issues is devoted to place-name research. With the exceptions mentioned, all the articles are concerned with European names, and, as might be expected in a German publication, a large place is occupied by treatments of problems in the sphere of German, Austrian, and Swiss names: the curiosity of many of us is stimulated by questions that arise from the data which confront us in our own local environment. In these, as in the following groups of articles, it is shown

time after time how the results of place name investigation may serve as a valuable complement to history, inasmuch as, properly interpreted, they illuminate periods in human history or prehistory for which other sources are scanty or altogether lacking. Thus an article on group-formation in Alemannic local names throws light on the process and nature of the settlement of the Germanic tribes in Switzerland during the obscure period of the fifth to the ninth centuries A.D. And the identification of many place names in widely scattered parts of Europe as Celtic strongly supports what other evidence we possess for the extensive diffusion of this people in pre-Christian times. Still other ancient names, likewise widely scattered in France, Germany, and Italy, are claimed to be Indo-European although not Celtic or Gallic, nor Germanic, nor Italic, and are assigned to an early Indo-European stratum to which the name "Illyrian" is given. Thus for example the ancient name of the Saar river (Sarāvus) on the borders of France and Germany and the town name Sulmo in central Italy are assigned to "Illyrian"; in a similar fashion Schwarz derives the German town name Fuhrn, near the Czech border, from the Venetic language, of which all we know comes from a few hundred short inscriptions around the head of the Adriatic in Italy. In these instances linguistic evidence alone can be appealed to for the quondam presence of Illyrians and Veneti in these areas, and there are some who prefer not to use these specific ethnic names for the speakers of the languages from which these names have come. The chief exponents of this "Pan-Illyrianism" are professors Krahe and Pokorny.

Some of the oldest place names in Europe are certainly those of rivers and other bodies of water, and accordingly much attention is paid to them. Schnetz had published a long series of articles in *ZONF* on German river names, and to me the most interesting and significant contribution in the new journal is a similar series of ten articles on ancient European river names written by the editor, Professor Krahe, a series which happily is as yet far from complete. I have learned from this painstaking and brilliant research, carried out in a methodologically irreproachable manner, of the surprising uniformity of river names, both in root and derivational type, over wide stretches of Europe. Thus a basic element *albh- (cf. O. Norse *elfr* 'river'), recurs, with various suffixes, as a river name in the following (cf. *BzN* IV, 40 ff.): *Elbe* (ancient *Albis*) in Germany, *Aube*

(ancient *Alba*) in France, an *Alba* in Spain, *Albegna* (ancient *Albinia*) in central Italy, and the *Alpheios* in Greece; and with a suffix *-antia* the *Lafnitz* (from ancient **Albantia*) in Steiermark in southern Austria, the *Aubance* (likewise from **Albantia*) in France, and the *Alfund-* in Norway. All these names, and I have given only a few of the many which Krahe cites, are derived from the Indo-European root *alb(h)- "white" (> "river"); cf. the many American names 'White Water', 'White River', etc. What the final historical interpretation of this wide-spread uniformity in European hydronymy will be remains to be seen. One wishes that when this series is complete it may be issued as a separate publication.

But I have already gone beyond the normal limits of a survey. I will merely note that these fasicles also contain articles on Celtic, Lithuanian, Russian, Icelandic, middle and modern Greek names as well as many more on those of Germany and the Mediterranean basin. It is hoped that these lines will indicate the rich variety of subject matter and the fascinating problems which are here offered to the historian and the onomatologist.

Norfolk from North Fork.—The history of the naming of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska, is controversial. Since there is a county by that name in England and a town in Massachusetts it is easy to jump at the conclusion that Norfolk is simply a transferred name like thousands of others. However, the town was settled and the post office established by German farmers from Wisconsin, who would have no reason to use a name from England or New England. It appears that these first settlers intended to call their new home North Fork because of its proximity to the North Fork of the Elkhorn River. One of the pioneers suggested the syncopation Norfork, which would be more acceptable to the Post Office Department. The gentlemen in Washington, however, believed that it was a misspelling of the better known Norfolk and changed it accordingly. But even today one often hears the name pronounced "norfork."

LULU NORDEEN

News, Comments, Queries

Fourth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences.—A report of the congress on onomastics, held at Uppsala, Sweden, in August 1952, has been published at København under the editorship of Jöran Sahlgren, Bengt Hasselrot and Lars Hellberg. The first volume contains the program (52 pages), the second volume (432 pages) the reports and lectures. We reproduce herewith the varied topics of the second volume, which may be followed in a later issue by a review of some or all of the lectures presented at Uppsala. It will be noted that several of our European members are represented, while North America is represented only by our charter member, Rudnyckyj. It is to be hoped that Americanists and especially members of the *ANS* will participate in future programs in accordance with the importance of onomatological sciences in America.

Andriotis, N.: Über das Archiv für Zunamen der Universität Saloniki.

Askeberg, F.: Kult und Siedlung im nördlichen Finnveden.—Beitrag zu einer methodologischen Darstellung.

Bach, A.: Eigenwuchs und Einfuhr in der Ortsnamenlandschaft, in ihrer Problematik erörtert am Beispiel des Oberrheins.

Badia-Margarit, A.: Toponymie et histoire dans le "Chemin de Saint-Jacques" en Espagne.

Bahlow, H.: Die deutschen Namenlandschaften und ihre Gestaltungskräfte.

Bassi, B.: Il nome e la nazionalità del secondo vescovo di Lund, Egino († 1072).

Battisti, C.: L'atlas Toponomastique de la Vénétie Tridentine.

Baudot, M.: Apponts de la toponymie à l'historie des civilisations et des migrations de peuples. Le témoignage de quelques suffixes de noms de lieux de France.

de Paiva Boléo, M.: Les sciences onomastiques en Portugal.

Buescu, V.: Un nouveau toponyme latin du défrichement, en Roumanie.

Caferoglu, A.: Le culte du cheval dans l'onomastique turque.

Carnoy, A.: Toponymie des chaussées romaines en Belgique et dans les régions avoisinantes.

Collinder, B.: Luleå.

Draye, H.: Zur Problematik der zeitlichen Schichtung der ältesten Namentypen mit Rücksicht auf die Besiedlung der südlichen Niederlande.

Dyèvre, H.: Toponymie nautique des côtes de Basse-Bretagne.

Findikoglu, Z. F.: Le problème des noms de famille considéré comme un courant culturel en Turquie.

Gourvil, F.: Les noms de profession dans l'anthroponymie bretonne.

Griera, A.: Les Rationes Decimarum, sources de grande valeur pour les études de toponymie.
Guilleré, A.: Méthode de recherche toponymique employée en France au complétement des levés photogrammétriques.
Higounet, Ch.: Les mouvements de population dans le midi de la France du XIe au XVe siècle, d'après les noms de personne et les noms de lieu.
Hovda, P.: Sur l'appellation et l'âge des lieux de pêche situés au large de la côte norvégienne.
Kranzmayer, E.: Die slawischen und die romanischen Ortsnamen Österreichs.
Krause, W.: Tocharische Eigennamen.
Kuentz, Ch.: Deux points d'onomastique arabe.
Langenfelt, G.: Street-names, old and new.
Lejeune, R.: Les anciens noms du col du Perthus.
Lindberg, C.: Norwegische Einschläge im Ortsnamenbestand Norrlands (= Nordschwedens). Ein Beitrag zur Besiedlungsgeschichte der Provinz.
Linde, G.: Die Verbreitungswege der nordischen Ortsnamen auf *-sta(d)*.
Ljunggren, K. G.: Sprachliche Spuren einer südskandinavischen Sennenwirtschaft.
Michaëlsson, K.: L'anthroponymie et la statistique.
Nissilä, V.: Einige niederdeutsche Personennamen in Finnland.
Piel, J. M.: Blüte und Verfall der westgotisch-hispanischen Personennamen.
Pop, S.: Le Centre international de dialectologie générale et les sciences onomastiques.
Roelandts, K.: Zur Problematik der methodischen Personennamenforschung.
Ross, A. S. C.: On the anglicisation of place-names of the Brecon area.
Rudnyckyj, J. B.: Classification of Canadian place-names.
Schwarz, E.: Probleme germanischer Ortsnamenforschung.
Séguy, J.: Noms de métiers dans l'onomastique toulousaine au XIVe et au XXe siécles.
Serra, G.: Aspettie problemi d'ordine sociale evocati dalla terminologia professionale del medioevo italiano relativa a voci neolatine corradicali con la voce latina „Mercator".
Skok, P.: Des lois toponomastiques.
Thomopoulos, J. A.: Importance et problèmes de la toponymie préhellénique de la Mer Egée.
Triandaphyllidis, M.: Neugriechische Familiennamen.
Wainwright, F. T.: Danes and Norwegians in England.

Michigan Place Names.—I have been gathering information about the origin of the place names of Michigan and have been at the subject since 1912.

For over four years I have been publishing one a day in the *State Journal* of this city and have recently started a column in the *Kalamazoo Gazette* covering their circulation zone of six counties and hope to complete their territory.

I have published in the *Michigan History Magazine* "The Place Names of Ingham County" complete (208) and have another article

on "The Place Names of Eaton County," which should be published at an early date. Also during the past ten years I have had articles in the *State Journal* of this city on the Street Names of Lansing.

THEODORE G. FOSTER

The Everglades.—In issue No. 1, 1953, of *American Speech,* one of our members, E. Wallace McMullen, gives his views concerning the origin of the name *Everglades.* He traces the history of the term and its related variants from the first known reference in 1823 to 1875, and attempts to analyze the formation of the word. His theoretical conclusion on the latter problem is that the term is probably a shortened form of *everlasting glades,* that is, *ever* meaning "endless and perpetual," with the connotation of "weariness or disgust," and *glade* in the sense of "wet glade." McMullen's dissertation, *English Topographic Terms in Florida, 1563–1874,* will be reviewed in a later issue of *Names.*

A New Map of the Americas has been published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York 32, N.Y. Scale, 1:12,500,000 (1 inch = about 200 miles). Size, 34″ × 51″. 1953.— This general-purpose map has been newly compiled from the most up-to-date sources and is printed in ten colors. Water features are in blue, and elevation zones in green and brown. Cities are classified according to population, and principal railroads and motor roads are shown. The map is based on a specially devised conformal projection which reduces scale and space distortion to a practical minimum.

Four inset maps (1 inch = 1,000 miles) show: Cities and Transport, Agricultural Land Use, Moisture Regions, and Natural Vegetation.—Prices: $2.50 (folded); $3.00 (rolled); $3.50 (waterproof latex paper).

A tour through thirteen European countries will be conducted this summer by one of our active members, Gerard L. Alexander. As geographer, librarian and onomatologist he is well qualified to show and interpret the interesting places of western Europe. Arrangements by Amreican Travel Company, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

Book Reviews

An Index of the Arthurian Names in Middle English. By Robert W. Ackerman. (Stanford Univ. Publications, University Series, Language and Literature. Vol. X. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press, 1952, pp. xxvi + 250. $3.50.)

An Arthurian onomasticon has long been a desideratum. Miss A. C. Blount started to make one as early as 1898, indexing over 200 writings, but her work was never finished and remains unpublished. In taking up the task, Professor Ackerman has wisely restricted himself to a part of the field. In the present book he gives us an index of the Arthurian names found in twenty-eight English works ("forty separate pieces"). The texts indexed are nearly all dated before 1500 but the 17th-century Percy Folio MS. and the 16th-century print of *Golagros and Gawane* have been included. The title of the book is somewhat deceptive, since the Arthurian names in the Chronicles were left out, but Lagamon (I am glad to report) was reckoned a romancer rather than a chronicler and the Arthurian names he records are duly indexed.

The author tells us that "the only proper names deliberately omitted from the Index are as follows: God, Jesus Christ, Heaven, names of feast days, of days of the week, of the months, and of nationalities like Danes, English, Irish, and Welsh. None of these could be regarded as of great significance to Arthurian studies" (p. xiv). Against each name listed are noted all its occurrences, with line or page citations, except for names that occur with great frequency, in which case "only the inclusive line or page numbers" are given. The standard editions of the works indexed were used, but the author has checked these against the MSS and early prints themselves in order to make sure of the accuracy of the spellings. Variant spellings of the proper names are systematically recorded. Both author and Press are to be congratulated on this index, which will prove a tool valuable to all Arthurians.

Kemp Malone

Origines des noms de familles en Belgique. By Albert Carnoy. (Louvain: Editions "Universitas," 1953. Pp. 408.

After having written the *Origines des noms des communautés de Belgique ainsi que des principaux hameaux et rivières* (Louvain 1949), Carnoy was the logical and best qualified author to deal with the family names of Belgium. His present work is mainly an etymological dictionary of such names (note that the 1939 edition of his toponymic book was entitled *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms des communes de Belgique*), and Carnoy himself remarks modestly, indeed over-modestly, that it is no more than a beginning, an introduction to Belgian anthroponymy, "ne fût-ce que pour mettre un frein aux fantaisies des amateurs et satisfaire une saine curiosité du public."

But if used intelligently the book yields a good deal more, though perhaps only the onomatologists, and not the general public, can draw a number of conclusions that go beyond etymologizing names. Much illumination can be derived on the semantic areas from which family names are drawn, how and why they developed as inherited names out of personal names, and at approximately what period this took place. But it is to be hoped that this most interesting information will be collated and presented in an orderly form as a history of Belgian family names. With the material he has assembled in such large quantities, Carnoy should find the task easy and entertaining. The general reader, having his curiosity on the "meaning" of names satisfied, should turn with equal eagerness to their history, which will enlighten him on a vast array of extra-linguistic and extra-onomastic facts and conditions, valid not only for Belgium but also for human societies everywhere at a certain stage of development.

One reason that makes Belgium such an interesting onomastic area is that it is a bilingual region of Romance (French and Walloon) and Germanic (Flemish) dialects. And it becomes evident from Carnoy's adroit simultaneous treatment of both language families that in the matter of naming people, the language of and by itself is not of intrinsic importance, that, in other words, the motives, processes, and etyma involved in the giving and perpetuating of family names transcend mere linguistic boundaries and are rather determined by historical, sociological, and geographic conditions. Some outright translations from Romance to Ger-

manic, and vice versa, do of course occur; but in the vast majority, parallel developments and etyma of identical meanings account for the similarities and congruences of the onomastic lexicon; and since we are moreover dealing with a culture which, apart from its linguistic split, is based on Greco-Roman civilization and on Judaeo-Christian religious tradition, it will not be surprising that names of Greek, Latin, and Semitic origin occur equally in Romance and Germanic. Hence we find side by side *Deschamps* and *Vandervelde, Chasseur* and *Dejaegher, Piedfort* and *Goedfoet, Rossignol* and *Nachtergael;* French *Pierre, Pierrard, Pierrot, Pierlot, Pierroux, Périn, Pernelle, Péret,* etc., Walloon *Pire, Pirard, Pirson, Pirot, Pirsoul, Pirquet, Perquin, Pietquin, Petsin,* etc., occur together with Flemish *Peter, Pieter, Pie, Pien(s), Peer, Pergens, Pitz, Pee,* etc., all of them derived from the latinized Greek *Petrus,* itself a translation of the Semitic *Cephas,* meaning "rock" ("... upon this rock will I build my church ...").

Since the book is meant as a dictionary, and for a wider public, Carnoy rightly does not bother with elaborate references and a bibliography. (But I am surprised that the two works on German onomastics he cites, on p. 13, are the old Schönfeld, of 1911, and Förstemann, of 1913–1914. Better and more recent books would have been available here.)

The etymologies are presented in the text under 254 headings, each representing a semantic group or family, whose order and classification can be learned from the *Tables des matières* on pp. 407–408. More importantly, and this makes the book so useful and serviceable to anyone in search of a particular item, there are 110 pages of alphabetic index listing some 6000 names, on pp. 297–406, where each entry is followed by one or more numbers referring back to the appropriate among the 254 paragraphs in which the etymology and related names and forms can be found.

A great number of American family names of German, French, Walloon, Flemish, or Dutch origin are discussed in the book. One may learn that *De Pauw* comes from "peacock"; *Stassen* is derived from St. Eustachius, the patron saint of hunters; *Pierpont* means "stonebridge"; *Wan(n)emaker* is a "vanmaker" (*van* here an agricultural instrument); *Stuyvesant* names "one who makes the dust fly," hence a "horseman"; *Cabot* is a "fathead"; and *Gudde* is derived from Germanic *god-* "good" or *God-* "God."

University of Michigan ERNST PULGRAM

Studi di Antroponimia Fiorentina. Il Libro di Montaperti (An. MCCLX). By Olof Brattö. (Göteborg, Elanders Boktryckeri Aktiebolag, 1953. Pp. 224.)

The basis for this doctoral dissertation written under the guidance of Prof. Karl Michaëlsson of the University of Göteborg is implied in its sub-title. It is the *Libro di Montaperti* compiled in 1260. From this document, which contains 6207 names extant at the time in Florence and its environs, Dr. Brattö chooses 203 onomastic groups, collectively 80 per cent of all the individuals mentioned in it or 5005 out of 6027. This means that they take in the bulk of the medieval population of the city, specifically the plebians as opposed to the aristocrats.

As might be expected in a territory kept under century-long Teutonic domination names of Germanic origin show up with the greatest frequency. They obviously stem from tradition rather than hero-worship, a cult which was to come into being somewhat later. In this latter category the only epic hero who was incontestably popular enough to give rise to namesakes was Roland (Orlandus). The case for Mainettus, recalling the youthful Charlemagne, and Fortebraccius, is not quite so strong. I should hesitate to accept any epic origin for Vivianus and Spinellus at this time on the ground that these secondary knights of romance were most likely to produce namesakes only during a period of considerable vogue for this type of appellative. Along with these one other name of possible epic derivation is cited, Galganus (= Gawain). Its uniqueness as a representative of the Arthurian cycle, as yet weakly diffused in the Tuscan area, tends to make this source rather dubious.

It is quite surprising to find that saints' names, including those derived from the Bible play such a minor role percentagewise despite the fact that Jacobus and Johannes numerically rank first and second in the list. The author seems to be a bit overcautious in accepting Isaccus as a name borne by some Italian Jews, though there is nothing inherently illogical about it. Possible derivation for Saccus, Sachus, Sachettus (bracketed with Isaccus, p. 149) from Germanic Sacco (Förstemann, I, 1247) is not mentioned.

Names continuing the Roman tradition which superficially appear to be negligible are, in fact, abundant as witnessed by many of the augurial names which turn up during this century: Bonfilliolus, Guadagnus, Bonamicus and the like. At the same time they

reveal the tender love and affectionate concern of the medieval Florentines for their offspring. Other types of names are, of course, represented. A striking feature of the Montaperti list is the wealth of hipocoristic names (shortened forms and forms with suffixes), which amount to approximately one half of the total.

One wonders whether, in addition to linguistic data, recourse to socio-historical documents such as information on the influx of non-Tuscans and foreigners beyond the Italian borders, intermarriages between townspeople and others, etc., might not have shed light on at least a few of the names on the list. But perhaps this type of material is not readily available.

As the author correctly remarks in his introduction, the majority of studies on Italian names to date have been of a diachronic character. His contribution is, in contrast, synchronic, and constitutes a really exhaustive and learnedly mature investigation of considerable value. Before any definitive scientific account of Italian names and surnames can be given to the world we stand in need of many similar studies in this extremely rich but as yet poorly exploited field.

JOSEPH G. FUCILLA

Nicknames of American Cities, Towns, and Villages, Past and Present. By GERARD L. ALEXANDER. (New York: Special Libraries Association, 1951).

This eighty-eight page lithographic booklet presents a collection of some fifteen hundred city, town, and village nicknames, gathered from printed sources and through correspondence.

In the fourteen page Introduction, an over-generous four containing acknowledgments, Mr. Alexander discusses various topics, among them the origin of the term nickname (from Old English *ekename,* later *nekename,* "additional name"). America's use of nicknames for places is almost without parallel, there being only a few in other parts of the world. Nicknames should be brief, graphic, and fitting. While they express many sentiments, a great number of them stem from presumptious pride, local patriotism, and extravagant claims.

Forty-five pages are devoted to the listing of the names under states and sub-listed under cities. This is followed by twenty-nine pages of alphabetical listing of the names themselves.

Several of the larger cities sport a great number of nicknames, led by the national capital with forty-eight, followed by Chicago with twenty-seven, and Hollywood with twenty-four. As may readily be imagined, many of the names are hardly distinctive, outstanding, or well-known. As for Chicago, "Windy City," for Boston, "Hub of the Universe," and for Philadelphia, "City of Brotherly Love" are generally known, but hardly any of the others. There is also a great deal of duplication, the name "Queen City" being especially numerous.

While most names are flattering or picturesque, such as Dodge City's "The Buckle on the Kansas Wheat Belt," Jordan, Montana, calls itself modestly "The Lonesomest Town in the World." It certainly seemed that way fifty miles distant from the railroad when forty years ago I did missionary work in Montana.

The compiler himself disclaims completeness of entries. In fact, "the list might conceivably reach dimensions astonishing even to its compiler, despite his laborious and comprehensive toil." About the "toil" the reviewer has no doubt, since in writing *College Names: Their Origin and Significance* he had a similar task. Some states are only thinly represented, suggesting that many other names could be added. Just to cite a local example, Hickory, N.C., is known as "The Best Balanced City."

It might have been better if all cities had been contacted for possible inclusion and nicknames from more cities had been listed instead of so many inconsequential ones for single cities. Also in some cases the origin and significance of really meaningful and picturesque nicknames might have been given. Perhaps in the future the compiler will find occasion to expand the scope of his study.

Albert Keiser

Lenoir Rhyne College

In Memoriam

ROBERT LEE RAMSAY

Dr. Robert Lee Ramsay, Professor Emeritus of English at the University of Missouri, one of the founders of the American Name Society and a member of the Board of Managers, died at his home in Columbia on his seventy-third birthday, December 14, 1953. Dr. Ramsay came to the University from Johns Hopkins University, where he received his Ph.D. in 1907, and had been there since that time except for two years spent at Johns Hopkins as a research scholar and summers spent teaching in Columbia, Wisconsin, Virginia, Johns Hopkins, and Chicago Universities.

Dr. Ramsay was widely known for his scholarship and research in various fields of the English language, particularly place-names and Americanisms. Since his retirement he had worked continuously to put into final shape the results of his monumental study of Missouri place-names, a project which he had carried on for over twenty-five years with the assistance of numerous graduate students. The projected dictionary would have contained over 35,000 items. At the time of his death this work had not been completed, but much of the spade work has been done and it is to be hoped that another Missouri scholar will take over where Ramsay left off.

In the field of place-name study, he published, in collaboration with Allen Walker Read and one of his graduate students, Gladys Leech, in 1934 *Introduction to a Survey of Missouri Place-Names,* and, in 1953 *Our Storehouse of Missouri Place-Names,* a kind of preview of his dictionary with an interesting sampling of Missouri names and a description of the methods of research employed in the study. The latter as well as his monographs on the place names in Boone and Jefferson counties were reviewed in recent issues of *Names.*

Since it is one of the aims of the *ANS* to make the American people conscious of the interest and importance of names it should be noted that Dr. Ramsay has been outstanding in this respect also. In 1946 and 1947 he wrote a column on Missouri place names in the Sunday edition of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat,* and he contributed for years articles on names to local newspapers. Thanks to him, people-at-large of Missouri are probably more conscious of the interest and importance of their names than those of any other state in the Union.

In the field of Americanisms, the most considerable work that Dr. Ramsay published was *A Mark Twain Lexicon,* a study of Americanisms found in the works of the noted Missouri author, done in collaboration with one of his students, Dr. Frances G. Emberson.

Other publications were as follows: *The West Saxon Psalms,* 1908, *Principles of Modern Punctuation,* 1910, *Short Stories of America,* 1921, and *Poems by Missouri Students,* a compilation, 1935. There were, of course, many additional articles in learned journals throughout the entire course of his long and industrious life. Dr. Ramsay was a long-time member of the American Dialect Society and the Modern Language Association.

Scholars who knew Dr. Ramsay, as well as his graduate students, revered him for his subtle and sly sense of humor, his unflagging industry, his insistence on exactness of detail in research, his devotion to the highest ideals of scholarship, and his warm and generous attitude toward his colleagues in the field of his endeavors. Kemp Malone thought that the most notable thing Robert Ramsay achieved was to inspire and stimulate research.

He died like a scholar. Death took the pen from his hand while he was sitting at his desk, surrounded by his notes, manuscripts, and books.

E. H. Criswell

ANNUAL MEETING OF *A.N.S.*

The annual meeting of members of the American Name Society was held in Room 8 of the Palmer House on December 29, 1953 from 3:45 to 5:15 P.M., pursuant to due notice mailed to all members in accordance with the provisions in the Bylaws, copy of which is inserted in the minute book immediately preceding these minutes.

The following papers were read:

"The Spanish Crown and Early American Names," by Jack A. Dabbs, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
"Arabic Names in Old Spanish Chronicles," by Florence Steiner, Northwestern University.
"Names of Greek and Roman Deities," by Demetrius J. Georgacas, University of North Dakota.
"Slavic Names in Chicago," by John P. Sydoruk.
"Street-name Patterns in Denver and other Cities," by Levette J. Davidson, University of Denver.

The Treasurer's report was read by Kemp Malone in the absence of the Treasurer, and, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was approved and ordered filed. The results of the mail ballot were read. The following were elected:

President	Elsdon C. Smith
First Vice-president	Vilhjalmur Stefansson
Second Vice-president	Meredith F. Burrill
Third Vice-president	Kemp Malone
Executive Secretary	Erwin G. Gudde
Treasurer	Henry Karpenstein
Board of Managers	
Louise Pound	Robert L. Ramsay
Editorial Board	
Madison S. Beeler	Mamie Meredith
Margaret M. Bryant	Elsdon C. Smith
Demetrius J. Georgacas	George R. Stewart
Erwin G. Gudde, Editor	

The President made a brief report on the progress of the Society and read a paragraph from a letter from Robert L. Ramsay.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. B. Rudnyćkyj and the president of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, copies of Onomastica No. 7 containing Watson Kirkconnell's *Canadian Toponymy and the Cultural Stratification of Canada* were presented to those present.

There being no further or other business to come before the meeting the same was adjourned.

At the dinner meeting held at 6:30 in Room 9 of the Palmer House Erwin G. Gudde's address, "California the Name," was read by C. Grant Loomis, to the great interest of all those present.

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS AND BOARD OF EDITORS

Pursuant to due notice in writing to all members of the Board of Managers and Board of Editors, a joint meeting was held in the Georgian Room of the Palmer House at 8:00 A.M., Tuesday, December 29, 1953.

The general business of the Society was discussed. It was announced that, because of the absence of Mr. Gudde, Mr. Loomis had been asked to read his speech to the dinner meeting. It was the expressed and unanimous opinion of all present that the editor, Erwin G. Gudde, had done exceptionally fine work in getting out the first three issues of *Names*. The fourth issue, it was stated, would be out soon.

The Constitution and Bylaws of the Society were discussed. Numerous suggestions as to changes and simplification, made in a letter from Mr. Gudde, were thoroughly discussed and Mr. Gudde's reasons were read. The present provisions in the Constitution and Bylaws with respect to each of these suggestions were also read to the meeting.

Among other things suggested by Mr. Gudde and considered by the meeting were elimination of the power of the annual meeting to make decisions and the right to elect foreign scholars to honorary membership, the change from twenty-five to three members necessary to nominate officers in opposition to the nominating committee, the elimination of the power of the Board of Managers to determine from time to time the duties of the Board of Editors,

and to delete entirely various portions of the constitution and bylaws. After thorough and separate discussion of each of these items those present voted unanimously not to change the Constitution and Bylaws in these respects.

Mr. Gudde suggested that the terms of office of all officers, managers and editors be for three years and that elections thus be held only every three years. Mr. Gudde's reason for this suggested change was that it was an inexcusable waste of society funds to have an annual election by mail. After a thorough discussion of this proposal it was rejected, everyone present being in favor of an election by mail every year as presently provided in the Constitution and Bylaws.

Mr. Gudde further suggested that the regular membership or subscription price for *Names* be increased to $6.00 for those libraries and institutions who subscribed through an agency that was entitled to a commission or that required a notarized certificate to be attached to the invoice. There was a discussion of the matter. Mr. Malone and others present were of the opinion that a net amount of five dollars should be collected. Section 1. of Article I of the Bylaws was therupon amended by adding the word "net" after the word "dollars" by unanimous vote of those present.

In a letter Mr. Bryant suggested that the 1954 meetings in New York be set a day before or after the regular MLA meetings. Some were afraid that members could not come ahead of time or be able to stay another day. No action was taken on this proposal.

In a letter Mr. Beeler suggested that consideration be given to the question of whether the Society's Journal, *Names,* should be of a more popular nature or whether the emphasis should be upon a more professional type of scholarship. After a brief discussion it was ascertained that the opinion of those present was that the policy of *Names* should be to steer a middle course. It was pointed out that the Journal would have to contain much of popular interest in order to attract enough members to become self-supporting.

The Treasurer's report was examined and approved. The report on the mail ballot was presented.

There being no further or other business to come before the meeting, it was, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, adjourned.

D. J. Georgacas
Secretary pro tem.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1953

INCOME

Balance carried forward from 1952	$ 875.15
Dues collected in 1953	1,194.00
Income from sale of copies of *Names*	34.35
Income from sale of reprints from *Names*	35.80
Income from sale of "Ads" in *Names*	110.00
Gifts received during 1953	70.00
Credit from Bank of America for overcharge in S C	.15
Total	$2,319.45

EXPENDITURES

For Stationery, Mimeographing, Typing, Postage, Wrapping, Stencils, Insigne and Radio transcripts	$ 502.07
For printing of 3 issues of *Names*	1,628.57
Bank of America Service Charges	1.10
For copyrights for 3 issues of *Names*	12.00
Total	$2,143.74

Income	$2,319.45
Expenditures	$2,143.74
Balance on hand	$ 175.71

The Regents' of the University of California subsidy of $1,000 is not included in the above items of income since it was deducted from the University Press bills for the printing of the issues of *Names* during the year 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY KARPENSTEIN, *Treasurer*
December 22, 1953

MARILYN E. MACGREGOR
C. DOUGLAS CHRÉTIEN
Auditing Committee

December 22, 1953

NEW MEMBERS

Bryn Mawr College
University of California, Riverside
Cleveland Public Library
R. T. Cochran, Kirkwood, Missouri
Dartmouth College, Baker Library
Robert N. DeArmond, Juneau, Alaska
University of Detroit
University of Denver Library
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore
E. E. Ericson, Gustavus Adolphus College
Florida State University Libraries, East Campus
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John T. McCutcheon, Chicago Tribune
University of Maryland
University of New Mexico
Municipal Reference Library, New York
Oakland (California) Public Library
Department of Public Printing, Ottawa, Canada
Pennsylvania State Library
San Jose Public Library
Southern Illinois University
Noel C. Stevenson, Yuba City, California
Edward Taube, University of Wisconsin
University of Washington
Marie Waugh, Verona, New Jersey

Editor's Page

The first issue of the second volume of *Names* is almost exclusively devoted to geographical names. With European onomatological periodicals this is the rule, as exemplified by M. S. Beeler's article in this issue. The program of the congress at Uppsala, also published in this issue under "News, Comments, Queries," clearly shows this predominance of toponymic studies in Europe; a minority of papers were devoted to anthroponymy, a few to general studies, and only one to names outside of the fields of geographical and personal name research. With *Names,* however, the large number of place-name articles in this issue is purely accidental. We intend to continue the policy of including all classes of nomenclature in our orbit and make the issues as varied as possible. The next issue will contain among others an essay on the intricate problem of zoological nomenclature by an expert who was present at the lengthy discussions on zoological nomenclature at the recent congress in Denmark.

There is probably no other person in North America better qualified to write on the classification of place-name-giving than George R. Stewart, a member of our editorial board and the author of the classic *Names on the Land.* His "Classification of Place Names" is not only an important contribution to our science, but like many of the previous publications of the author will act as a stimulus to name research in the United States.

William E. Ashton's article on onomatological relations between counties and county seats looks almost like an illustration to Stewart's theoretical article. Our readers will doubtless be able to amplify Mr. Ashton's article by other parallels between the names of counties and their seats. We hope to be able to publish in one of our next issues the humorous account of the havoc which the identity of the name of a province and its capital caused to one of Europe's famous journalists when he was a schoolboy. Mr. Ashton,

by the way, became interested in place names through the medium of collecting postage stamps.

The general article on the magic of names covers a wide field of onomatology, of which we have very few special studies. Mr. Brown is a retired colonel of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and at present on the staff of the London County Council.

The selection from Gottfried Keller in the June, 1953, issue has brought forth an interesting contribution from one of our charter members, Delia H. Pugh. Celtic names are an especially interesting topic of study, not only for the scholar but for the observing amateur. In many regions in Europe place names are the chief historical monuments of the Gaelic race.

The field of the *ANS,* naturally universal in view of its aims, has as a special purpose to stimulate name research in America—the term to be understood as a geographical conception. The contribution of a resident of Dominica, Douglas Taylor, is the first integrated survey on the nomenclature of a political unit of the West Indies. Many similar surveys, as well as specialized studies along this line will follow, we hope.

The article by Curtis Adler opens the subject of Jewish personal nomenclature, another interesting aspect of onomatology, especially timely in view of the heroic struggle of Israel to assert itself as a nation. Mr. Adler, a charter member of the *ANS,* is a court interpreter in Brooklyn.

The articles by our members David Lindsey, Levette J. Davidson, and Grace P. Smith represent three important phases of place naming in the westward movement of the American people: creating place names in new territories, naming the streets of a new city, the development of nicknames.

Madison S. Beeler's survey offers a tribute to one of the most distinguished scholarly periodicals in our field and gives us a glimpse of the methods and principles of onomastics in Europe. Mr. Beeler is a member of our editorial board; his chief interest is linguistics and Indo-European philology.

THE MARY GLIDE GOETHE PRIZE

An annual prize of one hundred dollars has been made available through the generosity of Charles M. Goethe of Sacramento, California, a charter member of the American Name Society, for the best original contribution in name research.

In order to stimulate research in onomatology in the younger generation the prize will be rewarded to persons under thirty-five years of age, or to those who received their Ph.D. after 1948. A paper of any type may be submitted for consideration as long as it is an original contribution to some phase of onomatology. Doctor's or master's dissertations or term papers are acceptable.

Members of the editorial board of the American Name Society are the judges of the contest. If possible, papers should be submitted in multiple copies. The judges reserve the right to postpone the reward if no paper of acceptable merit is submitted.

The award-winning contribution becomes the property of the American Name Society. The winner is entitled to one half of the royalties which may result from the publication of the prize-winning article or monograph.

Entries for the 1954 award should be in the hands of the executive secretary by September 15, 1954. Address all communications:

AMERICAN NAME SOCIETY
University of California Press
Berkeley 4, California

The Provenance of Proto-Norse Personal Names I

ASSAR JANZÉN

From the so-called Primitive Scandinavian or Proto Norse period we know more than one hundred runic inscriptions. They date from about 200 to 700 or 800 A.D., a period of about 500 or 600 years. The larger part of this era coincides with the time of the Great Germanic Migrations.

The vast majority of these inscriptions contain personal names. Sometimes there are two or more names in the same inscription. In a good many cases the existence or non-existence of a certain name depends on the deciphering and interpretation of the inscriptions. Therefore, there are several uncertain cases in which we may or may not have a personal name. But even if we disregard such doubtful instances we may say that we have perfectly certain evidence of quite a few decipherable names. By far the most of these are, naturally enough, masculine names.

If we look a little closer into the character of these old names, from various points of view, we can make several interesting observations. First, if we look at them from a linguistic viewpoint, it strikes us at once that there are two different types of names: compound and simple or, in technical terminology, dithematic and monothematic. Among the relatively certain names we find about 35 compound as compared with about 50 uncompounded names. Illustrative examples of the compound personal names are such as **hlewa-gastiR** (on the famous Gallehus horn, Denmark), **kunimu[n]duR** (on a brachteate from Tjurkö, Sweden), **a[n]sugis^{a}laR** (on a spear-shaft from Kragehul, Denmark), **ala-winiR** (on a brachteate from Skodborg, Denmark), **swaba-harjaR** and **staina-warijaR** (both on a stone at Rö on the Swedish west coast).

Among the uncompounded names we find such as **bera** (on a

knife-shaft from Kragehul, Denmark), **fakaR** (on a brachteate from Femø, Denmark), **heldaR** (on the already mentioned brachteate from Tjurkö, Sweden), **tʌitR** (on a stone at Tveito, Norway), **wiwaR** (on a stone at Tune, Norway), **wakraR** and **iuþingaR** (both on a stone at Reistad, Norway).

If we examine the ancient personal names from a cultural and social point of view, we may find an obvious difference between the two types of names. Of special interest in this connection are three names found in one and the same inscription on the stone of Istaby in southern Sweden, **hʌþu-wulᵃfR, hʌeru-wulᵃfR, hʌri-wulᵃfR.** These names belong to persons of the same family. This is evident from the so-called variation: the final element is invariable, the first one varies. This was a characteristic principle in Old Germanic name-giving. For certain reasons it is probable that the persons here mentioned represent a royal or at least very prominent family. Here, as well as in many other cases, in and outside of Scandinavia, we may find that the compound personal names belonged especially to the upper social classes. These names had a noble ring and by means of variation they could be kept as a signum of the family. On the other hand, the monothematic names were borne particularly by the middle and lower classes. They had quite often the character of bynames or nicknames. Of course, this observation must not be generalized too strongly. There were noble persons with uncompounded names and individuals of lowly birth with compound names—and many of both sorts. But in general, there existed a certain difference between the social ring and value of the two types of names.

If we study these Old Norse names from a historical and geographical angle, we may also discover some interesting facts. It is, for instance, easy to ascertain that a considerable number of the names we find in the Primitive Scandinavian runic inscriptions do not occur in later sources. Such names are ἅπαξ λεγόμενα in Scandinavia. But we may find them outside of Scandinavia, on the European continent or on the British Isles. There was, then, during these remote ages, a closer resemblance between the Scandinavian and the West-Germanic personal nomenclature than we find in later times. What is the reason for this? Here we encounter the interesting problem concerning the provenance of the personal names in the Primitive Scandinavian runic inscriptions. This will be briefly discussed in the following.

The close relationship between West Germanic and Primitive Scandinavian names has naturally been observed and studied by the Scandinavian philologists and onomatologists. But their judgments have gone in opposite directions.

The first one to touch upon the problem seems to have been the famous Norwegian linguist Sophus Bugge. In the first volume of the great work *Norges Indskrifter med de ældre Runer,* Vol. 1 (Christiania 1903), p. 12, and elsewhere—also in earlier works—he called attention to his observation that the Primitive Scandinavian personal nomenclature seems to have been considerably different from the naming system of recorded times. He also pointed out that those of the inscriptional names which are not found in later sources often correspond to or are related to names of the Goths and South Germanic peoples. And he added: "This might in the future serve to throw light upon the earliest migrations of the Germanic tribes." Bugge did not openly declare that those prehistoric Scandinavian names which are identical with or closely related to the Central-European ones came to Scandinavia from the continent, but apparently he considered this a possible solution of the problem.

Bugge's line of thought was developed by the prominent Swedish runologist Otto von Friesen in a remarkable treatise entitled *Rö-stenen i Bohuslän och runorna i Norden under folkvandringstiden,* published in 1924. His results were founded on deep and comprehensive investigations, from various angles, of the whole material involved. He proved that a mighty stream of cultural influences during the Age of the Germanic Migrations went from Central Europe up along the Rhine River and further along the shores of modern Belgium and Holland to Scandinavia. He held that it was first and foremost the tribe known as the *Heruli* that carried these communications. They were not only active in trade but also instrumental in spreading knowledge of the runic alphabet to the North. The original home of the *Heruli* was, according to von Friesen, southern Jutland and the Danish Isles. Regarding the personal names he found that the naming-system of the Primitive Scandinavian runic inscriptions shows a particularly intimate relationship to the one we know from the region of the Lower Rhine, at that time inhabited by Franconian tribes. Among his striking examples may be mentioned such Primitive Scandinavian names as

alawid, a [n]sugis[a]laR, harja, saligastiR, otherwise unknown in Scandinavia but corresponding to the Old Franconian names *Alawit, Ansigisil, Herio, Saligast.*

The West-Germanic names followed, according to von Friesen, the cultural current to Scandinavia. And there these foreign names came to influence, almost change, the native nomenclature. He frankly stated that many of the runic names are un-Scandinavian in nature.

The Norwegian E. Belsheim went still further than von Friesen. In a large but never finished treatise entitled *Norge og Vest-Europa i gammal tid,* published in 1925 and subsequent years, he tried to prove that the continental names in West-Scandinavia, i.e., Norway and Iceland, came mainly from the districts of the Danube and the Rhine. These foreign names intruded, in Belsheim's opinion, upon West-Scandinavia—he disregards Denmark and Sweden—in such a multitude and to such a depth that the naming-system during the later Old Norse period was half South-Germanic. This opinion was, however, based on so many linguistic and other mistakes that the whole investigation, a complete failure, should be ignored.

Another outlook on the problem was hinted at by the Danish historian of literature K. Mortensen. In a paper entitled *Studier over ældre dansk Versbygning* (1901) he gave, in passing, with obvious reference to earlier statements by Bugge, his opinion on the relation between the prehistoric and historic Scandinavian nomenclatures. He, too, found dissimilarities between the naming-systems of the two epochs mentioned. But he also vindicated the view that there exists an apparent connection between the earlier and the later period. We may, he advises, take this fact as a caution that we must not look at the problem too onesidedly.

The great Icelandic philologist Finnur Jónsson expressed himself more positively in a survey of the Norwegian-Icelandic personal names before the year 900, especially the stock of names recorded in the Icelandic *Landnámabók.* The paper was published in *Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed,* 1926. Jónsson expressed the opinion that there is no real contrast between the name-stock of the Primitive Scandinavian period and that of the later Old Norse era. It is not at all remarkable, he said, that certain names disappear and others come up in the course of half a thousand years. Of course, he was right. Already in the earliest times, as well

as later, there might have existed names that were characteristic of certain specific tribes, while others were more widely spread; many were the property of the whole Germanic world. Therefore we must be cautious about our conclusions and statements concerning the geographical distribution of prehistoric names for which the evidence is so scarce. Finnur Jónsson explicitly declared that he had his doubts about the correctness of von Friesen's assumption of loans and profound influences from the West-Germanic name-stock. What resemblance there is may be interpreted in other ways. Unfortunately he withheld his ideas about these other possible explanations. As a concluding remark he indicated that we must bear in mind how scant and poor the runic material is, and that we must not forget the resemblances because of the dissimilarities.

A conciliatory attitude between the two opposite opinions, represented by von Friesen and Finnur Jónsson respectively, was assumed by the prominent Swedish philologist and runologist Elias Wessén in an excellent book called *Nordiska namnstudier,* 1927. In this investigation he dealt not particularly with the names of runic inscriptions but rather with prehistoric Scandinavian name-giving as a whole. He was not blind to the differences in the nomenclature of the earlier and later periods. But he showed that a large number of personal names which undoubtedly date from the era of the Great Migrations or earlier, although they do not appear in runic inscriptions, were still in full use during the so-called Viking Age (800–1000 A.D.). In addition he found a considerable number of names of equal age which occur only sparingly in recorded times. They were apparently about to die out.

Wessén stated further, with good reason, that culture in Scandinavia during the era of the Germanic Migrations certainly was carried by comparatively few noble families, kings, earls, chieftains, or other aristocrats, scattered all over the Scandinavian territory. They had as merchants or warriors rambled over Europe and acquired education, knowledge, and culture. They had learned the secrets of the runes, and they used them when they came home. Thus, Wessén did not regard the *Heruli* as the all-important intermediary agents in spreading the knowledge of the runes to the North. The people in general did not know the magic and the value of the runes, and they did not use them until much later.

Wessén also laid stress upon the above mentioned social difference in rank between the dithematic and the monothematic names. In connection with this he showed how the nomenclature may change when new classes make their way into society.

These are the main contributions to the discussion about the provenance of the personal names in the Primitive Scandinavian runic inscriptions. No definitive solution of the problem has yet been offered. Opinions still differ. Can the question be answered? Probably we cannot come much further by the help of the sources which have been used by the scholars quoted above. The existing sources are exhausted, and we cannot expect to discover new runic inscriptions or archeological finds to the extent that they may change the picture or give considerable help towards a definite decision. Nor can we expect to find much more information in extra-Scandinavian sources. But there is one source of knowledge by means of which we have been able to throw light upon the culture, religion, and language of prehistoric times, and this to a never suspected degree. I refer to the place-names. These have not been brought into the discussion of the provenance of the Primitive Scandinavian personal names except by the author of this paper in a short survey of the practice in regard to names in ancient Scandinavia (see *Nordisk kultur,* Vol. 7, "Personnamn," 1947, pp. 24–28.) There I found reason to say that von Friesen's opinion of the continental influence upon the Scandinavian nomenclature must be looked upon as entirely misleading. In a review of this volume of *Nordisk kultur* in *Namn och bygd,* 1948, pp. 179–187 the Swedish onomatologist Ivar Modéer maintained that my conclusion seemed to be premature, but he admitted that the material is difficult to judge.

We shall take a closer look at the material of personal names we find in a couple of types of place-names and compare the evidence we get from this source with the results of von Friesen's investigation.

First we may ask: Are there any place-names containing personal names about which we know for certain that they came into existence during the Age of the great Germanic Migrations? The answer is yes. We are able to date great numbers of compound place-names by dating their final elements. There are several such groups of names which were used during the period mentioned.

Two of these groups are especially fit for our purpose, namely those ending in *-sta(d)* and in *-lev (-löv)*.

We begin our investigation with the first group. The place-names ending in *-sta(d)* offer most valuable material for comparison since most of them were formed prior to the Viking Age and since the bulk of them contains a personal name as the first element.

The *stad*-names comprise a tremendously large group of Scandinavian place-names. To-day the second element usually appears as *-sta(d)* in Norway and Sweden: *Eriksta(d), Folkesta(d),* as *-sted* in Denmark: *Ringsted, Alsted,* as *-staðir* (with case inflection) in Iceland: *Grimstaðir, Þursstaðir.*

The last element is originally, as still evident in Modern Icelandic, a plural form, which during the time it was productive in name-giving had the meaning of 'dwelling, habitation, homestead, farm.' The meaning of this word explains why such a large percentage of these names contain a personal name as the first element.

There are in Norway about 2,500 *stad*-names, in Sweden about 2,000, in Denmark a little more than 200, and in Iceland about 1,100 (out of 3,800 existing names of habitations). In many cases the first element is a noun referring to topographical or other characteristics of the place in question. But it is hardly any exaggeration to say that we have here in all some 5,000 place-names containing personal names. Not all of them, however, belong to the Age of the Germanic Migrations, which is roughly the same as that of the Primitive Scandinavian runic inscriptions.

The practice of using *-stad* as the latter element in place-names entered Scandinavia from the European continent before the birth of Christ. It spread gradually towards the North. In a short time it established itself as a mode and swept across Scandinavia like a huge wave supposedly culminating towards the middle of the first Christian millennium in Central Sweden around Lake Mälaren, where no less than two thirds of all Swedish *stad*-names are located. Not until later the wave of *stad*-names hit Norway, where most habitations of this type were established during the Viking Age. As the wave spread northwards it gradually ebbed, but having crossed the Atlantic it gained a new momentum and struck Iceland with an enormous force.

Hence it follows that the *stad*-names located in the southern parts of Scandinavia in general are a few centuries older than those

up north. This type of place-name was productive for more than a thousand years. It is possible that most of the South-Scandinavian names are older than the time of the Great Migrations. Most of the names in Norway and certainly all of them in Iceland are younger. The names in Norway and Iceland are therefore of lesser interest for this investigation and will be almost disregarded in the following. But most of the many names clustered in Central Sweden seem to have come into existence during the first 600 or 700 years of the Christian chronology. We may rest confident that this region offers only a comparatively small number of names invalid for our purpose, so small that it can hardly have any significant influence on the over-all picture.[1]

In an attempt to determine the origin and identity of the first element of the *stad*-names numerous more or less intricate problems present themselves. We do not, for instance, meet with most of the names in recorded sources until rather late, in the latter part of the Middle Ages, or, usually, still later. Naturally, the names have, in the course of time, changed a good deal, often so much that it is hard to tell what the first element originally was. But it does not fall within the scope of this paper to give an account of all the difficulties we face here. It is sufficient to say that we are able to sort out and establish a very large number of personal names, large enough to allow us to make important observations.

All Norwegian names of habitations have been interpreted and accounted for in the great work *Norske Gaardnavne*, but Denmark and Sweden are still waiting for the completion of exhaustive inventories of their place-names. Fortunately we do have a couple of excellent Swedish treatises of greatest value for our investigation. True, they cover only smaller districts, but these are located within the region in Mid-Sweden where the *stad*-names occur in profusion. We shall make use of them in the following. It is also possible to get a good idea of the situation in Denmark.

If we study the personal nomenclature in the *stad*-names we get a general picture quite different from the one we saw in the runic inscriptions. We find at once as a striking feature that the percentage of uncompounded names is remarkably large, about 90%. Furthermore, no less than 75% of all names are bynames or nicknames. This phenomenon becomes, at least partly, clear and natural if we take into consideration the above mentioned social difference

between the compound and uncompounded personal names. The name-stock we find in the *stad*-names belongs to the whole population, while the runic inscriptions offer information only from the very highest classes. It is possible that most parents, like the kings and chieftains, gave their sons a "real" name, compound or uncompounded, at their birth. But soon the youngsters got another more intimate and usually shorter name, given by the members of the family or the neighbors. These names are often nursery names, so called "lall-names," with their formative characteristics. Or they are elliptical formations of compounded names, e.g. ON *Siggi* from *Sigfriðr, Sigurðr* etc., *Leifr* from such compounded names as *Friðleifr, Þorleifr* etc. Also in these cases we should normally be able to discern possible foreign names, even if it is not always possible to establish the exact original basis of the ellipsis.

These shorter names were, as is the practice to-day, used in everyday life. The original baptismal names were probably seldom or never heard. But in the royal and noble classes it was different. There, the full compound names were, in some respects, symbols of the family traditions. These children were not so often given bynames, at least not outside of the family.

Now, if we first, only in passing, take a look at the Norwegian personal names concealed in *stad*-names, the bulk of which probably belong to the Viking Age, we find that the incomparably largest part of them consists of good, native Scandinavian names, more or less well known from contemporary or later sources, or they consist of shortened forms of such names. They are not always known to have come from Norway; if not, they have been recorded from Denmark or Sweden. Only in exceedingly few cases have the names been found only outside of Scandinavia. Such names may have been borrowed from the continent or the British Isles, but almost never necessarily so. Only a handful of names are otherwise completely unknown.

Consequently, the stock of personal names in Norway during the Viking Age shows very little influence from the European continent. But this does not prove that the same is true for the five or six previous centuries. To get a picture of the situation during this time we proceed to Sweden, from which country we shall first study two excellent place-name treatises from the region where we find the maximal concentration of *stad*-names.

Gösta Frazén discussed and interpreted in his doctoral thesis *Vikbolandets by- och gårdnamn,* 1937, the names of villages and farms in a coastal part of the province of Östergötland south of Stockholm. In this small district there are 78 *stad*-names. More than half of them contain a personal name as the first element. The majority of these are uncompounded names. They have usually the character of original bynames, e.g. *Bredh, Brun, Maghi, Kappe, Vibbe.* Only five of all the names are originally compound names. They are *Ingiæld, Redhar, Sigvardh, Ønd* (Old Icel. *Eyvindr*), and in all probability *Navar.* Native Scandinavian provenance can not for the slightest reason be questioned in more than two cases, *Valung* and *Fūrung* or *Fŭrung.* No such names are indisputably recorded from other places in Scandinavia. If these elements really are personal names, which in my opinion is somewhat questionable, they might be connected with continental names. It could be tempting to identify *Valung* with Old High German *Walunc* and, as was done already by Elof Hellquist, *Om de svenska ortnamnen på -inge, -unge och -unga,* 1905, p. 31, to assume *Furung* (if the stem-vowel is long) to be a derivation of the stem that is present in the Langobardic names *Fūro, Fūrolf* etc. But even if both *Valung* and *Fūrung* (*Fŭrung*) really are personal names, they are, as Franzén points out, more likely of native origin. Several possible interpretations present themselves.

Obviously, there are hardly any personal names of certain extra-Scandinavian provenance in this material.

Of still greater value for the elucidation of the problem here discussed is a splendid study by Jöran Sahlgren, the Nestor of Scandinavian place-name research, entitled "Sta-namnen i Närke," published in the periodical *Namn och bygd,* 1927 and some subsequent years.

There are in the little province of Närke, situated west of Stockholm, about 125 *stad*-names. Although Sahlgren to-day is of the opinion that more *stad*-names than he earlier believed contain appellative words with reference to some natural phenomenon rather than personal names, Närke still offers a material of at least 100 personal names incapsulated in *stad*-names.

Only a few of these personal names appear also in the just discussed material from Vikbolandet. This, of course, does not imply that a name found in but one place did not exist in the other. The

scant material does not allow such a conclusion. But it is, none the less, probable that local peculiarities in the personal nomenclature had originated as early as the Age of the Germanic Migrations.

About 90% of all personal names in the *stad*-names of Närke are monothematic. They have usually the nature of bynames, e.g. *Blak* (twice), *Dværgh, Kæfil, Skrum, Vædhur,* or they are elliptical names, e.g. *Aste, Hadhi, Saki, Toste, Vari,* or they are simple names that very early must have been real baptismal names, although they originally may have been bynames or shortened formations, e.g. *Hælghe* (twice), *Mæghin, Orm* (twice), *Ramn, Ro(e), Skiold, Sten, Thore, Ødh.*

Of greatest value for this discussion are the originally compound names, which are the following: *Aløgh* (or *Alek*), *Hærvidh, Redhar, Sighfast, Sværker* (probably developed from *Svartger*), *Æfar, Ørik,* and possibly *Hasten, Ingiæld, Vesæti.*

They are all good Scandinavian names, and many of them belong to the most popular names in later times. The only name in this material for which loan from the European continent could be considered is *Mōdhulf* or *Mōdhul.* Both alternatives are otherwise unknown in Scandinavia. *Mōdhul* could, as Sahlgren suggests, be closely related to the OHG *Motilo* (masc.) or *Mutila* (fem.). But if *Mōdhulf* is the correct form, there is no reason for seeking its origin outside of Scandinavia. Both *mōdh* and *ulf* are well known components of Scandinavian personal names.

Thus, we found no names of established foreign origin in the material from Närke.

In order to be able to compare the results—from these two districts within the region of maximal occurrence of *stad*-names—with the situation outside of this center, we may choose the southern half of the province of Västergötland, south of Lake Vänern. The place-names of this district have been interpreted and published in *Sveriges ortnamn, Älvsborgs län,* Vol. 2–14 (1906–1919). Here we find about 20 *stad*-names, most of which are concentrated in the central part of the territory, which possesses an extremely old culture. As usual, the first elements are simple personal names, all of native origin. Original compounds are the following: *Frøgny, Hælv* (probably from *Hæriulf*), a name in which the first element is *Thor-,* and possibly *Redhar* and *Vighmar.* Not a single name gives reason for suspicion of foreign provenance.

There is no doubt that the picture would be the same if we should undertake to examine the whole stock of Swedish *stad*-names. In Denmark and the southernmost provinces of Sweden we could, however, because of the proximity to Germany expect some continental names. But even here we find almost only typically Scandinavian names. Gunnar Knudsen gives in his survey of the Danish place-names in *Nordisk kultur*, 5. *Ortnamn* (1939), p. 96, the following illustrative examples: *Alflak, Fiari, Harald, Helghi, Hrolf, Hroar, Sigar, Sølvi, Thrugot, Ulf, Ølvir.*

A superficial investigation of names containing *-stad, -sted* in southern Sweden and in Denmark reveals very few cases in which the first elements are personal names of obvious or possible continental origin. Generally they are Scandinavian or common to the whole Germanic world.

Among all the names in *stad*-names I have been able to find interpreted in literature now available to me there is only one of possible continental provenance, namely *Swavi*, which perhaps means 'a man from Schwaben.' This *Swavi* seems to be the first element of the Danish place-name *Svavsted* (*Schwabstedt* 1322, *Swauestath* 1326). It could be an original *an*-stem or a short name for *Svawar,* identical with the runic name **swabaharjaR** below, which, however, might not be exclusively continental; see under the runic name below. On the other hand, it is interesting to see that such unquestionably Scandinavian names as OSwed. *Gøte*, ON *Gauti* 'man of the Gothic people (in Sweden),' which is the first element in the Southwest-Swedish place-name *Gödestad* (*Gødestatheby* 1447) as well as in hundreds of other Scandinavian place-names, and Old Scand. *Halfdan*, in the Danish place-name *Haldenstedt* (1407), have found their way to Germany: OHG *Gauto, Halbtene.*

As a result of this review of the *stad*-names in some representative regions of Scandinavia we notice that the personal names we find in this type of place-name show little or no trace of foreign influence. Immediately this question presents itself: Did the upper classes, whose names appear in the runic inscriptions, have names which to a considerable extent were intruders from the continent, while the people in general, whose names appear in the *stad*-names, used a purely native nomenclature? According to von Friesen there must have been such a difference, and he maintained, as we have seen, that a good many of the names used in aristocratic families

were borrowed especially from the region of the Lower Rhine. Although there must be several names of upper class families also among the first elements of the *stad*-names, it could, in spite of the deprecatory testimony of these place-names, still be possible that von Friesen was right. The leads and evidence we get from the *stad*-names do not bring us much closer to the solution of the problem, although this material certainly does not speak in favor of von Friesen's theory. It rather gives us a certain suspicion that something must be lacking in his argumentation, and it encourages us to investigate the problem further.

What we need is more material for comparison, especially such names as belonged to the highest social classes. Fortunately such material exists in another group of place-names in which the final element is *-lev* (*-löv*), meaning 'something left or inherited,' in place-names perhaps rather 'property (set aside) at somebody's disposal.'[2]

The *lev*-names belong to the same era as the older *stad*-names. Their geographical distribution is limited to Denmark, where we find about 280 names, and to the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula, where there are about 100 names, two thirds of which are to be found in Skåne, the southernmost province of Sweden. Thus, these names occur in the part of Scandinavia where a possible continental influence must have been strongest.

The percentage of compound personal names is here much larger than was the case in regard to the *stad*-names. We find a name-stock, the nature of which seems to correspond exactly with the type of names that is recorded in the runic inscriptions. It is generally assumed that most of the place-names ending in *-lev* belong to the Era of the Germanic Migrations. Some of them might be a little older, but that does not prevent us from using them as material of comparison. Further, and for this investigation most interesting and valuable, it is for several reasons certain that the families who first inhabited farms with *lev*-names were of noble and aristocratic lineage, especially belonging to the highest military class.[3] This is presumably just the same class of people that was partly immortalized in runic inscriptions.

The first element of the *lev*-names is always a personal name, except in a few cases in which the place-names seem to consist of a compound appellative ending in *-lev*, e.g. *Jer(s)lev, Jar(s)lev* 'estate

set aside at the disposal of the earl(s),' and possibly *Aarslev, Herslev;* see the following discussion of the *lev*-name material. In spite of the geographical location of these names we shall see that there are extremely few for which we have reason to suspect foreign origin.

There is a striking formative difference between the personal nomenclature of the *stad*-names and the *lev*-names. The vast majority of the former consisted, as we saw, of uncompounded (by)names, but the latter are usually real baptismal names, almost as many compound as uncompounded names. Among the latter the majority are ellipses of compounds. Extremely few have the character of nicknames. This phenomenon supports and confirms the presumption that there were real social differences in the nature of the Primitive Scandinavian naming-system.

In the hitherto published volumes of the great Danish place-name work *Danmarks Stednavne* (*DS*) we are able to get the following information about personal names in *lev*-names.[4]

Tønder county, the south-western part of Jutland, just north of the German border (*DS,* Vol. 5): *Biarki, *Imbri, Sighar, *Thingi. Biarki* and *Sighar* are well known Scandinavian names. **Thingi* is an ellipsis of compound names containing *Thing-* as the first element. Several such names are known from Sweden and the continent (*Thinga*). Also a simplex *Thing* occurs as the first component of Danish and Swedish place-names; see *Danmarks Gamle Personnavne* (*DGP*), col. 1363. **Imbri* is known from several Danish place-names; see *DGP,* col. 239, 614. Most likely it is a byname or nickname and there is no doubt of native Scandinavian origin. In this county there is no evidence of German influence.

Aabenraa county, the south-eastern part of Jutland bordering on Tønder county and Germany (*DS,* Vol. 6): **A(a)r, Alf, Balder, *Frø, *Klippi, Unni, *Øn* (or **Eni* or **Æni*), *Øthær. Well evidenced Scandinavian names are *Alf, Unni, *Øthær. Balder* and **Frø* are not mythological but real personal names identical with those of the gods. It seems possible that the two place-names containing *Balder* and **Frø* were formed before the time when these words became names of gods. Thereafter they were, of course, taboo among human beings. **Frø* could also be an appellative, meaning 'chieftain, prince.' In that case the place-name *Frøslev* would mean 'an estate at the disposal of the chieftain(s)';[5] cf.

Aarslev just below. **Klippi,* being a hypocoristic formation, seems to be comparatively young, possibly related to OE *Clip*. **A(a)r* is otherwise unknown in Scandinavia, but if it really is a personal name it contains familiar Scandinavian elements. It is, however, uncertain that the place-name here involved, *Aarslev* (*Arsleue* 1196, in copy from 1424), really contains a personal name. It has been suggested, and I find this more likely, that the first element is the same word as ON *árr* 'messenger, delegate';[6] cf. *Frøslev* above, *Jer(s)lev* and other names below. **Ǫn* could be, and probably is, the same name as ON *Aun* or *Au ðun*, of which at least the latter was spread over the entire Germanic territory. But since no definite interpretation of the pertinent place-name is possible, this case has little value for the discussion. We may safely say that we have not yet discovered any names borrowed from the Germanic peoples south of Scandinavia.

Sønderborg county, comprises the island of Als, located just north of the German border (*DS*, Vol. 7): *Hun, Sæbbi* (or *Sibbi*). Both names are Scandinavian. It is possible that the place-name that contains *Sæbbi* or *Sibbi* originally was one of the compound names of which these forms are hypocoristic short-names: *Sæbiorn, Sighbiorn,* etc. At any rate, we deal, also here, with native Scandinavian material.

Hadersley county, north of Tønder and Aabenraa counties (*DS*, Vol. 4): *Erra, Hathar, Hamund(i)* (or **Hami*, an ellipsis thereof). Only well known Scandinavian material.

Vejle county, north of Haderslev county, but still in the southern half of Jutland (*DS*, Vol. 8): **Uri* (or *Wari*), **Winund* (or possibly **Windi*), *Biorn* (or *Biari*), **Jari, Rethar, Garth, *Hersi* (or **Hærulf*), *Buri* (or **Borthi*). *Biorn* (or *Biari*), *Rethar, Garth* belong to the most used Scandinavian names. In the other cases the place-names in question are open to two or more possible interpretations. **Winund* is known from Sweden (cf. OHG *Winand*), **Windi* is evidenced at least in one other Danish place-name, *Vinderød,* of medieval origin. Instead of the two alternatives **Hersi* and **Hærulf,* names of which no instances have been found, I would rather believe that the place-name *Herslev* (*hærslef* 13th century) contains ON *hersir* 'chieftain.' If this is true, the place-name was originally an appellative **hersislev* 'estate reserved for a chieftain'; cf. *Frøslev, Aarslev* above. An original form **Hersis-lev*

would undoubtedly result in the recorded medieval *hærslef.* If **Borthi,* and not the all-Scandinavian *Buri,* happens to be the first component in *Borlev* (*Borløff* 1467), we could think of adoption of OHG *Borto.* For several reasons it seems very unlikely that *Jerlev* (*Jarlæzhæreth* 13th century, *Jarløf* 1248) contains a personal name **Jari,* an interpretation that was given already by Oluf Nielsen, *Olddanske Personnavne,* 1883, p. 52. *Jari* has not been found as a baptismal name, only once as a dwarf-name in Voluspa. This is, however, no strong argument against the possible existence of a real name **Jari,* since we deal with so remote ages. But two identical place-names exist in southern Norway and western Sweden. All three place-names represent an original **Jarl(a)lev,* which probably is an appellative, meaning 'property at the disposal of the earl(s)'; cf. ODan. *kununglef* 'public domain intended for the subsistence of the king(s)', OSwed. *ættalev* 'family estate.' There exists also a Danish *Jerslev,* which contains the appellative rather than a personal name; cf. *Aarslev, Frøslev, Herslev* above.[7] Whatever the meaning of these place-names may be, their first element belongs to the Scandinavian languages.

In this county we found no evidence of name import from the continent.

Viborg county, in central Jutland (*DS,* Vol. 9): **Frathmar* (or **Framar* or **Frānmar*), **Grindir, Roir,* **Tangi, Høkær* (or **Høgher*), **Østri,* **Sio(a)r,* **Windir, Guthi,* **Ho* (or **Hosi*), **Wæri,* **En* (or **Ethin*), *Withar,* **Grandir.* Of these names the following are transparent and undisputedly, or most certainly, of Scandinavian origin: **Frathmar* (or **Framar* or **Frānmar;* all three alternatives have counterparts in ON), **Grindir* (mentioned by Saxo), *Roir* (evidenced in a couple of other place-names and on a rune-stone in Skåne, Sweden, from the Viking Age), **Tangi* (instanced from Norway and Sweden), *Høkær* (or *Høgher*), **Østri* (cf. ON *Austri, Vestri,* dwarf-names), **Siō(a)r* (in several other Danish *lev*-names; ON *Sjóvarr, Sævarr*), *Guthi,* **Wæri, Withar,* **Grandir.* Possibly continental is **Windir.* It could be OHG *Winidhari;* but cf. *Windi,* which, in spite of OHG *Windo,* most likely is native Danish, since it appears in at least seven Danish and South-Swedish place-names. If **Hōsi,* and not **Hō,* is the first component in *Hvorslev* (*Hoosløf* 1327) it could be OHG **Hoso* in place-names. If **En* or **Ethin* should happen to appear in *Enslev* (*Ænsleff* 1483) it could be an adoption of OHG *Aiduin,* although both compo-

nents occur in native Scandinavian names. But I see no serious obstacle to assuming that this place-name is identical with the South-Swedish *Enslöv* (*Enesløff* 1431), which seems to contain the all-Scandinavian *Enar* (ON *Einarr*).

It is possible that we here have one or two names that were loaned from the continent, but there is nothing that definitely proves such an assumption.

Aaribo county, comprising the island of Lolland, located between Zealand and the continent (*DS*, Vol. 11; at the time of writing not yet published): *Alf* (or *Athils*), **Brandar*, **Æki* (or **Æggi*), *Jarund*, *Folkar*, *Fræthi*, *Grundrith*, *Hereth*, *Hornbori*, **Køpi*, **Lumi*, *Sævar*, *Waldar*, *Ulvar*, *Ulf* (or *Ulvar*), *Ottar*, *Øthæn*, *Øthar*. Most of these names are without any doubt Scandinavian or all-Germanic names. Several of them occur in other *lev*-names from the South-Scandinavian territory. Only for the following names foreign origin could be contemplated. *Hereth* could possibly be an adoption of OHG *Harirad*, *Herat* (identical with OE *Herered*). But it may equally well be the same name as ON *Herrøðr*, OHG *Harifrith*, and if this is true, there is no reason for any supposition of loan from the continent. If *Købelev* (*Kæpælef* 13th century and 1379, in a copy from 1433, *Købeløff* 1481), really contains a personal name **Køpi*, it must, directly or indirectly, come from Roman territory; cf. Lat. *caupo*, OHG *koufo* 'merchant.' The German stem *kaup-* (in German *kaufen*, Danish *købe*, etc. 'to buy') was adopted from the Romans at an extremely early time, and from our point of view it may well be regarded as generally Germanic. Thus, **Køpi* could be a native Scandinavian formation. The same name is known also from OSwed. and probably also from ON. It does, however, not seem impossible to me that the place-name *Købelev* could be an appellative noun meaning 'purchased property.' These interpretations operate with the presupposition that the two oldest recorded forms of *Købelev* are scribal erros. But there exist in the province of Bohuslän in south-western Sweden three identical place-names *Køperød*, of medieval origin, one of which was written *j Kiæ(i)pa riodre*, *j Kiæpa rudi* 1388, *Kiøberødt* 1581.[8] These names do not necessarily contain *Køpe*, but perhaps instead the ON byname *Keipi* (probably meaning 'lefthanded'; cf. ON *Keipr*, also byname).[9] It is possible that also the first element of the Danish *Købelev* could be **Kepi* 'lefthanded person.' Labialisation of the stem-vowel, with or without attraction from the verb

købe 'to buy,' is quite natural. The first element of *Ørslev* (*Hezislef* 13th century, *Øsløff* 1438, in copy from 1624) is undecipherable and was not included in the name-list above.

We are not obliged to see any continental loan-words among all the names in this county.

Frederiksborg county, comprising the north-eastern part of Zealand (*DS*, Vol. 2): *Sighar, Heri, *Frithar, *Kundar* (or **Kundfrith*), *Gerth* (feminine), **Landar, Thurir, Skuld* (feminine), **Fær, *Wæn*. Continental provenance may be considered only for the last name, which in *DS* 2, p. 146, is supposed to be a counterpart to *Vannius*, name of an ancient continental king. This combination is not fully convincing, but it is difficult to replace it with something better.

It is possible, thus, that one of the names from this county did come from the continent.

Among all these personal names in *lev*-names we found extremely few that possibly could have been loaned from the continent. When continental provenance ought to be considered it was almost always possible to give alternative interpretations based on native Scandinavian or all-Germanic elements. Those names which in any probability could be said to be strangers in the South-Scandinavian name-stock may be counted on the fingers of one hand.

I have gathered several other interpreted *lev*-names scattered in the huge literature on Scandinavian place-names now available to me. If these additional names are added to the above material, the impression of almost exclusively native origin is still the same. Normally the names are known from other Scandinavian sources. The following list of not yet exemplified names incapsulated in South-Scandinavian *lev*-names, is given with reservation for some possible errors in the interpretation and for giving too few alternatives in some cases: *Aghmar, Alvar, Andor, Anund, Ari, Bather, Birting, Brandi, Brunir, Dyr, Dyri, Eggir, Egher, Emund, Erik, Esi, Esti, Fialand, Fiallar, Flugha, Folkwarth, Frami, Frithger, Fughl, Ger, Geri, Gunrath, Guthi, Gyrthir, Gøtar, Halli, Hā-mar, Hasten, Hath* (or *Hathi*), *Helghi, Hemi, Hemir, Hialmar, Hildir, Høther, Løther, Mar, Orm, Ormar, Randver, Rodher, Romund, Ruthmar, Sighwith, Skapti, Skati, Skiold, Svali, Tryggi, Wimar* (or *Wemund*), *Wigh, Wikar, Witing* (or *Wiking*), *Wil, Winter, Withi, Wæstar, Wæthi, Wæther, Østar.*

These names are indisputably Scandinavian or all-Germanic. Possibility of loan from the continent may be contemplated in very few names not listed above. *Ballung* could be OHG *Ballung,* but it is more likely a patronymicon derived from the common Scand personal name *Balli.* Or it could perhaps denote a person from a place that bore a name containing the toponymic stem *Ball-. Haghni* is, of course, OHG *Hagano.* But this name belongs to the ancient Germanic legendary world and spread along with the legends all over Europe. It is not valid as an example of continental influence specifically on the Scandinavian nomenclature as such. *Hareth,* which according to *DGP,* col. 476, possibly is to be found in a couple of Danish *lev*-names, *Haarslev* (*Haretzløff* 1490) and *Harridslev* (*Haretzløff* 1477), corresponds with OHG *Haredus, Harat* and OE *Haret* (cf. *Hæreþes,* gen., in Beowulf). But *Hareth* lends itself to several interpretations and may very well be Scandinavian. Possible Prim. Scand. ground-forms are **hauha-friðuR, *haþu-, *hanha-, *haiha-. Færthing* is identical with OHG *Ferting,* but it seems uncertain that it should be labeled as a continental loan. *Lyther* could be an adoption of OHG *Liuthar,* but equally well a generally Germanic **leuða-hariaz,* Prim. Scand. **leuða-harjaR,* ON **Ljóðarr.* Continental provenance is not evidenced.

The over-all picture we get from the personal names in *lev*-names is quite clear. We may safely assume that this picture would not change if we could include all *lev*-names in our material. The personal names we are able to peel out of *lev*-names are generally known from several regions of the Germanic territory, including Scandinavia, or they are purely Scandinavian formations. Many of them contain as the second element Proto Norse *-harjaR* 'warrior,' in ON reduced to *-arr,* OSwed. *-ar,* ODan. *-ar, -er,* OHG *-har(i), -heri,* OE *-here,* e.g. ODan. *Gøtar, Ormar, Rother, Sighar.* This formative element is extremely characteristic for the Völkerwanderung period in the whole Germanic world. Other such elements present in many names are Prim. Scand. *-winiR* 'friend,' *-māriR* 'famous (man),' *-unðuR* (or *-unðiR* 'warrior (?).' They were common to all Germanic tribes. We get the impression that the name-stock was more uniform in nature than later.

Possibilities of loan are not sufficient as criteria of a profound continental influence upon the structure of the Scandinavian nomenclature, unless there are a great many of such names. But we have found that this is not the case. Indisputable loans are ex-

tremely few, if any at all. This is a result that does not coincide with von Friesen's opinion that the Scandinavian name-stock of the upper classes during the Era of the Germanic Migrations to a large extent was imported from the continent. It should be borne in mind that the runic inscriptions and the *lev*-names give fully equivalent materials from all points of view. Both categories belong to the same time and to people of the same social standing. Further, the *lev*-names are attached to farms that are located in the southernmost part of Scandinavia, which quite likely must have been most exposed to continental influence, while the runic inscriptions from the same era are scattered all over Scandinavia.

There must be some reason for the lack of conformity between the joint testimony of the *stad*-names and *lev*-names on the one hand and von Friesen's results, founded on the runic names, on the other. Could the great Swedish scholar have misjudged his comparatively scant material or perhaps looked upon it too onesidedly? Our suspicion of such a possibility, aroused after our look at the *stad*-names, now grows deeper after our investigation of the *lev*-names. In order to find a possible solution to the intricate problem here discussed it seems desirable to scrutinize the details of von Friesen's runic material and his arguments.

[*To be concluded in next issue.*]

NOTES

[1] Concerning the age of the *stad*-names and other problems connected with them see *Nordisk kultur*, Vol. 5 (Stockholm, 1939), Gunnar Linde, *Studier över de svenska sta-namnen* (Uppsala, 1951).

[2] See for instance Kristian Hald, *Vore Stednavne* (København, 1950), p. 69 f.

[3] See Kristian Hald, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

[4] These volumes were not available to me, but the Danish Place-Name Archives in Copenhagen did me the great favor of sending me excerpts, made by Mr. Knud B. Jensen, of all *lev*-names treated in the hitherto published volumes of *Danske Stednavne* (*DS*), including one volume still in proof. I want to express my sincere thanks for this extremely valuable help.—For more detailed information about the OScand. personal names see *Danske Personnavne* (DP), E. H. Lind, *Norsk-isländska dopnamn personnamn från medeltiden* (Uppsala, 1892–1934), *Nordisk kultur*, Vol. 7 (Stockholm, *och fingerade namn från medeltiden*, M. Lundgren, E. Brate, E. H. Lind, *Svenska* 1947). Later literature is listed in the (yearly) bibliographies in *Arkiv för nordisk filologi* and *Acta Philologica Scandinavica*.

[5] See Kristian Hald, *op. cit.*, pp. 71 f.

[6] Ibid., p. 69.

[7] About the different interpretations suggested for these place-names see Gustaf Sohlberg, *Ortnamnen i Skee socken* (Göteborg, 1943) (= *Ortnamnen i Göteborgs och Bohus län*, Vol. 20:1), pp. 44 ff., Kristian Hald, *op. cit.*, p. 69.

[8] See *Ortnamnen i Göteborgs och Bohus län*, Vol. 11 (Göteborg, 1951), p. 16.

[9] See E. H. Lind, *op. cit.*, col. 193 f.

The Name of God in the Revised Standard Version

ELSDON C. SMITH

In the Hebrew Old Testament the principal names used for God are three: *Elohim, El* and *Yahveh. Jah,* an abbreviation of *Yahveh,* is also occasionally found. There is much to be learned from a serious study of these names and the way in which they are used.

Elohim is the plural form of the name *Eloah.* By using the plural form the Jews did not mean to imply that there were many gods. Some have suggested that *Elohim* referred to the Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, but the Jews used this form in the first chapter of *Genesis* and throughout the entire Old Testament. That by *Elohim* was meant one God is evidenced by the fact that it is used with a singular verb and with singular pronouns. Among the early Hebrews the plural form was used to indicate intensity of some kind, and thus the name in this form denotes extreme reverence. *Eloah* means 'the worshipped'; *Elohim* means 'the most worshipped.' *Eloah* is found only a few times in the Old Testament and then chiefly in the poetical and later books.

El, as a name for God, is not an abbreviation or shortened form of *Eloah;* its plural is *Elim.* Among the Semitic peoples *El* is found as a common term for God, although it occurs in the Old Testament only 217 times compared to the 2570 times that *Elohim* is found. As a common noun it is analogous to our term *God,* but the two words differ in meaning. *El* signifies 'the might, or power,' while the Anglo-Saxon word *God* means 'one who is invoked, or to whom sacrifice is offered.'

While both *Elohim* and *El* are used as common nouns for God, and also for pagan gods, the real, personal name of God is the four-lettered *Yod He Vav He,* the Tetragrammaton of the Hebrews, which is most accurately transliterated to *Yahveh.* It is found more

than six thousand times in the Old Testament, not once in the New Testament. This is the name God gave in answer to Moses' request for God's name when He talked with Moses out of the burning bush (*Exodus* iii, 15). The King James version does not make it very clear.

When God first revealed His sacred name to Moses, He used the form *Ehyeh,* which is translated to 'I AM.' With the Hebrews the meaning of a name was more important than its form. When God pronounces His name, it is 'I AM'; when others enunciate it, the form is 'He is,' which is *Yahveh,* although God also used that form later. When God gave His name to Moses, He probably meant it as a symbol that His great promises would be kept, similar to the way we sign our name to a contract to indicate our assent to be bound.

Jehovah is strictly a Christian form of *Yahveh,* never having been used by the Jews. It was originated in 1270 by mistakenly giving the Tetragrammaton the vowels of *Edonai* or *Adonai,* meaning 'Lord.'

The Pentateuch uses both *Elohim* and *Yahveh,* while the strong theocratic and historical books relating to Israel, such as *Joshua, Judges, Samuel* and *Kings,* use chiefly *Yahveh.* The *Psalms* (except *Psalms* 42 to 84) usually employ the name, *Yahveh.*

To the Jews during the Christian era, *Yahveh* was such a sacred name that they refrained from pronouncing it except in the Temple. When reading the Old Testament they substituted another word, such as *Elohim, Adonai, Tetragrammaton* and *Lord.* Even some of the substituted names, such as *Elohim* and *Adonai,* later became so sacred that they ceased using them, or substituted incorrect spellings. In writing they used various symbols in place of the Holy Name, usually one to four yods.

After the captivity the Jews pronounced the Name only once a year, and even then it was pronounced only by the High Priest in the Temple at Jerusalem on Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement. It was given in a low voice during the chant so that the people listening could not hear it. In the provinces they always used a substituted word. After the destruction of the Temple the "great and terrible name" was never pronounced. Thus the pronunciation was wholly lost, and scholars today can only conjecture as to the correct sound. Most scholars are agreed that *Yahveh* represents very closely the original sound of the Name.

The superstitious heathen, always ready to employ the name of any god as a magic name, quickly seized upon the four-lettered name revealed to the Jews. The careful and reverent use of the Name by the Jews, and particularly their refusal to pronounce the Name, convinced the pagans that it was indeed a most potent, magical name. *Yahveh* became the greatest magical name in the world. A thousand failures to invoke magic by the use of the Name would be ascribed to the inability to pronounce it correctly, while one apparent success would serve to convince them that the Name, exactly pronounced, was the key to godly power.

Ancient peoples among almost all nations firmly believed that there was magic in the names people bore. While the medieval Jews and pagans recognized that gods had power, they also thought that there was creative power in their god's names separate and apart from the powers wielded by the god. Gods were thought, in Egypt and elsewhere, to have created themselves originally by the act of pronouncing their names.

It is unfortunate that the translators of the Revised Standard Version decided to eliminate *Yahveh* entirely and to use *LORD* instead. It would seem that a name revealed by God Himself would be of such importance that translators would try to include it in as accurate a form as possible. The translators of the Revised Standard Version did affirm that the Bible was more than a historical document—more than a classic of English literature; they recognized it as a record of God's dealing with men, of God's revelation of Himself and His will. As it is a revelation of God, the revelation of His Name is important.

Those working on the Revised Standard Version announced their decision not to use "Jehovah" as far back as 1938. At that time Dr. Luther A. Weigle was quoted in the newspapers as saying that the change was made because, "Jehovah is not a functioning religious term." He further contended that people never think of praying to Jehovah.

Just what Dr. Weigle meant by saying that Jehovah was not a "functioning religious term," is not clear. If he meant that people did not fully understand the Name, this would scarcely be a reason for not retaining it. If we were to retain in the Bible only that part that was fully understood, we would lose much of that sacred book.

Perhaps Dr. Weigle meant by "functioning religious term" that

the Name was not used or understood in modern religious worship. Many lay people do understand it, though. And if the Name given directly by God Himself is not a "functioning religious term," it should be. That would be a further reason for retaining the Name and making it crystal clear to students of the Bible. The exact words of God, when we know them, should not be lightly discarded.

That the members of the Committee were not fully satisfied with their decision to discard the name *Jehovah,* although their decision was unanimous, is, perhaps, emphasized by their full discussion of the problem three different times—in 1930, 1937 and 1951, as reported by Professor George Dahl in the portion he wrote of the Introduction to the Revised Standard Version of the Old Testament.

The Committee recognized the fact that *Jehovah* was not a correct rendering of the Tetragrammaton. Why didn't they adopt the term *Yahveh* then? It is not suggested that the form *Jehovah* should have been retained, although that would be better than dropping the sacred name entirely; *Yahveh* should have been adopted. Merely because that form was unfamiliar to many lay readers was not a valid reason for discarding it. They altered words in the twenty-third Psalm which many people can recite from memory, and changed many other well-known words in many familiar verses because they regarded the changes as a more accurate translation of the original Scriptures.

Professor Millar Burrows wrote that the Committee accepted seriously the fact that "the belief in divine revelation makes it obligatory to seek only the real meaning of every word and sentence in the Scriptures, and to express just that meaning as exactly and adequately as it can be done in English." *LORD* is not an English translation of the divine Name; it is merely a word used instead of the sacred term. No attempt was made to translate other personal names in the Old Testament.

Even if it were decided to follow the King James version and substitute the term *LORD* in most places, the correct name might well have been retained in enough passages to bring it to the attention of serious readers. A footnote is not sufficient.

In many places in the Old Testament the rendering *LORD* is awkward and unsatisfactory. When God replied to Moses' inquiry

as to His name, saying, "Say this to the people of Israel, 'The LORD, the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you'; this is my name for ever, and thus I am to be remembered throughout all generations," (*Exodus* iii, 15), the statement of the Name is far from clear. The full implications of God's words from the burning bush are difficult enough to comprehend without the concealment of His name. When the Revised Standard Version records Moses and the people of Israel singing, "The LORD is a man of war; the LORD is his name" (*Exodus* xv, 3), the rendering is unnecessarily awkward. In *Psalm* lxxxiii, 18, the song ends, "Let them know that thou alone, whose name is the LORD, art the Most High over all the earth," the revealed Name should appear to avoid confusion. Again in *Isaiah* xlii, 8, the Revised Standard Version has it as "I am the LORD, that is my name"; the reader must stop and remember that *LORD,* written all in capitals, refers to the sacred Name.

Is it clear to the Bible student when he reads in *Exodus* vi, 2, 3: "And God said to Moses, 'I am the LORD. I appeared to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob, as God Almighty, but by my name the LORD I did not make myself known to them.' "?

That God regarded His name as an important revelation of Himself to man is clear from the many times he enunciated it. In *Exodus* xxxiii, 19, God told Moses, "I will make all my goodness pass before you, and will proclaim before you my name 'The LORD'; and I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious, and will show mercy on whom I will show mercy." In *Exodus* ix, 16, God directed that His name be declared throughout all the earth.

God regarded the proper use of His name as so important that He made it a part of His ten commandments, when He ordered, "You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain." God did not say that His name was not to be used, only that it was not to be used, "in vain."

That the Name of *Yahveh* is important in the worship of God is further emphasized by the many times it is mentioned in the *Psalms.* Indeed, no Biblical scholar will deny the importance of the form *Yahveh.* To see at a glance the attention the term "name" has been given in the Bible just turn to that word in a concordance.

The Evolution of a Name

FREDERICK FEIKE MANFRED

[There was considerable stir in literary circles when in the spring of 1952, an author whose name was already well known, suddenly announced that he would henceforth be known by another name. "How do you pronounce 'Manfred,' Fred?" asked the *New Yorker* in reporting the change of name. In this article Mr. Manfred, a member of the *ANS*, discusses in detail the evolution of his name and the reasons for the change. See "Editor's Page."]

I WAS BAPTIZED as Frederick Feikema, despite strenuous objections from all the old Feikema great-uncles who claimed I should be given the name of Feike Feikes Feikema, the customary name of the family *stamhalder* (oldest male child born to the oldest male ad infinitum). But my father (who was born Feike Feikes Feikema but who used the first name of Frank) was for Americanizing it some, and for honoring his wife's (my mother's) father, Frederick von Engen. So Frederick I became. However, I was called Feike by many relatives and bore this as a nickname all through high school and college and into life, though I was always called Fred or Frederick by my intimates, such as mother, brothers, father, wife.

When it came time to publish my first book, the old question of what to do with my last name, Feikema, came up. People just would not pronounce it correctly. They'd say Fy-keem′-ah, Fy-kame′-ah, or Fee-keem′-ah, or Feek′-a-ma, or Fyk′-ma, etc. My editor suggested using my nickname, Feike, along with Feikema. This would help pronounce my last name, he thought. But not so. They'd get the first right, but mangle the second as usual. At the same time I regretted losing Frederick. A nickname is one thing (it is a casual catch at your being) but your real name is the one your mother and father and your wife, and very close friends use. I wanted Frederick back. But I also decided that in taking it back I'd add a new name which Americans would be able to pronounce.

I began to look around, ask around. I asked all the relatives if they knew what Feike and Feikema meant. None seemed to know.

I next asked Professor Konstantine Reichart, who taught in the Foreign Language Department at the University of Minnesota here. (He's now at Yale University.) Konstantine spent some time digging and came up with the following: that "Frederick" and "Feike" and "freedom" and "friend" had the same Indo-European root in *fri-du* or *pri-tu* with *pri* meaning 'love,' 'friendship,' 'peace,' that over the centuries through a process of vocal nicknaming or petnaming in the Frisian language (possibly also in other Teutonic dialects) the Germanic or Old Frisic-Anglo-Saxon name of "Fridurik" became "Feike"—"Fridurik" became "Friducho" which became "Friccho" which became "Ficco" which became "Feike," that the ending of "Feikema" was still the old *ma* from ancient times (the old Aryan root for the word we now use as 'man'), that therefore Feikema meant, anglicized, Fredman, (Frederickman), or Manfred. I liked the last very much. It was as Anglo-Saxon as a man could make it. Even morons couldn't help but pronounce it, or spell it right. A perfect name for one who wanted a trademark that the American and English public could pronounce. At about the same time my wife and I heard Tschaikovsky's MANFRED played on the radio, and the ease with which the announcer pronounced the name convinced us. Armed with this information, I attended the next family (Feikema) reunion at Sioux Falls.

Upon closer inquiry I discovered that the great-uncle and great-aunt still alive remembered that my grampa's translation of Feike as Frank was wrong, that good Frisians didn't do so because the Franks had once been hated enemies, that Frank had been given to my father's father by the immigration officer at the port of entry. The officer told my grandfather that Feike and Feikema would be too tough to pronounce in America, that he had better adopt an American name. When grandfather didn't know what to choose, the officer asked where he was from. "Franeker," said grampa. "Well, that's it. Make it Frank." And so it became Frank, and after that all the firstborns or Feikes in the United States were called Frank! The great-uncle and great-aunt also remembered that the Feikes in the other families, upon coming to America, always translated it to Fred or Frederick, e.g., Feike Groene now called himself Frederick Green. This tied it down. And it was a case of where scholarship helped awaken the memory of aged immigrants as to old customs back in the Old Country. When I told them that be-

cause of business reasons I was going to *add* (not change) Manfred to my legal name of Frederick Feikema, they agreed that it was a good translation and a good sounding name in their ears. Some of the younger Feikemas, who had dealings with the world (most Feikemas are farmers and so don't feel the need for a change,) accepted it enthusiastically, and one family beat me to it, that is, adding Manfred to their name. I suggested that all male children be given the middle name of Feikema so that our descendants would always know where Manfred came from. In my own case I was going to give my son, when he came, the name of Frederick Feikema Manfred which would be the *stamhalder's* name, which would have the same meaning as Feike Feikes Feikema, that is, Frederick the-Feike-man of the Manfreds. As the great-uncle explained it to me, Feike Feikes Feikema meant Feike Feike's 'feike'-man, that is, Feike has a son meaning 'peace' 'friend,' and besides being a nickname for Frederick, also meant 'firstborn male of the firstborn male of the firstborn male.' (Incidentally, this was the only meaning the family remembered: Feike meant 'the first one.' My mother's people believed that Frederick meant 'head of the house.') Thus Feike Feike's Feikema means the 'Firstborn Firstborn's *firstborn manchild.*'

The long Feike line began back in the early 1700's. A fellow named Feike Sierks, a *huisman* or *boer,* of Klein-Lankum, Friesland, started it off. He died in 1767. He was married in Franeker and lived near it. He named his son Feike Feike's Feikema, II. And so on, until my grampa was named Feike Feike's Feikema, V, and my father Feike Feikes Feikema, VI, and I, well, I was supposed to have been Feike Feikes Feikema, VII, but instead am now calling myself Frederick Feikema Manfred, VII, and will name my son Frederick Feikema Manfred, VIII. It is also interesting to note that for those seven generations the firstborn child was always male, that there was a heavy predominance of males in all those families, that my father, for example, had seven sons (one died at birth) and no daughters, but that now dad has six granddaughters and no grandsons! (I have two daughters, Freya and Marya.) It is also interesting to contemplate the odd historical accident that gave me a grandfather on my mother's side with the name of Frederick, a name which was given me, and which, by great luck, turns out to be the original for Feike.

Epithet and Eponym

KEMP MALONE

The late Robert L. Ramsay in a recent paper[1] contends that King Scyld of the Danes "was surely an eponym if there ever was one." More precisely, he believes that the king's name was made, by back formation, from the dynastic name *Scyldingas,* and that the dynasty got its name from the shields with which its members were armed. As he puts the matter in an earlier study, "the Saxons got their ancestral name from their favorite weapon, the *seax* or knife, the Scyldings from their shields, . . ."[2] From this statement, be it added, one might readily infer that Ramsay looked upon *Scyldingas* as a tribal rather than as a dynastic name, supporting himself, presumably, upon the tribal sense 'Danes' that *Scyldingas* often if not usually has in the English poem *Beowulf.* But in his later paper he accepts as correct the view that "the Danes are repeatedly called Scyldings in the poem by extension of the name as applied to the royal family" (p. 274), and his discussion makes it clear that the distinction between dynastic and tribal was of no moment to him. He evidently (and rightly) thought it to have no bearing on the etymological problem with which he was concerned. This problem may be summed up as follows. Was the proper name *Scyld* made, by back formation, from the dynastic or tribal name *Scyldingas?* If so, then King Scyld is an eponym. Or is *Scyldingas* a patronymic in origin, derived from the proper name *Scyld?* If so, then King Scyld is not an eponym. If the king is an eponym we have an explanation of his name but need to explain the name *Scyldingas.* If he is not an eponym we have an explanation of *Scyldingas* but need to explain the use of the common noun *scyld* 'shield' as a royal name. In my paper of 1953 (to which Ramsay took exception), I chose the second alternative and tried to explain how a king might come to have such a name as *Scyld.*[3] Ramsay however chose the first alternative and accordingly tried to explain how a dynasty or tribe might come to have such a name as *Scyldingas.*

As we have seen, Ramsay believed that the Scyldings got their name from their shields. In other words, he took the etymological meaning of *Scylding* to be 'shield man, son of the shield' or the like. Now the Danes undoubtedly bore shields when they went into battle. But so did their neighbors. There is nothing peculiarly or distinctively Danish about a shield, and it is hard to see what made *Scylding* a suitable name by which a Danish prince or tribesman could be distinguished from a man who belonged to some other tribe. To put the point differently, it is hard to see how a word with the etymological meaning 'man of the shield' could come to mean 'Dane.' Semantically considered, this way of explaining the name of the Danish royal house lacks plausibility.

In support of his etymology Ramsay brought forward two word-groups: (1) dynastic or tribal names parallel to *Scylding* in formation; and (2) names unlike *Scylding* in form but thought to be parallel in sense. The names of the two groups have in common one feature: the base of each name denotes, or may be taken to denote, some offensive or defensive weapon. Under (1) come three names: *Æscingas, Brondingas,* and *Helmingas.* Under (2), four names: *Engle, Francan, Longbeardan,* and *Seaxe* or *Seaxan.* I will take up these names in turn.

Æscingas 'sons of the ashen spear' (to use Ramsay's translation) must be dismissed from consideration at once. In Bede's *History* we are told (ii.5) that Oisc was son of Hengist and that after him the kings of Kent were called Oiscings. In the Old English Annals the name *Oisc* does not appear, *Æsc* being used instead (whence Ramsay's Æscings), but *Oisc* has the authority of Bede and the genealogies behind it and is generally reckoned the right form.[4] Ramsay interprets *Brondingas* as 'sons of the sword' and *Helmingas* as 'sons of the helmet,' but this interpretation hardly yields distinctive tribal or dynastic names, since all Germanic warriors fought with swords and wore helmets in battle. In the paper of 1953 referred to above I took these names to mean 'offspring of Brond' and 'offspring of Helm' respectively; in other words, I took them for patronymics, based on the well-known royal names *Brond* and *Helm.* A dynasty that traced its ancestry back to Brond or Helm would have *Brondingas* or *Helmingas* for name, as the case might be, and this explanation of the names makes no difficulties.

Engle, the old tribal name from which the adj. *English* is de-

rived, goes with *Ongel* (modern *Angeln*), the name of the district in Sleswick where the English had their oldest known seats.[5] The tribal name is first recorded in the *Germania* of the Roman historian Tacitus, where it has the latinized form *Anglii*. Both the tribal and the district name show a base *ang* extended by an *l*-suffix. The meaning and connections of this *ang* are uncertain, but Ramsay may well be right in connecting it with Old English *anga*, Icelandic *angi*, and Old German *ango*. These cognates all denote a kind of weapon; namely, the sting with which bees and hornets are equipped. The words may also denote a man-made weapon, the goad; but this, of course, is not a weapon of war and Ramsay was not thinking of goads, much less of stings, when he brought the name of the English into the picture. Again, our cognates may denote the stinging part (i.e. the point) of something. Thus, *anga* means 'point (of an arrow)' in the 23rd riddle of the Exeter Book. The riddler has an arrow in mind but avoids *earh* 'arrow' because this word would at once reveal the fact that *bow* is the solution of the riddle. In the Franconian dialect of Old German, *ango* had the sense 'barbed spear' (at first, no doubt, it denoted the barb only), but this meaning is late and cannot properly be brought to bear when we deal with the etymology of the very ancient tribal name *Anglii*. It is safe to say that the Anglian tribesmen were not so called because of any distinctive weapon with which they were armed in warfare. In my opinion the base *ang* and the words discussed above are connected with *Ing*, the name of an old fertility deity worshipped by the English in heathen times. The name *Ing* in all likelihood means 'phallus'[6] and the English may owe their name to their old religion.

Francan 'Franks' is an old tribal name usually connected with Icelandic *frakkr* 'resolute, brave, bold' (in which *kk* came from *nk* by assimilation). Ramsay upholds the rival connection with the weapon name *frakka* (Icelandic) or *franca* (Old English). But the weapon so named, a throwing spear or javelin, was unknown to the Franks and the very name occurs only in English and Scandinavian; it is found neither in Franconian nor in any other Low or High German dialect.[7] The etymology that Ramsay favors must therefore be rejected.

Longbeardan is the Old English form of the name of a famous Germanic tribe that settled in northern Italy. The tribal name

appears in the latinized form *Langobardi* in classical antiquity. Traditionally the name is taken to mean 'long beards,' an interpretation found as early as the eighth century. Some however prefer to connect the second element *-beardan* with Old High German *barta* 'broad-ax.' On this theory the Langobards would be the men armed with long broad-axes. Evidence is wanting that this weapon was a favorite with the Langobards at any time. Indeed, we cannot say that the broad-ax was known to them at all in the early days when their name arose. The etymology thus remains speculative, and ought not to be used as a basis for any argument.

The Saxon name Old English *Seaxe* or *Seaxan*) may plausibly be connected with the obsolete word *sax* 'long knife, dagger, short sword,' a weapon which we know to have been used by the Saxons in warfare. It does not follow, however, that the Saxons were named after their long knives. Etymologically *sax* means 'tool for cutting.' It is made up of the base *sag* and an *s*-suffix. A related word is *saw* (Old English *sagu*), likewise the name of a cutting instrument. The Latin verb *secāre* 'cut' is also related. The tribal name may perfectly well be taken to have the etymological sense 'cutters, men noted for their skill at cutting,' or the like. Whether they were famous for woodcutting or for some other kind of cutting we have no way of knowing. The earliest known seats of the Saxons were in Holstein, a heavily wooded region, and woodcutting must have been an important activity among them. But their name may have arisen in various other ways, of course.

Our survey of Ramsay's parallels has made it clear that these give no firm support (if indeed they give any support at all) to the etymology of *Scylding*. The etymology itself is inherently implausible, for the reason already given. We had better take *Scylding* at its face value, and explain it as a patronymic in origin, derived from the personal name *Scyld*.

NOTES

[1] *Names* I (1953), 274–276.
[2] *Names* I, 27.
[3] *Names* I, 153–162.
[4] See the *Oxford History of England* I (1936), 380, note 3.
[5] See *Widsith*, line 35: Offa weold Ongle 'Offa ruled Angeln.'
[6] See A. Noreen, in *Namn och Bygd* VIII, 6.
[7] See R. W. Chambers, *Widsith*, pp. 195–196.

Cattle Nomenclature and Genealogy

EDITH THOMPSON HALL

That cattle have genealogical records more comprehensive than humans is attested by the old herd books and by precise records of the top three beef breeds in this country, the Herefords, the Aberdeen-Angus, and the Shorthorns. While the useful life of pedigreed bull does not last more than ten years, cattle can pile up more genealogy in a short span of years than we humans can accumulate in many generations.

Of these breeds, the Herefords, topping the list in numbers, are the only cattle occupying a "heaven" which is known as "Hereford Heaven," located on a strip of nutritious grass between Ada and Ardmore, Oklahoma. The second breed in numbers is the Angus, the only one of the three being entirely polled, without horns, and passing family records by females entirely—and having the brass sometimes to be bred in "Hereford Heaven," where the breeder facetiously calls them "Angus angels in Hereford Heaven." The third breed, the Shorthorns, "Mr. Shorthorn U.S.A.," is the oldest breed in point of entrance into the United States.

To register an animal in any of these breeds, an application for registry forms must be made to the secretary of the breed's association headquarters. The American Hereford Association is located in Kansas City; the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association have headquarters at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago.

Each association has important corresponding requirements, such as an age limit for the animal to be registered as well as the age of the dam and sire, though the breeds differ as to the minimum age of the parents. Each association requires the name of the calf, the tattoo number and which ear it is placed, date of birth and sex, name and number of sire and dam, name of breeder and name of the owner. All these associations discourage frivolity in names,

freak or unbalanced names, which would spoil the sale of the animal since family or blood lines are very important to breeders and are best discerned when incorporated in the animal's name.

All associations demand that masculine names be selected for bulls and feminine names for cows. A breeder may not use the woman's prerogative of changing his mind about his animal's name, for the Shorthorn Association will not re-record a name if the animal has had progeny recorded, while the other two breeds may re-record a name for a stiff fee, discouraging such procedure. People new in the business had tried to change their cattle's names to foreign or trick ones.

Each association differs in many specific rules for naming. A registered Hereford's name may not be longer than twenty spaces, including the number which may be in the name, such as Prince Domino Rex 33, exactly twenty spaces. In the example given, the final number denotes that there are other bulls of the same name, having the same sire, the number suffix alone designating the different animals. Such a number is never used as a prefix. The secretary of the Hereford Association, Jack Turner, writes that a name suggesting a family line is so much more comprehensive than names of movie stars, which leave you hanging in midair when they are on the last line shown in the pedigree. He says, "Names like Woolly Boy, Wild Bill or Big Frank lack sales appeal and bloodline identification." The name should be similar to those represented in the pedigree.

Most of the present Herefords go back to Anxiety 4 and have come from this bull down through Don Carlos, Beau Brummel, Publican, Domino, Prince Domino, and so forth. The name follows a pattern. The names using Domino are many and varied. Examples of some of them are: Major Domino, Prince Domino, Larry Domino, Prince Domino Return, and Double Domino. The name of a state is used in one descendant, Colorado Domino. One Domino, HC Larry Domino 12th, has a better documented genealogy than most people, since he can trace back eighteen generations to Dinedor, an English bull. Other variations are Onward Domino and Prince Domino Mixer.

The Mixers show up in different lines of Anxiety 4's descendants: Mischief Mixer, Hoosier Mixer, a state's nickname, American Mixer, BR Domestic Mixer by BR Proud Mixer, Proud Princeps

Mixer 3d by S. Proud Mixer 3d. The Mixers finally produce a mixmaster in the bull NHF Mixmaster whose sire was HG Proud Mixer A.

The Anxiety line also runs through various other descendants, a prominent ancestor being Beau Brummel, whose line runs through Beau Donald, a bull siring a line of Ruperts, beginning with Prince Rupert and containing variations such as Sir Rupert, Zato Rupert and others. An Oklahoma breeder by the name of Robert Hazlett has named many of his cattle Hazford, the first syllable being the first syllable of his own name. Hazford Rupert was of his breeding. Hazford Rupert 81st, another bull bred by Hazlett and owned by the Turner Ranch, became very famous.

Some famous cattle pick up nicknames other than their registered title. Thus did Hazford Rupert 81st become respectfully known as "Old 81st." In nine years his progeny on the Turner Ranch numbered 497. All told Old 81st's descendants were valued at well over a million dollars, giving the well-known Hereford the second nickname of the "Million Dollar Baby." Only one of his children, T. Royal Rupert 99th, a son, ever shamed his father. He (T. Royal Rupert 99th) was sold for a record breaking sum but was dubbed "Reluctant Rupert" when he had shown he had absolutely no interest in cows. The owner, Roy J. Turner, returned the money paid for him. Old 81st was not just an animal, he was a personage, earning a bronze tablet and epitaph over his grave.

Beau President, another descendant of Beau Brummel's, sired the line of Mischiefs, Mixers, Beau Blanchards and Superior, such as Superior Mischief, Superior Anxiety, Super Superior. Printer, a third outstanding ancestor of Beau Brummel, sired Caldo, Bocaldo, Hazford Tone, Beau Zento Tone and so forth.

The Garfield Line, another distinct line of Hereford cattle, produced bulls with the name of Perfection and Woodford, among others.

The Hereford breed may be polled or horned. Since May 1952, the American Hereford Association issues two types of registration certificates: the regular certificate which indicates the animal is horned, and the P type certificate carrying a "P" prefix to the registration number which indicates the animal is polled.

Since farm names and breeders' names become the trademark of their cattle, all associations consider it very important that breeders

use these in their names. Farm names, or membership names as they are called, are registered with their associations. This name is limited to thirty-nine spaces with the Hereford Association, forty-one spaces with the Aberdeen-Angus Association. The Shorthorn Association registers herd names for the lifetime use of a herd. These are necessarily short but with no stipulation as to length in the Shorthorn Registry Manual. "Hedgewood" is an example of a Shorthorn herd name.

In applying farm names or breeders' surnames to cattle names, a short herd or farm name may be used in full, though initials are commonly used and become so well-known that cattlemen know at a glance what farm has bred the animal. In the Hereford breed, MW before an animal's name means Milky Way Ranch in Texas. MW Larry Domino was one of their famous sires. T stands for the celebrated Turner Ranch in the very heart of Hereford Heaven. EER is the Double E Ranch of Senatobia, Mississippi, DB is Dudley Brothers of Comanche, Texas, WHR is the famous Wyoming Hereford Ranch, and so on.

The very masculine name of WHR Flashy Monogram is the only name among the Hereford Register of Merit, names on the honor roll of Hereford cattledom, which could refer to a race horse. And, at least once, a breeder dipped into a comic book and came up with Popeye who sired children with prosaic names such as EER Victor Tone, a son, and EER Vivtor Duchess, a daughter. The Hereford, Grand Champion of the 48th Annual National Western Stock Show at Denver, was "Means Everything," bred by a man whose name was Means.

To register an Aberdeen-Angus, the name must not exceed 28 spaces or contain punctuation. Lynndale Blackcap Bessie 150 is an example of the maximum length. Ordinals may be used only at the end of the name. The IBM tabulating machines of both the Angus and Hereford Associations control the name length. If the name is in use, is claimed, or makes use of an incorrect family name, the Secretary will select a name. If that name is unsatisfactory, the certificate is returned by the owner accompanied by a list of names in the order of his preference. The calf must be black and have no scurs, portions of horny tissue attached to the hornsets of polled animals. If scurs develop after the animal has been registered, the registration certificate must be returned to the association for cancellation.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Aberdeen-Angus is that the family records are passed only by females. They indicate the earliest recorded ancestral blood lines, and are determined by tracing pedigrees back through the maternal ancestry only, never through the sire's line. Family names are numerous. Some of the more widely known being Barbara, Blackbird, Blackcap, Erica, Georgina, Miss Burgess, Pride of Aberdeen, Queen Mother and Lady Ida. There are many variations of these foundation names such as Barbarosa, the Barbara family, and Idessa, a branch of the Lady Ida family. A new line cannot be started without obtaining permission from the Angus Association. An example of a new line is Annunity, an appropriate name.

Single names are often used, and in the history of the breed certain animals so named have gained great renown. Eileenmere (a reserved name) is an example of such a single word name. Angus breeders like "mere" in their names, using it with different combinations such as Ellingmere, Jeffersonmere and Georginamere.

Aberdeen-Angus names can be descriptive of the breeders' properties, of landmarks or topography in the vicinity, a combination of euphonious syllables or words, or portions of given and surnames. They can even describe historical events. In Nebraska's cow country, the sandhills are often described as "cattle on the thousand hills." Nebraska's cattle come up with names such as Black Bernice of Thousand Hills, Evergreen of Thousand Hills. In other localities it may be Blackcap of Timberline, Glenside Bell Boy, Ruffland Koma, Queen of Pinehurst, Enchantress' Pershing, Persephone of Wikiup, or Victoria of Kickapoo. Many of the odd names come from the name of the farm. Hillwood Bandolier is the combination of a farm and type name. Angus names are delved from the stage and story: Tetrezzinia of Lone, Dell and Ben Hur of Lone Dell. History repeats itself in Revolution 81st, Blackcap Revolution, and Blackcap Revolution Again. Formerly names such as these could be reserved upon request but this has been discontinued though the use of names already on the Reserved List is limited to those for whom they were originally reserved.

Two other very prominent lines, besides Eileenmere, go back to early breeders. These lines are the Sunbeams and Bandolier, and an outgrowth of the latter, Bardolier. The Sunbeams come from Sunbeam Farms in Miami and Tulsa, Oklahoma. Elmland Jessie

2nd, the foundation of the Sunbeam herd, dropped a calf whose sire was Plowman, a son of Kloman, both with Grand Champion records. The calf Elmland Jessie dropped at Sunbeam Farms was a natural. He had such a lot of pep and go that because of this disposition he was named Playman of Sunbeam. Of Playman of Sunbeam's great daughters one, Pride 17th of Sunbeam, became the dam of the great Black Prince of Sunbeam. All the offspring of Black Prince had names denoting gentility such as Esquire, Knight as well as Prince. The Princes of Sunbeam now number up to 729 of the same name. The greatest son of Prince of Sunbeam 29th was Prince Esquire of Sunbeam, also known as the "Breeders Bull." The reason cattlemen gave for his greatness was that he was out of a great cow as well as being by a great bull. A famous Angus cowman said that "great bulls always have great mothers."

The Angus Association believes that a name should identify a breeder and he has a right to it alone. With over a million and a half registered animals in the breed, they are hard put for names. Instead of using the initials as a prefix, as in the Hereford and Shorthorn naming, the Angus breeders use them as a suffix—like Prince Barb of WF, the Whitham Farm of Lincoln, Nebraska. Barbara is the family line. Black Jestress of RLS—Ralph L. Smith, the owner. Jestress is the family line. In some instances, the home state or state flower is used in the name. For example: the Schwartz Brothers of Kansas use the name Sunflower. Sunflower Blackcap 3d is one of their animals. Some breeders use an abbreviation to denote the family origin. A case of this kind: Bar Marshall, a member of the Barbara family and son of Earl Marshall.

With the shorthorns, the name of a Shorthorn animal is limited to not more than four words and may not contain more than twenty-one letters, not including name numbers as 2d or 3d. The application for registry must designate whether the animal is a Shorthorn or a Polled Shorthorn (born naturally hornless). The registration number of all Polled Shorthorns is preceded by the letter "x." The registry number of a mutant (a naturally hornless calf born from ancestry with no polled breeding) has the letters "sx" preceding the number.

Herd name prefixes or suffixes in well-established usage and reserved by the Association for the exclusive use of any breeder, cannot be used by any other breeder, except by permission of the

registered owner of the name. The physical characteristics of a Shorthorn must be taken into consideration in the naming. In a Shorthorn the colors are more varied than in the other two top beef breeds.

The registrar of Shorthorn cattle, P. K. Groves, says that he does not think Shorthorn breeders lean more to keeping the sires' names in the blood lines than they do the dams' names. "I think the sires' names are usually shown more in the names of male progeny, and the names of the tribe to which a calf belongs are usually shown more often in the names of the females." As examples are Clearview Marksman by Leewood Trademark 2nd, a bull, and Duchess of Gloster 18th, a cow whose tribe name is Duchess of Gloster.

When applying for registry the breeder is required to show only the name and record number of the sire and ram of the calf to be registered. When the Association issues the registry certificate it shows three generations of ancestors.

The breed of beef cattle may be picked when one is familiar with the tribe or family names of the different breeds. There are a great many such names among the Shorthorns and they are derived from the female lines of ancestry. Some of the better known tribe names are Augusta, Averne, Brawith Bud (a Scottish name as Scotch creeps out in many a Shorthorn name, the cattle originating in Scotland), Butterfly, Clara, Duchess of Gloster, Golden Drop, Jealousy, Jilt, Lady Dorothy, Lavender, Marigold, Mayflower, Nonpareil, Orange Blossom, Roan Lady, Rosemary, Rosewood, Victoria, Violet, and many others. Combinations of these names help to sell the get of an outstanding sire.

Examples of such names are: Lavender's Royal Pilot x, a polled bull, Cardigan Lady, possibly a sweater girl, Orange Blossom Cornita 10th by Coronet Max Juggler 18th, Hillview Violet Mist, BoWood Victoria, Cedarwood Rosemary 26th, Koreandale Blossom, Butterfly Sensation. Shorthorn humor does occasionally appear in such names as Beaufort Bulldozer and Sunset Bounce. Scotch brogue is heard in Thistle Ha' Viceroy, Braemor President and Tolquhon President.

"Under modern rules a breeder of the United States would not be permitted to use a herd name in well established usage in Canada or Great Britain." For example: "The Collynie prefix of Albert Hultine and Sons of Saronville, Nebraska, has been used by

them for many years but the origin of the name is from the Collynie herd in Scotland," says P. K. Groves, the Registrar of the Shorthorn Association. The Collynie's of Hultines became so well-known and sale so widespread that any animal with the word Collynie in its name traces back to Hultine's original Collynies. Lord Collynie was the first. Others were Collynie Compact, Collynie Nobleman, Collynie Good News, Collynie Spotlight, Collynie Minstrel, and so on down a long line of Polled Shorthorns.

That "cows" have genealogy more precise than humans is proved by the absolute rule of the American Hereford, the American Aberdeen-Angus, and the American Shorthorn Associations that to register a calf: both the sire and the dam of the animal must have previously been recorded in the Herd Book, and names and numbers must be given exactly as recorded. Thus do cattle show their ancestors generation after generation.

SOURCES

Suggestions of Professor Mamie Meredith: *Time,* Jan. 14, 1946, and July 21, 1945; *Life,* February. 2, 1953; *National Geographic,* Jan., 1952, p. 69.

Interview with Professor Don R. Warner, University of Nebraska, Agriculture College, Animal Husbandry Department.

Interview with Dr. Roy Whitham, Lincoln, Nebr., owner of registered Angus.

Interview with Albert Hultine and Sons, Saronville, Nebr., owners of registered Shorthorns.

The Registry Manual of each breed and their advertising books; magazines of each breed; and a wealth of material from Jack Turner, secretary of the Hereford Association.

A half day in the cattle ring at the Nebraska State Fair in 1953.

The Devil has perhaps a greater number of aliases in our popular speech than in the argot of any other country. The English-speaking person is afraid to call the Devil by his name. He will do his best to beat Beelzebub about the bush. The Englishman especially seems to have revised the Third Commandment to read, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Devil thy Master in vain." When the Frenchman says without hesitation, *"Que diable,"* and the German swears unblushingly, *"Was in des Teufels Namen,"* the Englishman lowers his eyes and mumbles, "What the deuce" or "What the Dickens." He does not realize that the one as the other are synonyms for Satan.

—Maximilian Rudwin

The Name California

ERWIN G. GUDDE

The origin of the names of most of the states of our Union have been sufficiently explained. In many cases we have irrefutable direct evidence, in many others the circumstantial evidence is so strong that it has been accepted even by meticulous searchers in the field of American geographical nomenclature. However, there is a small group of state names which have so far defied all attempts of explanation: California is one of them. We are not sure of its etymology, origin, and meaning, we do not know who bestowed the name, nor can we tell the exact date that the name came into existence. Such a statement will be disappointing to those who believe that the author of *California Place Names* should be able to say the final word about the great name "California." The readers of *Names* should find comfort in the contemplation that such name puzzles are the most interesting for an onomatologist. Our science, at least as far as its philological phase is concerned, would become aimless if we did not have thousands of names in all fields which are still subject to research. Furthermore, there is no reason for us to despair of ever finding the source of the name and the circumstances of the naming. Only a few years ago, George R. Stewart showed quite convincingly that the name Wisconsin has its origin in the French spelling of the Indian name for the fabled "river of the west," and with a fair degree of certainty, that the name Oregon stems from the same source.[1] Why should it not be possible that a lucky searcher might find the solution of the name California in some dusty manuscript in a Spanish archive? The next international congress of onomastic sciences will be held in Salamanca in Spain. It would be a happy moment if a scholar could stand up and reveal the final story of the name California. If this should happen, I hope the scholar in question will be a member of the American Name Society. All that can be done at

present is to give a survey of the research done so far on the name California, including my own modest contributions, and develop on this basis my ideas concerning the name. They might be all right or they may be mostly wrong; yet my thesis will have to stand until it is challenged with more convincing and more substantial evidence.

Curiosity about the name California and its meaning has been expressed almost as long as the name exists; attempts of explanation date back into the seventeenth century. This interest increased after California ceased to be a vague geographical conception and the name was applied not only to the peninsula but to the region north of it, *Nueva* or *Alta California* which finally became a part of the United States. As early as 1844, one historian, Robert Greenhow,[2] remarks pessimistically: ". . . the name California, respecting the origin and meaning of which, many speculations, none of them satisfactory, or even ingenious have been offered." Investigation in the name received new impetus in 1849, when, right in the midst of the gold rush, George Ticknor found the name California as a geographical term in the Spanish romance *Las Sergas de Esplandian* by Garcí Ordoñez de Montalvo. In 1862 Edward Everett Hale boldly stated that this is the source of the name of the state and that California is thus nothing but a transfer name, taken from fiction like many other geographical names. Investigators now had something concrete to go by and the increased interest in American geographical nomenclature during the last century produced a great number of articles and monographs on the subject. The questions of the origin and etymology of Montalvo's name, the date of the transfer to the new world, the reason for it, and who did it, again and again stimulated historians, philologists, geographers to delve into the problem in order to find satisfactory answers.

The first to take up the subject in its complexity was Professor Jules Marcou in the *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers,* U. S. A., 1878.[3] Marcou, to be sure, disregarded Ticknor's discovery and Hale's theory and maintained that Cortéz had derived the name from *calida fornax,* allegedly meaning 'hot furnace'—an etymology which had been rejected more than a century before. The important—though not faultless—part of Marcou's essay is the cartographical history of the name.

A more satisfactory account is given by Thomas E. Slevin in a paper read before the Geographical Conference of the California Midwinter International Exposition in 1894. He was one of those amateur historians who are often—not always—as thorough as professional historians, and sometimes clearer in their presentation. Slevin's may be considered the first attempt to summarize all previous theories and to throw light upon the subject from all angles. His paper was apparently never printed, certainly not in permanent form. But most of the material collected by him was used by George Davidson in his monograph, "The Origin and Meaning of the Name California," 1910.[4] However, the conclusions as to the etymology which Davidson drew are untenable and of interest only because of the distinguished person of the author, the dean of astronomy, geodesy and geography on the Pacific Coast. It was Davidson's last literary contribution; old age and near blindness explain why we miss in the monograph the former vigorous style and logical determination.

In 1917, Miss Ruth Putnam published her monograph, "California, The Name," in collaboration with Herbert I. Priestley.[5] The various etymologies she gives only in an appendix; she was concerned chiefly with the application of the name and comes to the impossible conclusion, indicated already by the historian H. H. Bancroft, that the name was applied in derision. Assuming that it was Cortéz' idea that the wonderful utopia of California could be found along the Pacific Coast of North America, Alarcón or one of his followers, trying to belittle Cortéz, sneeringly called the stone and sand desert of the peninsula "California."

In his standard history of the Spanish period of California, first published in 1921, Charles E. Chapman considers the name of such importance that he devotes his entire chapter VI to it. This has remained the best scholarly condensed account intended for the general reader. Questionable is Chapman's attempt to connect the term "Califerne" which occurs in the *Chanson de Roland,* directly with Montalvo's "California."

Henry R. Wagner, the cartographical historian of the Pacific Coast next took up the problem in an article in the *California Historical Society Quarterly* of July 1922. He is extremely critical with regard to the time of application and admits to the possibility that not a navigator but a cartographer placed the name on the

map on his own authority. In view of his scepticism it is somewhat surprising that Wagner regards Davidson's etymology (from Greek κάλλος 'beauty' and ὄρυις 'bird') as possible.

In his *Names on the Land,* first published in 1945, George R. Stewart naturally devotes several pages to this most interesting name in the United States. In a fascinating though extremely subjective account he tries to show why Cortéz discovered and named California but why he does not say so in his report to the king.

The last summary of the various onomatological, geographical and historical aspects of the name was given in my *California Place Names* (1949), a brief and very condensed account, as it is proper for an entry in a dictionary.

Since I do not intend to list all the plausible, possible and impossible suggestions for the origin of the name California, I may mention here those which came to my attention after the publication of my geographical dictionary, mainly as reactions to my explanation. These suggestions form a typical cross section of etymological endeavor and show at the same time that interest in the name stands unflagging.

A friend from Virginia informed me that the Spaniards called the state *Caliente Hornilla,* 'hot stewhole,' referring to its intense heat. "Early Americans in your state quickly contracted it into its present name,"—a new angle to an old story.[6]

A letter written in Spanish informed me that the *conquistadores* found here a mighty empire ruled by a queen, and from the name of that queen the region derived its name. That is an example of hitching the horses behind the wagon.

A patriotic Englishman in San Francisco wrote solemnly that California was doubtless named by English settlers after California in Devonshire, England. Upon inquiry, Mr. Arthur Sparkes, headmaster of the South Brent School, Devon, was kind enough to find out for me that the English California was first mentioned in 1887 as "land and tenement," and in 1888 as "California Inn." It consists of one house and a blacksmith's shop.

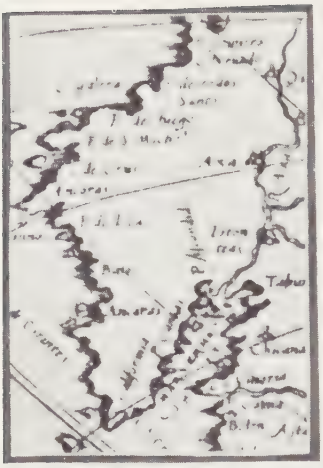
A scholarly treatise by A. E. Sokol, "California: A Possible Derivation of the Name," was published in the March, 1949 issue of the *California Historical Society Quarterly.* That a member of the Calpurnia family was one of Caesar's wives and that in the middle ages "Calefurnia" (variously spelled) had somewhat the

meaning of our modern "Jane Doe" was known, of course. The name was introduced into western Europe when Roman law became general. Professor Sokol gives an unusually interesting account of the name in legal and literary language, especially in Germany. While the spelling of the name resembles our name California perhaps more than any other name prior to the publication of the *Sergas,* there is not the slightest evidence or possibility of logical deduction to connect the two names.

To serve as a background for a discussion of the name I shall consider the geographical phase, namely, the time of its application, the change of its position, the extension of the territory designated as "California."

The name California appears for the first time on the Mexican map by Castillo, made (probably) in 1541. For several reasons scholars consider the name on this map as a later interpolation. Considerable research would be necessary to affirm or disprove this statement. The time element, Henry Wagner's chief argument, does not necessarily prove an interpolation of a later date. Even if we discount the often repeated statement that Cortéz himself left the name California on the peninsula in 1535, there is little doubt that in 1542 navigators were using California as if it were an established name. Indeed, it will be shown that the name might have been applied as early as 1533 by the man who first set foot on the peninsula. In the seventeenth century, during the palmy days of imaginary geographical nomenclature, names came into existence which had originally existed only in the phantasy of a cartographer. But in these early days of exploration it was more likely that a name had become current before it was placed on a chart.

The first appearance of the name of which we can be certain is on Diego Gutierrez' map of 1562.[7] The southernmost tip of the peninsula is designated as *C[abo] California.* The maps of the following decades show this name in more or less the same position. It is impossible to say which cartographer transferred the name to the territory, i.e. the present peninsula, *Baja California.* In Mercator's great atlas of 1595 a map is reproduced which bears the date 1569. It is a map of the North Polar regions and to the name Cali-



C[abo] California
Ortelius 1564

California regio
Mercator 1569?, 1595

California, C[abo] de California, Californiæ Sinvs
Wytfliet 1597

California an Island
Blaeu 1648

From Cape San Lucas to Alaska
Lopéz de Harro 1788

From Cape San Lucas to
Cape Mendocino
Deslisle 1700

formia (!) is attached the highly significant legend: *regio sola fama Hispanis nota*—'region known to the Spanish by hearsay only.'[8] This shows clearly that in western Europe the existence of a land called California was firmly established, and at the same time, that the region for which the name stands had remained a vague conception.

However, in view of the fact that until 1589 no other map known to me has the name on the peninsula, it may have been the almost equally famous cartographer Ortelius who deserves the credit of having placed the name California on the territory and thus made it permanent. On the *Maris Pacifici* in his famous atlas of 1589 the name, also spelled California, but without the Latin note, is placed on the peninsula and appears also for the cape. On Plancius' map of 1592 the original spelling of California is restored and from then on we may consider the name as established for the peninsula.[9]

In the meantime a strong rival for the name had appeared. In the summer of 1579 Francis Drake had landed north of San Francisco, had taken possession of the country for his Queen, and had named the region *Nova Albion*. On English and also on many continental maps the approximate region of the modern state of California is henceforth designated as *Nova Albion*. There is one historical and one geographical reason that Drake's name did not become definitely established. Except for a few later weak attempts, the English did not follow up their claim to the coast, and in the twenties of the seventeenth century some cosmographer conceived the idea that California was an island (as it had been originally supposed to be). There was no longer room on the maps to inscribe Nova Albion and the region north of the latitude of San Diego became a void. Toward the end of the century the mistaken idea of the insular character of California was gradually abandoned. It was the great Jesuit Eusebius Kino who proved that the region was a part of the continent, but it appears that cartographers showed California again as a peninsula even before this. At any rate, both types of maps of the great French geographer Guillaume Delisle have the name extending from Cape Mendocino into the peninsula. *Nouv. Albion* is shown only as a tiny section of the enormous territory. In other words, the maps of the early eighteenth century are responsible for the fact that the southwesternmost state of the Union bears today the name California.

When the Spanish resumed their explorations along the coast the name was carried north with them. On the Lopez de Haro *Carta Reducida* of 1788 the legend "Costa Septemtrional de la California" stretches as far north as Alaska. British map-makers, to be sure, tried to restrict the name California to the peninsula and called the region of the present state again "New Albion" to demonstrate the British claim to this part of the world. When the Spaniards in 1769 began to settle *Alta California,* as it was now called to distinguish from the peninsula, *Baja California,* the name became firmly established.

The next question is: which navigator placed the name on the tip of the peninsula, thus starting it on its phenomenal career?

Up to the very present many writers believe that it was Cortéz himself who is responsible for the name on the map. The only evidence for this is a statement by the historian Antonio de Herrera that it was Cortéz *que le puso este nombre,* namely California. However, a critical scholar who knows how little credence can be given even to contemporary statements of that period will not be able to accept this statement as evidence. It is true that Cortéz landed on the peninsula in 1535 but he called the place Santa Cruz and we know of nothing, except Herrera's statement, that could connect Cortéz' name with the name of California. Making use of poetic license George R. Stewart tells in his book that Cortéz did not dare to report to the king of Spain that he had discovered California and therefore he changed the name to Santa Cruz. That is very interesting and ingenious but can hardly be accepted as a valid theory.

Unfortunately we are likewise unable to connect any other navigator with the name and the naming. It is most tempting to think of the probable discoverer of the peninsula as the man who named the new land. The expedition under Diego Becerra which Cortéz had sent out in 1533 came to grief because of a mutiny led by the pilot Fortun Jimenez. The latter took command of the ship and to all appearances discovered a new land, although he could never report personally because he and most of his followers were killed by the natives. It is of great significance that the few survivors reported the finding of pearls in the new land—pearls, as we shall see, are closely associated with the name California and their discovery might be considered a circumstantial though somewhat slight evi-

dence that Jimenez left the name California on the discovered land.

All we can say with a degree of certainty is that some navigator must have bestowed the name sometime between 1533 and 1542, when it appears for the first time in the report of the Cabrillo-Ferrer expedition.[10]

Many etymologies have been suggested for the name California under the assumption that it is not a transfer name but originated locally by description, incident, corruption, misunderstanding or coining. Miss Putnam in her monograph has given a list of such folk-etymological attempts. Although this list could be considerably enlarged it is not my purpose to discuss, much less to refute these various, mostly fantastic and far-fetched explanations of the origin of the name. Until evidence to the contrary is produced we are justified in assuming that the name was lifted out of Montalvo's romance. Proceeding from this assumption the question arises: why was this particular name transferred to the newly discovered world?

No matter how religious the people of the Middle Ages were, how firmly they believed in a blessed world after their departure from the miseries of this earth—we find in all literatures a strong undercurrent of the hope or belief of an earthly paradise, the prototype of which is naturally the Garden of Eden. The German *Schlaraffenland* and the French *Cocagne* offer the best examples of such wishful thinking on the part of the mass of the people living in poverty. With the discovery of a new world the idea of an existence of an earthly paradise gained new momentum. It is one of the most interesting historical facts that with the exception of the barren plains of the north and the jungles of South America the new world was explored within an incredibly short time, and that the reason for this astonishing feat was the irresistible desire to conquer those realms of unbelievable riches, which were nothing but figments of the imagination of romancers and would-be *conquistadores*. The conquest and plundering of the Aztec and the Inca kingdoms seemed to lend substance to these wild tales and whetted the appetite of the explorers all the more.

One of these fabulous countries was called "California." At the beginning of the sixteenth century the Spanish writer Montalvo published the story of *Las Sergas de Esplandian* as an addition to

the well-known romance *Amadis de Gaula*. There is no point in telling again this fantastic and for us quite indigestible story: it has been told and analyzed again and again, most satisfactorily perhaps in Miss Putnam's repeatedly quoted monograph. Suffice it to say that California, in the imagination of Montalvo or some other popular writer before him, was a mighty island kingdom, full of gold and pearls and inhabited by black women ruled over by the queen Calafia. Highly significant is the location of the utopia: at the right hand of the Indies, very close to the terrestrial paradise.

It has not yet been proved—and here we have a weak link in our argument—that the name California and the Amazon kingdom for which it stands were familiar to navigators and land explorers as, for instance, the fabulous El Dorado. Yet, the circumstances speak so much in favor of it that we can safely assume it without fear of contradiction. Since, as has been mentioned already, pearls actually were discovered on the coast of the peninsula, it required only a bit more of wishful thinking that the gold and the women could be found a little farther inland. That the navigator who bestowed the name cautiously did not name the land but only the cape would indicate that Calafia's kingdom had not been occupied but at least it had been found. The question of who was this navigator who gave to the new world one of the most beautiful names will, alas, probably remain unanswered.

The last part of the discussion, is, naturally, the etymology and origin of the name *California* found in Montalvo's novel. Did Montalvo find the name somewhere and simply used it because of its sound or because it fitted in his story? Until it can be shown that the name as used by Montalvo existed before, the answer must be negative. The second question is: did Montalvo take an existing name and change it, deliberately or carelessly, to the present spelling? In answer to this three possibilities must be mentioned. One of them can hardly be seriously considered, the female personal name *Calefurnia* taken from medieval legal language. The names of two archeological sites in Sicily, *Calaforno* and *Calaforninu,* on the other hand, offer at least a possibility.[11] Sicily was at that time under Spanish rule and the names might have been known to Montalvo. Also deserving of discussion is the name in the

Chanson de Roland, "Califerne." Charles the Great, in lamenting the death of his nephew, Roland, lists the peoples who might become dangerous to the Frankish kingdom; among them are the people of *Califerne.* There can be little doubt that the minstrel who composed the epic meant the Arabs, the people of the land of the caliph, i.e., the supreme ruler, a title borne for centuries by the successors of Mohammed. Indeed, since Roland fell in a fight against the Arabs in Spain and since the far-flung Mohammedan empire is otherwise not listed—the conclusion that *Califerne* means 'the lands of the Caliph' is almost inescapable. However, the *Chanson de Roland* was unknown at the time of Montalvo. The deeds of Roland, as well as those of the knights of King Arthur and of the Nibelungen, to be sure, were told in many popular versions. But it is hardly possible that a minor name like *Califerne* could have lived throughout the centuries in which the Roland legends were kept alive by word of mouth only. In fact, no such pattern was necessary: the titles *califa* and *califato* were as current in Spanish as in other European languages.

The late Professor Frank Otis Reed of Wisconsin went a step farther. Without denying that Montalvo might have thought of the root *caliph* when he coined the word, he maintains that the author did not need to have *anything* in mind when he created the name. "As to the formation of the fantastic names of the sixteenth century *libros de caballerias,*" he states, "very little can be said which would have any scientific value. They are made up from every conceivable combination of associations . . . Occasionally some favorite prefix will start a whole list of formations; of this class, I quote a few taken from *Amadis:* Branm, a river of Great Britain; Brananda, a forest of Great Britain; Brandalia, a principality; Brandalisa, a lady; Brandisidel, a knight; Brandcibas, a knight; Brandonio, a man's name; Brandueta, a maid; Branfil, a knight."[12] Why should not the author of the *Sergas de Esplandian* have taken a fancy to the prefix *cal* and derived from it the names in his story: Calafia, California, Califin, Califera, Califerno? In the modern state of California we have a great number of place names coined from Cal-: Calistoga, Calada, Calneva, Calwa, Caldor, Calpack, Calor and others. To be sure, meaningless as these words are, the elements which were connected with the first three letters of the name of the state were not taken out of the thin air, as those of Montalvo

probably were. The name-givers thought of something definite when they coined these names; but that is because we live in an age in which logic and grammar and not imagination and inventiveness rule our thinking and our language.

This then brings us to the conclusion which will have to stand as final until other more convincing arguments or results of further research will make it necessary to revise it:

Hale's parallel between Montalvo's fictitious name and the American geographical name has never been discredited or seriously challenged.

Montalvo coined the names Calafia and California probably without even thinking of the Spanish words *califa* and *califato*.

The name California in the Spanish romance stood for one of the fabulous countries created by fertile imagination after the discovery of America.

A navigator somewhere between 1533 and 1542 landed on, or at least saw from board of ship, the land which is now Baja California, imagined that he had discovered the realm of Queen Calafia, and placed the name on the map.

NOTES

[1] *American Speech*, April, 1944.

[2] *The History of Oregon and California* . . . London, 1844.

[3] Washington, 1878. Part of "Appendix N. N."

[4] *Transactions and Proceedings of the Geographical Society of the Pacific.* Vol. VI, Pt. 1; ser. 2.

[5] *University of California Publications in History.* Vol. IV, No. 4.

[6] Cf. F. P. Farquhar, "A Footnote on the Name California," *California Historical Society Quarterly*, June, 1927. Farquhar found an item in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, Vol. III (London, 1857), where *califonia* is mentioned as a combustible substance and the medieval Latin *calidus furnus* is said to mean 'caldron.'

[7] Reproduced by Putnam, *op. cit.*

[8] Reproduced in A. E. Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography*. Stockholm, 1889.

[9] For reproductions or descriptions of these and other maps mentioned on the following pages see Henry R. Wagner, *The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800.* University of California Press, 1937.

[10] Herbert E. Bolton, *Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542–1706.* New York, 1916.

[11] George R. Stewart called my attention to Biagio Pace, *Arte e Civiltà della Sicilia Antica* (Milano, 1935), where these names are listed.

[12] Putnam, *op. cit.*, 356 f.

Names in Brief

Celia.—Spelled *Coelia* in the 17th century, due to a false association with Lat. *coelum,* 'the heaven'; considered a contraction of Cecelia; often identified with the Irish *Sheelah, Sheelagh* or *Sheila* <*Sighile,* probably a corruption of Cecelia (name which was introduced in Ireland by the Normans).

Celia is the Latin *Caelia,* feminine of *Caelius,* a Roman *gens* whose foundation was attributed to the Etruscan chieftain *Caeles Vibenna,* whence also the *Caelius Mons* (to-day the Lateran Hill).

Although Etruscan, the meaning of Celia is known, due to the fact that *celi* is among the few words interpreted with certitude in that language. It means 'September.' (Massimo Pallottino, *Etruscologia,* Milan, 1947, page 307.) Cf. *Ianuarius*>It. *Gennaro.* Febronia and Aprilis (>Fr. *Avril*), names of saints connected with months, are also of Etruscan origin. Cf. also June.

Cecilia>Cecily>Cicely is, like Caelia, the name of a Roman *gens.* Following the tradition it derives from the mythical founder of Preneste: *Caecŭlus,* diminutive of *caecus,* 'blind.' This interpretation is due obviously to folk etymology, like *Claudius*<*claudus,* 'lame,' *Iulius* < ἴουλος, 'soft hair, down,' etc. Cecilia, like so many other names of Roman *gentes,* is of Etruscan origin and its actual meaning will not be revealed before many years.

GUTIERRE TIBON

The present practice of endeavoring to ascertain the names used in every day life by the inhabitants or natives of a newly mapped region is by no means new. The following item goes back to 1786. It is taken from a recently published volume entitled *Russian Discoveries in the Pacific and in North America in the 18th and 19th Centuries,* collected by A. I. Andreyev. Translated by Carl Ginsburg, Department of State. Published for American Council of Learned Societies by J. W. Edwards, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1952.

On pages 55–56 there is a set of instructions from G. I. Shelekhov to his Head Manager, K. A. Samoylov. Item 30 of these instructions follows:

"Upon the arrival from Unalaska of Mate's Apprentice Dmitry Ivanov Bocharov he should be sent, immediately the opportunity arises, to make a minute survey of the island of Kyktak (Kodiak), the American coast from Katmak, the gulf of Kenai and, if possible, the coast as far as Chugach. Thus he should survey, around Kadyek (Kyak?) and near the American coast, all the large and small islands, the bays, rivulets, harbors, capes, shallows, reefs, hidden and visible rocks; observe the localities where there are resources such as forests and meadows, the characteristics, appearance, and situation of the land, what kind of things may be found in what place and in what season, of what kind they are and in what quantity they come, where there is fishing, what animals there are and when and how they may be caught. He should note all living plants, not omitting any.

"His main object should be to survey every settlement, find out the number of people, and take a census of the men and women, noting down, if only approximately, their ages. Every rivulet, lake, habitation, island, in short, every useful place should be designated by a letter in the survey, which will serve to indicate everything accurately on the maps. The names should be spelled to correspond to those used by the local inhabitants and should not be disfigured by names newly coined by you, in order that it might be possible to locate every place from the name by which it is known to the natives."

Orinoco.—The tobacco called Orinoco connotes 'best or fine tobacco.' In the December issue of *Names* (p. 270) J. A. C. Leland states that the name of a certain place in Missouri might be derived from *oronoco,* 'a variety of tobacco brought to Virginia from the Orinoco River, South America.' This would make the origin of the word Carib *Ibirinoco.* I have long suspected this traditional derivation of the name of our tobacco. The source references to where the better-grade tobacco seeds came from are too general in my judgment to justify localization to this specific river vicinity, unless one reasons that, because the colonial Virginia term and the South American term are phonetically similar, the accepted derivation is valid.

Early colonists who could read had little chance of being familiar with *Orinoco* river until narratives of early Spanish explorations

by John Smith and others were first published in 1624. I do not find this river-name in those of 1608 and 1612. But few colonists could read.

The term *oronoko tobacco,* connoting 'best' or 'fine tobacco,' was recorded in Virginia between 1613 and 1619. An almost identical Powhatan term was recorded in 1610–12.

Between June 1610, and December 1612, Wm. Strachey noted Powhatan *oronocah* (var. by others *oranoco, orinoco*), 'a garden or plot of ground to sow in corn) (*sic*). In PA *-oco* signifies any 'cultivated field.'

Narrative ethnic data justifies concluding that these Indians planted their corn in their cleanest-of-stumps and most fertile fields. Historical documents prove that from the first English colonists were avid for such Indian *orinoco,* for the economic advantage of possession of cleared fertile fields. No doubt one of the first Powhatan terms learned by settlers was *orinoco.* Individuals began to be allowed to cultivate 50 acres, as if their own, in their spare time in 1613–14. To obtain one with an *orinoco* within its boundaries assured the small planter of *the best tobacco,* or *best money crop,* his first season. Tobacco was from the first and for years used as currency in colonial Virginia.

In view of this common local native term and its local cultural English significance, the probability that it derives from *Orinoco* river, in the absence of contemporary records definitively so asserting, seems as remote as is the South American river from Virginia. Indeed, this well-grounded concept of origin appears to be another of the scholastic, or etymological, myths about the origins of more than one colonial Virginia term.

CHARLES EDGAR GILLIAM

Siouxland.—In 1947, Frederick Feike Manfred used for the first time the name Siouxland in his novel *This is the Year.* It designates the area drained by the Big Sioux River in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Slowly and gradually Manfred's designation is being adopted by the natives. Radio station KCOM says it "serves Greater Siouxland"; the high school football conference of Sioux River Valley calls itself the "Siouxland Conference"; the Sioux City Unitarians publish a bulletin called "The Unitarian Voice of Siouxland"; both in Sioux City and Sioux Falls the name is used on billboards of certain business organizations.

News, Comments, Queries

With reference to a recent article on a national gazetteer (*Names,* Vol. I, No. 4) the library of the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey recently received from the Library of Congress a small volume entitled *The United States Gazetteer,* compiled by Joseph Scott and published at Philadelphia in 1795. It lists and describes almost 1300 names, and has about 40 cross references. Included are the then 15 states (the original 13 plus Vermont and Kentucky), all counties, major rivers and streams, the larger lakes, all important inhabited places, numerous Indian tribes and where they lived, and a few other natural features. Longitude was calculated from the meridian of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia was still the largest city (42,500 in the census of 1790 against 32,328 for New York) with an estimated population of 55,000 in 1794. In 1790 Philadelphia had 6704 dwellings and 414 stores, workshops, etc. A total of 662 lanterns lighted its streets and consumed 8606 gallons of oil per annum.

New York was even then experiencing trouble with its water supply, having few wells and being principally supplied from a spring almost a mile from the center of town. The average daily quantity drawn was 110 hogsheads of 130 gallons each, although in some hot summer days 216 hogsheads had been drawn from this spring. The water was commonly sold at 3 pence per hogshead. Flatbush was then the "chief town of King's County," with 150 houses, while Brooklyn consisted of one principal street on which there were about 100 houses and two churches.

With substantially the same population, Albany had more slaves than Alexandria, Virginia. The latter carried on a "comfortable trade" with the West Indies, exports in 1794 being valued at slightly more than half a million dollars. Georgetown in the newly established "territory of Columbia" had 230 houses, with exports of $129,000 in 1794. The new city of Washington was progressing very slowly, with not more than 40 houses, although a start had been made on the capitol and the President's house. The fact that the Anacostia River (then and until recently the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River) was a much better harbor appears to have

been one of the reasons that the areas south and east of the capitol were first built up.

Louisville, Kentucky, is listed as "a port of entry," with 100 houses. Detroit is described as "the largest and best situated town in the N.W. territory, still in possession of the British, in violation of the definitive treaty of peace." Lynn, Massachusetts, already had the largest shoe factory in the United States, with an output of 200,000 pairs annually. Savannah was stated not to be so unhealthy as represented, since only 78 of the population of 2500 died in 1794. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the largest inland town, with 900 houses.

As to the spelling of the names used, there are surprisingly few variations from modern usage. Rapidan River in Virginia was called the "Rapid-Anne." Tennassee was used, Kenhawa for the present Kanawha River, Shanandoah River, and Lewistown for Lewes, Delaware, but such differences are the exception.

Since the author of this book was a resident of Philadelphia, his information is naturally most detailed for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Maryland, but he appears to have traveled widely and had recourse to members of Congress (then sitting in Philadelphia), the 1790 census report, the post office department, the secretary of war, the commissioner of revenue, and other sources for the descriptions of the more distant parts of the country. He claimed his work to be the first gazetteer of the United States, and that he had "trodden an unbeaten path."

Guagninus' Toponymy of 1611 by Rev. O. Kupranec is the title of No. VIII of the series *Onomastica,* edited by J. B. Rudnyćkyj and published by UVAN, P. O. Box 3597, Station B, Winnipeg, Canada. The treatise, printed in Ukrainian, is a delightful example of the manner in which onomatologists attacked their subject 250 years ago.

Guagninus gives six possibilities regarding the origin of the name Rus′:

1. That it is taken from Rus, a grandchild of the legendary Polish prince, Lech;
2. That it is derived from the town "Russy," which was supposed to be in the vicinity of Novgorod;
3. That it comes from the reddish color of fair hair, which predominated among the people of Rus′;

4. That it is taken from Resen, a descendant of Ham, whom we meet in the Bible;
5. That it goes back to Ros, a prince in the Bible, who is mentioned by Prophet Ezekiel;
6. That it is derived from the Slovakian word "rozsiewa," which means "sowing."

Guagninus does not decipher clearly the meaning and the origin of the name "Ukraina." He uses this term not in the onomastic but in the appellative sense. The name "Rus'," in those times, was traditionally used for signifying the Ukrainian nation, while today's Russians were called "Moscovites."

Guagninus does not give the etymology of the name "Wolynia," but states that a nation from beyond the Volga, known as the "Wolgary," and later as the "Wolyncy," settled on the territory today known as "Wolynia."

In American Literature (January 1954) George R. Stewart writes on "The Two Moby-Dicks." The article, in part, deals with the names in the novel (persons, ships, etc.), basing much of its argument upon the frequent failure of the so-called "canting" names really to describe the character. Partially on this basis the author argues for an earlier version of the novel, in which the names would have properly described the characters to whom they are applied.

Renaissance Names in Masquerade by Franklin B. Williams, Jr. appears in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association* (March 1954). The author presents the various transformations of English names by latinization, hebraization, Greek versions, modern language versions, and scrambled names, and adds a final section for unsolved names under Puzzle Department. Under scrambled names are included reversed spellings, camouflage jumbles, and motto anagrams. Many of the shifts are both illuminating and highly amusing, and also must have demanded much ingenuity in the solving, as well as a thorough knowledge of the historical background.

Popular rather than scholarly is the unsigned "Alberta's Placenames of Colorful Origin" (*Within Our Borders,* March 1, 1954). Although it is not critical and fails to give sources, it presents many local legends, and at least supplies clues which the scholar may follow up.

Book Reviews

The New Century Cyclopedia of Names. Edited by Clarence L. Barnhart. (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1954. $39.50)

Here in three good-sized volumes, totaling 4342 pages, is a most comprehensive encyclopedia of names—proper names of all kinds from the dawn of history to the present day. Besides personal names, place names and Bible names, there are included names of newspapers, political parties, organizations, societies, institutions, tribes, novels, languages, leading court cases, buildings, ships, songs, literary pieces, magazines, railways, cultures, holidays, jewels, statues, wars, laws, in fact all things known by proper names.

This is a greatly enlarged and revised edition of the original *Century Cyclopedia of Names,* first published in 1894 as a supplement to *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia.* In 1909, a supplement to the *Names* was issued as part of a two-volume supplement to the *Dictionary.* The *New Century* has a better selection of names—better because more up to date, and the sketches are longer and more complete, all in all greatly superior to the old edition.

Compared with the original edition, the *New Century* eliminates the few etymologies found in the old edition. Most of the articles have been entirely rewritten. In those minor items not rewritten the definite or indefinite article has been omitted. The small print quotations of the previous editions have been eliminated in favor of newly edited information.

The personal names include not only the famous men of all times, but names of characters in fiction and mythology, names of gods, and important nicknames. The place names comprise all the important places in the world as well as names of mountains, canyons, streams, lakes, streets and regions with their popular nicknames. There are about 100,000 proper names culled from a master list of more than a half million—those most likely to be the subject of reference interest to the English-speaking world.

The system of pronunciation of all these names, except, of

course, ordinary English words, is that used in the *Century Dictionary*. Foreign names are, in general, given their native pronunciations except where they have become wholly or partly Anglicized. Former as well as variant spellings are given when they are important. In a book of this kind where many persons and places are known by more than one name, copious cross references are a necessity, and care appears to have been taken in connection with them.

With only two columns to a page the print is of sufficient size to avoid the eye discomfort occasioned in consulting some large reference works. The articles vary in length from many one- and two-line items to articles such as that about the United States running to nine and a half columns.

A brief sketch of famous persons is given, together with a list of their more important writings. In the articles on the principal place names, brief facts concerning terrain, climate, population, agriculture, industry, commerce, government, history, and culture are set out. Having been prepared by so many separate authors and covering such a wide range of subjects, complete uniformity was not possible, but the surprising amount of uniformity found evidences the careful planning of the whole work.

One is sometimes disappointed in the lack of information. In looking up Kitty Hawk, for instance, one learns that near there the Wright Brothers made their first flight, but one has to look up the Wrights to ascertain the date. A reviewer can criticize almost any entry for some real or fancied omission, but, on the whole, the entries are most satisfactory considering the small amount of space necessarily alloted to each one.

Comparison must be made with other important works of reference. In general, about the same ground is covered as *Webster's Biographical Dictionary,* plus, of course, those who have become prominent in the last eleven years. The information given in the work here reviewed is a little fuller than in *Webster's*. Also, the *New Century* includes fictional, legendary and mythological characters while *Webster's* contains only those who actually lived.

The New Century Cyclopedia of Names treats the more important place names a little more fully than *Webster's Geographical Dictionary,* but does not include maps as does *Webster's*. The many minor geographical names in *Webster's* are not found in the *New*

Century. And of course the *New Century* is not meant to cover the detailed geographical information found in *The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World* with its approximately 140,000 geographical names.

Valuable appendices, covering 114 pages in the third volume, are included, similar to those in *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*, which comprise a chronological table of world history, lists of rulers, chiefs of state and other notables, by country, genealogical charts, members of the United Nations, table of popes, geological table and a comprehensive list of prenames with pronunciations.

Clarence L. Barnhart, the editor, and his assistants have done a magnificent and scholarly job. The list of members of the editorial advisory committee, the lists of consulting editors, special consultants and special writers (more than 350 altogether) testify eloquently to the authoritative nature of the work. Many of these authorities are members of the American Name Society.

The cost of this work will restrict it to public and institutional libraries and the larger private libraries, but it is safe to say that it will be in constant use among scholars and students for many years to come. When one wants information about a proper name, he will not have to stop to consider whether to consult a biographical or a mythological dictionary.

ELSDON C. SMITH

English Topographic Terms in Florida 1563–1874. By E. WALLACE MCMULLEN, JR. (Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1953. Pp. 227, $5.50)

Linguists now realize the importance of topographic terms in a comprehensive historical treatment of American English, for a vast amount of literature was produced by the early European adventurers in America. These early explorers and colonizers were faced with a new environment, the topography of which, as well as its plants and animals, was many times entirely unlike anything they had known before. They found it necessary to name and often to describe the new and strange features of the landscape. In so doing, they took words from the Indians, the Spanish and the French, put together English words that they knew, and employed ordinary English words in new ways, thereby changing their meanings or at times preserving British dialectical or obsolete forms. In this way, many new terms grew up in the new territory.

The first concentrated study of such expressions was made in 1940 by Dr. G. D. McJimsey: *Topographic Terms in Virginia* (*American Speech* Reprints and Monographs, No. 3, Columbia University Press). Dr. McMullen has extended the examination of such terms in his investigation of the books written in English from 1563 to 1874 concerning the state of Florida. It is an interesting study of neologisms, of Americanisms, Southernisms, and localisms belonging to Florida alone. The author in his thorough investigation has discovered citations which antedate those of the *Oxford English Dictionary,* the *Dictionary of American English,* and the *Dictionary of Americanisms.* For example, the earliest quotation for *savanna* ('a treeless, grass-covered plain; a lowland meadow') precedes that in the *D A E* by 99 years, and that in the *O E D* by 61 years. He includes and defines terms which are not found in the standard dictionaries.

The results of this research are presented in an introduction and a glossary, which defines and illustrates each term. Among the terms peculiar to Florida are *Everglades* (plural with a singular meaning), that low region in southern Florida, to which he devotes more than three pages; *swammock* (a blend of *swamp* and *hammock,* 'a tract of land having a deep, fertile soil and usually well wooded'); *key,* 'a low island or reef' and the variants *cay(o)* and *kay(o); gall,* 'watercourse thinly covered with soil'; *cockle bank,* 'a bank found along the Gulf consisting of sand and cockle shells'; *coquina land,* 'land consisting chiefly of conquina rock (a soft stone consisting of marine shells bound together by calcareous cement)'; and *wrecking ground,* 'the region of the Florida Reef, where countless ships were wrecked because of the treacherous currents and dangerous rocks and shoals.'

This work is of lexical importance but in addition it will be of interest to the historian, the botanist, the geographer, the geologist, the amateur and professional student of language, as well as to those who have a special love for the state of Florida. Any one may enjoy reading about *cabbage-bluff, cabbage grove, cabbage hammock, cabbage knoll, cabbage land, cabbage pond, cabbage swamp,* not one of which refers to cabbage but to cabbage palmetto trees; that is, a *cabbage grove* is a grove of cabbage palmetto trees. Thus a study of topographic terms can have a far wider appeal than to the linguists alone.

MARGARET M. BRYANT

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ELSDON C. SMITH

For some time now there have been towns in the Friesland part of the Netherlands with street names exclusively in the Frisian language. Until recently, however, there was not an entire county of this type. Barradiel, on November 23, 1953, became the first. All towns in the county (Winaem, Pitersbierrum, Saisbierrum, Easterbierrum, Kleaster-Lidlum, Tsjommearum, Furdgum, Minnertsgea) will now have street signs only in the vernacular.

ANS Notes

The Board of Managers, in accordance with the bylaws, elected J. B. Rudnyćkyj to the Board of Managers to fill the place of Professor Robert L. Ramsay, deceased. He will serve until the end of 1954, and at the next election the members will have the opportunity to vote for one to serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

For the annual meeting in New York the latter part of December a local committee has been appointed consisting of Margaret M. Bryant, Chairman (1 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn 1, New York), W. Cabell Greet, and Ephraim Cross.

Members who wish to read papers at the meeting in New York in December are requested to get in touch with the President, Elsdon C. Smith, 322 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill., before September 1, 1954.

Sterling A. Stoudemire, Chairman (Department of Romance Languages, The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina), Louise Pound and Francis L. Utley have been appointed a committee to nominate candidates for President, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, Executive Secretary and Editor, Treasurer, six members of the Editorial Board, and two members of the Board of Managers to fill three-year terms, together with one to fill a two-year term in place of Robert L. Ramsay, deceased. A vote of thanks is due the first nominating committee for the efficient way in which the 1953 and 1954 elections were conducted: Hobart M. Lovett, E. C. Ehrensperger, Edward A. H. Fuchs.

The Executive Secretary begs the indulgence of the members of the *ANS* if letters which are not urgent often remain unanswered for weeks. Although the Society has succeeded far beyond our expectation, its income is still devoured by the high cost of printing *Names,* by the overhead expenses for stationery, postage, mimeographing, by the luxury of having an annual election by mail, etc. There are no funds left for hiring even a part-time clerk, who could relieve the executive secretary by taking care of the office routine. For the same reason, too, the issues of *Names* reach the members and subscribers several weeks after publication date. This situation, to be sure, will soon be relieved because the mailing will be done by an efficient mailing service. The additional cost will fortunately be balanced by the savings in postage when the Post Office Department grants the second class mailing privilege.

The roster of members will be printed in the September issue. Corrections of addresses and information concerning the field of interest of individual members should be sent in by July 15, 1954.

NEW MEMBERS

University of British Columbia Library
Donald T. Clark, Lexington, Massachusetts
Public Library, Detroit, Michigan
Marjorie M. Kimmerle, University of Colorado
University College Library, London, England
John Lyman, Washington, D.C.
Margot Mayo, New York, N.Y.
A. F. Michaelis, Standard Oil Company, San Francisco
Free Public Library, New Haven, Connecticut
University of North Dakota Library
Oklahoma City Libraries
Ohio State University Library, Columbus
University of Oregon Library
Allan H. Orrick, Johns Hopkins University
Bibliothèque de l'Université, Paris, France
University of Pittsburgh Library
Library Association of Portland, Oregon
University of South Dakota Libraries
University of Tulsa Library
University of Tulsa, Department of English
U. S. Air University Library, Alabama
U. S. Geological Survey Library, Washington, D.C.
West Virginia University Library
Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
J. Frank Dawson, Denver, Colorado
Karl M. Elish, Middleburgh, N.Y.
Lester Hargrett, Tallahassee, Florida
Public Library, Johannesburg, South Africa
Watson Kirkconnell, Acadia University, Nova Scotia
Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky
Harold T. Lutz, Baltimore, Maryland
Manual L. Quezon Institute, Manila, Philippines
Max Markrich, San Francisco
University of Missouri Library
Universitätsbibliothek, München, Germany
Clarence B. Odell, Louisville, Kentucky
Universitets Biblioteket, Uppsala, Sweden
Mrs. Carl Wesebaum, Detroit
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Agnes C. Leland, Berkeley, California
Public Library, Rochester, N.Y.
Stratton O. Hammon, Louisville, Kentucky
Charles Haywood, Queens College
University of Oregon Library

Editor's Page

Beginning with the September, 1954, issue, *Names* will publish a new section under the heading "Your Name." There are several reasons that the Editorial Board decided to add this new department. Several readers wrote to the editor that they are less interested in the identification of contributors to *Names* than in the origin and meaning of such names as Saroyan, or Pugh, or Bonestell, or Georgacas. Another reason was the interesting account of the evolution of the name of a well-known author, published in this issue. Still another reason was the editor's observation that our charter member, Albert Carnoy, in his excellent book on Belgian family names (cf. the review in the March issue, p. 66) connects the name Gudde with the Germanic words for 'good' and 'God.' Authors of future articles are therefore requested to send in a brief account of the meaning and origin of their names. Needless to say we shall gradually also bring brief items of the story behind the names of all other members of the *ANS*. Where information about names is lacking our experts will gladly try to supply it. Such a section will help to knit more closely the large community of onomatologists organized in the *ANS*.

In the near future, George R. Stewart, the well-known author and member of our Editorial Board, plans to revise and somewhat extend his classic *Names on the Land*. Stewart would appreciate corrections and suggestions for the new edition. Please send communications to the address of *ANS* or directly to Professor George R. Stewart, Department of English, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

This issue brings the first instalment of a significant contribution to Germanic philology. The author shows that a generally accepted theory (and its cultural implications), based only on proper names in runic inscriptions, is no longer tenable. Assar Janzén is chairman of the Department of Scandinavian Languages at the University of California and a charter member of *ANS*.

The discussion of the name of God in the Revised Standard Version of the Bible is another interesting contribution by the president of the *ANS,* by profession an attorney-at-law, by avocation an eminent onomatologist.

Frisia is one of the smaller nations of Europe which, divided between Germany and the Netherlands, has for centuries been in danger of losing its identity. At the present time the sturdy sons and daughters of the shores of the North Sea, like other long suppressed people, assert again their cultural independence and with it their language and their nomenclature. Frederick Feikema Manfred, American in the third generation, is among the foremost protagonists of the culture of his ancestors. Like most writers he is deeply interested in the meaning and psychology of names. F. F. M. is chiefly known as a novelist. Among his books are *The Golden Bowl, Boy Almighty, This is the Year, The Chokecherry Tree, World's Wanderer. Lord Grizzly* will be published this year. Frederick Feikema Manfred VIII, by the way, has made his arrival in the meantime.

The contribution by our vice-president Kemp Malone finishes the first literary controversy carried on in our journal. Such controversies are extremely interesting and fruitful if fought in the spirit of scholarship and chivalry—something we often miss in learned circles of European countries.

Edith Thompson Hall, who contributes the interesting article on the principles of naming our four-footed bovine friends, is one of the regional folk-lorists with whom the State of Nebraska seems to be blessed more than any other state in the Union.

The editor's own contribution to this issue is a summarization of the research done on the etymology, origin, meaning, and application of the name of his home state. It is essentially the same as his address at the second annual *ANS* dinner in Chicago, where it was read by C. Grant Loomis.

Geographer Lewis Heck, who contributed the second item in "Names in Brief" and the first item in "News, Comments, Quer-

ies," is already well known to our readers as a frequent contributor. So are Professor Gutierre Tibón with his brief but significant etymological contributions, and Charles E. Gilliam, folk-lorist of Virginia. Dameron Williams is a well-known free-lance writer on onomatological subjects; R. N. De Armond, a new member, will, we hope, contribute in future issues items on the interesting but little known nomenclature of Alaska; Professor Margaret M. Bryant is a member of our Editorial Board, a sponsor of the *ANS*, but new as a contributor to *Names*.

Tweetsie rides again.—In 1950 Tweetsie was retired after 68 years of faithful service. Tweetsie ran on one of the last narrow-gauge railroad lines, owned by the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina RR Company. Tweetsie had been given her affectionate name by a young girl writer during a trip through North Carolina, and it became one of the most beloved names to the people who lived in the Grandfather Mountain country or visited there. After gathering dust for over three years in Johnson City, Tennessee, Tweetsie was re-employed, to the delight of all lovers of railroad lore, as a week-end excursion train in the Shenandoah Valley.

DAMERON WILLIAMS

Names, and especially long names, must inevitably bring abbreviations. The letters ANS are a logical abbreviation for American Names Society, but I was startled when I first saw it in *Names*. Up here in Alaska, ANS is a commonly used abbreviation for two other organizations. One is the Alaska Native Service, the Alaska division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. I have no connection with this ANS. The other is the Alaska Native Sisterhood, a social, service and semi-political organization of Alaska Indian women. Although I am a native-born Alaskan, I am neither female nor Indian and hence am doubly ineligible for membership in this ANS. In listing my organization memberships I shall, in Alaska at least, specify that I am a member of the American Name Society, not the *ANS*.

R. N. DE ARMOND

Field Work in the U.S.C.&G.S.

A. J. WRAIGHT

An article in the June 1953 issue of Names outlined the total scope of names work in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The field aspect of this work was alluded to, but not treated in detail. It is believed that it would interest the readers of *Names* to know how that phase of the work is accomplished by this Bureau.

The desirability of field investigation of geographic names presents itself sometime or other in the experience of many who are engaged in large-scale map-making for domestic areas. It may come as the result of name conflicts on existing published sources, or it may be from the lack of adequate published name coverage in certain areas. The advisability of being on the spot to check conflicts or to obtain hitherto unpublished names becomes clear. Local authority, which is closest to the roots of names, appears as a vital source to be consulted.

Examples of cases where this source has demonstrated its value are numerous. In the article referred to above, a case was cited where more than 600 new names were brought to light by this means along the northern part of the west coast of Florida. In an area of slightly more than 70 square miles along the Delaware River north of Philadelphia, 32 cases of name conflict were settled in a short time by a field investigation. Scores of other examples could be cited, all demonstrating the vital importance of field work on geographic names.

Too often only published sources are checked in selecting names to be applied to new maps. The danger of continuous perpetuation of error is extant in this procedure, as frequently the very sources being compared have been copied from some earlier primary source, or from one another. Even if the primary source itself were based on field investigation, it may be so old that the nomenclature in the area has undergone considerable change since its publica-

tion. It is recognized that names are dynamic, subject to possible change with the passing of time. It logically follows that field checking in some areas where there is substantial agreement among published sources may uncover startling changes in the nomenclature.

In spite of the need for field investigation of names, systematic work actually accomplished to the present has been short of the desired amount, and has been spotty. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is one of the map-making agencies which has given the most serious attention to this very important phase of names investigation. This Bureau effects its field work on names in the following manner.

When an area is scheduled for shoreline, planimetric, or topographic mapping by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the regular procedure provides for a geographic names investigation. In the Washington office, where an abundance of published source material is available, preliminary name sheets are prepared to be sent to the field for the investigation. These sheets are maps on which are registered the results of the comparison of names on all available published source material for the area. This includes the various charts, maps, coast pilots, etc., published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey (including its own original surveys), all other maps and publications by other Federal agencies, such as topographic quadrangles, soils maps, post route maps, forest and reservation maps, postal guides, light lists, etc., state and county highway maps, railway guides, state guides, atlases, etc. Conflicts found to exist are shown on these preliminary sheets, as well as all names from the entirety of the sources. Record of these names and their sources is kept on special forms in Washington, and the preliminary sheets are sent to the party working in the area as a guide for the names investigation in the field. These sheets usually comprise the best set of previously published maps for the area. They are generally adequate enough to show with reasonable clarity the location of each name, as well as roads and other detail.

A man trained in the techniques of names investigation uses these sheets in his field work. His is the problem of checking with residents of the area each and every name for its correctness in application and form. All cases of conflict are his to resolve as far as local authority is concerned, including those which arise

during the process of the investigation. It is his duty, also, to obtain all previously unpublished names which he finds to be well established in local usage. To accomplish these charges with a maximum of thoroughness and efficiency requires careful planning, good judgment, experience in the art of interview, and a familiarity with problems peculiar to domestic place names.

His first task is to plan his work to obtain the maximum of efficiency. A vehicle is placed at his disposal, so he tentatively plans a course to follow which he decides will net the best results. He endeavors to route himself so that he will reach key points as close as possible to all names in the area. Such points as wharves, landings, villages, and residences located near prominent natural features are usually among those selected. He does not forget to include the various county and state offices in or near the area, as well as resident offices of public reservations.

If at all possible he starts his work at a county seat. Here he checks with various county officers names throughout the county. Usually only the widely-known names are checked here, such as those of the larger villages, rivers, etc., as these people may not know the names of small features in remote parts of the county. Some, however, often show a surprisingly detailed knowledge of certain parts of the area. The County Surveyor or Engineer is one who is sure to be contacted. In addition to a good knowledge of the county gained from his work, this officer is likely to have authentic local maps of parts of the area, which may contain valuable names information. The County Clerk, County Agent, County Assessor, and Registrar of Deeds are usually interviewed. Their duties tend to afford them a good knowledge of the county. Records in these offices, such as plat books, official and legal documents, etc., are checked, and usually supply valuable information. The immediate vicinity around the county seat is covered in detail with these people, and recommendations as to well-informed residents throughout the entire area are sought. Local libraries and archives are visited, where old maps and books showing early application and forms of certain names are sometimes found. Often these are the only copies in existence of such sources. They serve frequently to establish the persistence of certain names, and are valuable in cases of conflict.

As he proceeds with these interviews and local research, the

investigator records the information gathered. This is effected directly on the preliminary sheets insofar as possible. In a small notebook he lists the name of and pertinent information about each person interviewed. This includes, in addition to his name and address, his occupation and the length of his local experience in relation to place names. Such information may serve later to give weight to the interviewee's testimony. The listings are numbered consecutively, and the number assigned to each person is used to identify on the map each name he verifies. Any new names supplied, or conflicting names offered, are placed on the map, followed by numbers identifying the verifiers. Conflicting names are usually placed in parenthesis directly under the names they challenge. Local maps, as well as official and legal documents and court records, are often assigned Roman numerals to separate them from personal consultees. These, too, are placed after the names they verify.

Although the purpose of the field investigation is to ascertain the correctness of names as to application and form, an attempt is made to determine the origin of the names, where this does not interfere with the efficiency of the investigation. Very often the interviewee will volunteer such information. Notes are made concerning this phase in the notebook, but often it is included after the name on the sheet. If the name is ascertained as being descriptive of the feature, a "D," indicating "descriptive," is placed after it. If it comes from a local family name, an "F" is marked, indicating "family." Various other symbolization is used from time to time for rapid and convenient recording of this information. This knowledge proves itself valuable at times in later answering inquiries about names or in cases of conflict. For example, an earthen mound in eastern North Carolina was named after a Stone family. The field man discovered this and indicated it on his sheet. Later, when the question arose as to the application of the final "s," this bit of information figured in solving the matter. The "s" was retained in honor of the family name and to differentiate it from the purely descriptive "Stone Hill." The omission of the apostrophe is a matter of strict policy.

The investigator does his best to gather as much information as he can about names without undue use of time. Often he goes to the extent of trying to find out roughly how long some names

have been in local use. This information, too, can be of help in cases of conflict or subsequent inquiry. He records this after the name merely by showing the number of years followed by a "Y." He may even give a general indication as to how widely the name is known. For example, if a peculiar feature in a remote part of the area is known well by people in the distant county seat, it indicates that the name is widely known. He shows this with a "W." Conversely, limited knowledge of a name is indicated by "N."

This information is gathered in surprisingly rapid time by the field man. He states his problem to the interviewee, and, with the map in front of him, proceeds name by name. He endeavors to glean from the interview the exact spelling and placement of each name, as well as its extent of application. He asks about various features which he thinks may have local identification, in an effort to collect all heretofore unpublished names. He makes sure that each name is verified by at least three local residents. In cases of conflict, of course, he goes further. As he proceeds with interviews he records the data. A typical entry of an undisputed name on his sheet would look something like the following:

MURKY CREEK – II – 1–4–5– D – 45Y – W.

The II indicates that the name was found on an official boundary description at the county courthouse, which source is so marked in his notebook. The remainder shows that the name is verified by three local people, that it is descriptive of the feature, that it has been in local usage at least 45 years, and that it is widely known. The information is recorded as the interview proceeds. It takes very little time, yet it shows a great deal about the name.

After he has gathered all possible information at the county seat, the investigator starts work along a route previously planned. He has a list of local people recommended to him at the county seat, and plans to visit them as he proceeds along his route. However, he does not lose sight of his basic intention of interviewing residents as close as possible to all potentially named features.

Attention is given to the kind of local resident sought for interview. Boatsmen and fishermen familiar with local waters are excellent sources for information about names of features along watercourses or the coast, whereas hunters, trappers, woodsmen, and real estate dealers usually prove good informants about in-

land areas. Often such people are found at local wharves or country stores. If interviews are conducted at these places, care is taken to talk to each person separately. Interviewing several informants at once carries the danger of really getting the knowledge of only one man, as invariably one becomes the leader, and the others become assentors.

During the course of the interview the informant himself is checked as to the value of the information he is giving. The same feature may be asked about at several different times. If he gives a different name for this place each time, there is obviously some doubt as to the value of his local knowledge. Often a resident appears to know a great deal more than he actually does. If his knowledge is found to be undependable, the total of his contribution is later erased from the map and notes. Care is taken, of course, not to do this in his presence. At all times courtesy is practiced to the utmost.

Wild tales about the origin of some names are often taken with the proverbial "grain of salt." Many of them are interesting and colorful, but do not contain much of the element of truth. Certain names invite the use of the imagination. The name Sheps End, for example, for a feature on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, carries with it a number of interesting stories. One is that a man by the name of Shep opened a tavern there and drank himself to death. Another is that Mr. Shep met his end there in a duel defending a lady's honor. The only truth in the stories is that the name came from that of Mr. Shep, an early settler in the vicinity. The term "End" was found to have arisen specifically from the location and morphology of the feature. Actually Mr. Shep was a total abstainer, and died a natural death at the ripe old age of 93. However, local people are serious when they relate these stories, so they are heard with patience. Care is practiced to accept only those which are authentic.

The interview is always kept under control by the field man. He orients his map at the outset, so that places visible from where he is can be identified easily. Whenever possible he actually points toward features while inquiring about them. He is careful when an informant points to places on the map, as many are not skilled in map reading, and may misidentify features. Occasionally he may even take certain residents with him in his vehicle to visit questionable features. What he cannot see from the place of inter-

view or visit with the informant, he inquires about through an imaginary journey. This technique has proven itself very effective. For example, if he talks with a fisherman at a river landing, and there are a number of points along the stream which they cannot see nor visit, he asks the man to assume that they are moving upstream from the landing in a boat. The investigator likely asks what the name is for the first creek seen entering from the left. It is probably identified as Jones Creek. He may then ask what the name is for the point just above the mouth of this creek. It may be Pine Tree Point. The name and location of features are thus rapidly and accurately checked by this technique. Such imaginary journeys can be taken along trails through woodlands and through other remote areas. The interview is thus always under the investigator's control, and identification of features and proper placement of names are assured.

Care is taken in ascertaining the spelling of names. Usually local residents can supply names for features, but at times they are not certain about the spelling. Occasionally they are asked to write out certain names, but often spelling is checked against legal and official records. Tax records, public laws, plat books, and legal boundary descriptions prove valuable in this respect, as well as local (noncommercial) signs, local histories, and historical markers. The spelling of Pollocksville, North Carolina, was eventually settled when a special law, passed specifically to establish the "style and form" of the name, was uncovered. This ended a long-standing controversy.

In extreme cases, where the spelling of a family name is in doubt and is no longer found in county records, local graveyards are visited and the spelling on headstones is examined. One such case was that of a prominent point on Pamlico River in North Carolina, where the spelling of the name had long been in a state of confusion among various sources. It appeared in print, or was given by local residents, as Archibald, Archbald, Archball, or Archbell Point. That the name referred back to an early settler at the point was well established. The discrepancy rose out of how his name was spelled. Headstones in an old local graveyard at the point finally established the spelling with clear definition as Archbell.

The possibility of improperly recording apparently simple names is recognized. Accordingly, attention is given to peculiarities in local pronunciation. Errors, such as the one made in the case of

Paukie Island, south of Charleston, S.C., are thus avoided. The name of this island was obtained from local residents, and the pronunciation sounded like "Porky." It seemed simple and clear enough to the original recorder, so, without further check, he showed it as "Porky Island." It appeared as such on maps for a number of years, until a later more thorough investigation revealed the spelling as "Paukie."

When the pronunciation of a name is markedly different from the spelling, the field man makes a note of it. For example, the name "Horry" in South Carolina had an unusual pronunciation. The investigator indicated this in brackets after the name in the following manner: [pron: ō-REE]. Other such valuable bits of information are included on the sheets when deemed advisable. The sheets are not cluttered up by such notes if the investigator is reasonably neat in his work.

Record of such sources as road signs, alluded to above, is made on the sheets in the same manner as for official and legal documents, with Roman numerals. Often the investigator tacks his sheets on a board, to facilitate the making of notations. Invariably he prints, and usually in clear characters. Possibilities of misinterpretation are kept at a minimum.

Where heretofore published names and new names are not disputed, three or four local verifications are considered sufficient to establish their authenticity. In cases of dispute, however, the investigation is carried much further. Informants and records are checked until it is certain that local sources have been exploited to the extent that a good picture of the situation is gained. Usually when this is done one name stands out as preferred. A typical entry on the sheet concerning a disputed name may look like the following:

FOUL CREEK – III – 8 – D – ?Y
(LARSEN CREEK) – I–II–IV – 3–4–5–6–7–9–10 – 60Y – F – W
(Larsen Ldg. at mouth).

In this case, the name Foul Creek was in unanimous agreement among published sources available in Washington. However, in the field only one recorded source (an old local map found in a library – III) and one local informant (a very old resident – 8) verified the name. Instead, the name Larsen Creek was shown for the feature on three local recorded sources (I–II–IV: Official bound-

ary descriptions, county plat books, and local road signs) and was verified by at least seven local residents. Moreover, it was ascertained that the latter name had been in use for at least 60 years, derived from the name of the family who established a landing at the mouth. Although the name "Foul" was ascertained as being descriptive of the feature, the name "Larsen" appeared as better known and much more widely used. In the matter of wide usage, people many miles distant from the feature verified the name. Even people near the head of the creek were consulted, to make sure that the name applied throughout the entire length of the feature, and not merely to the mouth near the landing of the same name.

Such disputes arise with new names as well as with published ones. Along the Neuse River in North Carolina a group of previously unnamed features in the river were called by different sets of names on opposite sides of the river. The investigation had to be carried to considerable extent, and to widely scattered groups of people, before a clear picture was gained. At length one set of names stood out as preferred. In such cases care is exercised to get a fair and just sampling of local knowledge. The best methods of area sampling are employed.

There is seldom any evidence of lack of local cooperation in these investigations. Residents are usually glad to help, and many go to great lengths to assist the investigator. Well-informed people are not hard to find. Many mention others who are local authorities, so that a substantial list of potential informants is never lacking. Frequently local interest can be aroused about certain controversial names while the investigator is on the spot, and a crystallization of opinion is effected. Such was the case of St. Croix Island in the St. Croix River, Maine. Most published sources showed the name Dochet Island. However, the field investigator working there in 1946 found that local people felt that St. Croix was correct and should be used. With the aid of a local historian and the local newspaper he was able to ascertain the full force of local opinion and effect the proper charting of the name as St. Croix Island.

Local enthusiasts are found quite frequently, and their aid is enlisted by field investigators. Their cooperation is always wholehearted, and what they have to offer is often invaluable. An authority like the late Lewis A. McArthur was always contacted by

Coast and Geodetic Survey field parties working in Oregon, and his consultation was always beneficial. People who have made a hobby of being authorities on local names are sought out in these investigations, and the products of their painstaking work are used.

Even along the Arctic coast of Alaska local cooperation was found to be good, and the procedure outlined here was followed with success. Extremely cooperative and very intelligent Eskimos were found in almost every village, and their information contributed greatly to the charting of the nomenclature. Although the procedure described in this article is designed specifically for domestic areas, it is believed that it could be used in all types of regions.

These investigations usually proceed steadily and rapidly. In any one of them, resident after resident is interviewed, and new names are gathered and disputes resolved in the process. It is continued until the area involved is completely traversed and the investigation is consummated.

After the names have thus been covered thoroughly in any particular project, and the investigator is satisfied that he has gathered and recorded the information adequately, his data is prepared for final submission. He makes the sheets as neat as possible, usually inking in the information, and he works his notes into presentable form as well, sometimes arranging them into a short report. These he sends to the Washington office, where the information shown on the sheets and in the notes is recorded on the special forms for names filed there, and supplements the data from published sources already shown thereon.

Thus field work contributes a great deal to the overall process of names investigation. It completes the information necessary for applying names to new maps and selecting the right ones in cases of conflict. It helps to avoid the loss of respect for a map or chart which inevitably arises when the names information is incomplete or inaccurate. Very often users judge maps largely by the names, since that is the one aspect they know and can check. Field work is the vital phase closest to the soil from which names grow. It is the most fascinating part of names investigation. It seeks and records what is handed down for generations by word of mouth, much like mores are codified into laws. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has long recognized this critical phase, has consistently made field investigations, and has conducted them carefully, in recognition of their distinctive importance.

Pocahontas-Matoaka

CHARLES EDGAR GILLIAM

Of all American names probably none have acquired more romantic glamour than those of the Indian girl who died in 1617 in England. Phantastic stories have been woven around her personality. Misconceptions about her two names, Pocahontas and Matoaka, have served to contribute to the mythical character she has assumed in history. Most scholars consider these two names to have almost identical meanings. In their cultural context such similarity, though literally correct, appears superficial. They are not derived from the same root. They were bestowed at different times for fundamentally different purposes in fundamentally different manners.

Well-grounded traits in the stable Powhatan cultural complex are revealed by William Strachey in his *The Historie of Travaile Into Virginia, Britannia* (Ashmolean mss. c. 1610–13, published by The Hakluyt Society, London, 1849). We find the following pertinent native usages. All marriages with tribal chief-men ended as soon as the first child was born and weaned. Then the mother, like a modern divorcee without loss of caste, left the child with its father, returned to her own people, and was free to marry again. But custom forbade her to live in the same village with her former chief-man husband and their child again.

Thus, at a most tender age (for children were weaned from one to possibly three years after birth) this girl became wholly Powhatan's daughter. Evidence strongly indicates that Powhatan gave her the name Pocahontas. It appears certain that he later bestowed the name Matoaka on her. From her weaning on, without her mother to care for her, this child was always somewhat on her own in a polygamous household, wherein were some nineteen half-brothers of all ages, an unknown number of half-sisters (including at least one younger than she), perhaps, a few barren wives, and a

succession of new young wives—all of them striving to be first in the eyes of Powhatan.

To be happy in such a household one had to adjust one's character to conflicting and different personalities on all occasions, keep in good grace with the chief-man father, and refrain from giving serious offense to anyone. That this girl made many more correct, than incorrect responses to particular situations is attested by abundant narrative evidence. At the age of eleven or twelve she was by repute "Powhatan's dearest daughter."

Custom decreed that each child have at least two names. The first was bestowed at random to fit the fancy of the parent. It was the name customarily used thereafter. Choice of the second was an important and serious matter. Efforts were made to find one descriptive of some physical or personality trait, by which the individual might be recognized as long as he lived. Such permanent names—to be used on formal occasions—were bestowed at puberty rites. In the case of a girl her hair was cut in short bangs over forehead and temples to denote that she had become a marriageable woman, and she donned for the first time a doe-skin shirt of apron length. So seriously did most girls take these rituals that, although they had gone completely nude before, they immediately became, and thereafter, remained very much embarrassed to be seen wholly naked by anyone—including other girls and women.

Chief-men consulted priests about almost everything. Almost literally everything a Powhatan thought, said, or did, had some primitive religious significance. Religions were, perhaps, the strongest influences in creating and maintaining the genius of the Powhatan cultural configuration. Since such second names were in the nature of prophesies of the future man or woman, one may assume some priest was consulted prior to a definite choice of any such permanent name. One may be reasonably certain priests approved the name Matoaka.

John Smith stated, as if it were a fact, that these Indians kept such names secret, lest enemies, who knew them, might magically injure those who bore them. His own narratives and those of others report facts which are wholly inconsistent with any such superstitious traits among the Powhatans. Over thirty such names of individual Powhatans appear in various narratives. In this particular case, indisputable evidence furnishes a satisfactory explana-

tion of why the English did not learn the name Matoaka earlier: she never appeared in Jamestown until January, 1608. For an indefinite period after that she often came wholly naked and played cartwheels with English boys. The truth is: Pocahontas did not go through the puberty ritual until months after January, 1608. No one heard her second name sooner, because it had not been bestowed upon her. So, what Smith stated on this score, as if it were a fact, is revealed as no more than an erroneous opinion.

As reflected by these name-traits and the circumstantial and cultural environment wherein they were given and used, the established etymologies take on the precise differences Mr. Strachey sensed in them:

Pocahontas, for *Pocahontes,* a form of *pokachantesu,* literally 'she is playful,' relates to her early repute of preference for active boyish games; rendered freely, but specifically, 'little wanton,' it is the 17th century equivalent of modern 'little tomboy.' One etymologist consulted considers it possible that the Powhatan form Pocahontas might be 'she plays with boys'; but this is not proved.

Matoaka, from *metaw,* 'to play,' whence *metawke,* 'she amuses herself playing (with something or others),' is a little more difficult to explain. Primitives have only a few generic and abstract terms. So when they wish to connote abstract qualities, such as pleasantness of character, they are forced to do so by reference to some specific relationship wherein such a characteristic is evident. To amuse oneself is to have pleasant sensations, to feel pleasant and to radiate pleasantness. To play with others is to give them pleasant sensations. We would have no difficulty in identifying an individual with such characteristics as a 'pleasant personality.' That happens to be the precise significance Mr. Strachey sensed in Matoaka. For he identified it as the equivalent of *amonate,* a variation of *amoenite,* a 17th century term to signify one whose chief characteristic is 'pleasantness of personality.'

It seems certain that much of her childhood and most of her adult life were spent in serving and pleasing others. Largely by the capacity to please others, she won esteem and advanced from her savage wilderness to the foot of the throne of Queen Anne. Her second name proved to be prophetic. It is pleasant to recall her these three hundred and more years since the earth of England took her form to its bosom.

Fashions in Girls' Names at Smith College

F. WARREN WRIGHT

During the latter part of my forty-two years of teaching at Smith I had begun to wonder if there were fashions in girls' names as in their dresses. So last summer I started a research on the subject. I began with a card catalogue of 2,302 of my own students from Smith 1914 to 1956. To get a better statistical base, more indicative of trends, I added samplings from the earlier classes, for a grand total of 3,664. These I arranged by first or given names. Treating different spellings of the same name as different names, I wound up with an astonishingly long alphabetical list of 573. Abbie was first, then Abby, Abigail, Adaline, Addie, Adelaide, Adele, Adra, Adrienne and so on and so on to Xenia, Zecille, Zelda, Zella, Zora, and Zulime at the end.

The next job was to count occurrences in decades. But since the list had started with my own students, total occurrences would not be adequate statistically: in different classes and decades the numbers had varied greatly due to curricular changes, course assignments, and sabbatical leaves. To allow for these variations, as a fairer basis of comparison, I worked out what I will call "weighted values" or points.

These values were used in rearranging the names in descending order. I limited this table to names worth at least 100 points, which meant that they occurred at least six or seven times. Ninety-five out of 573 names; Mary at the top and Eva at the bottom.Tabulated on the next page are the first 23 names. (The first figure is the order; the second, the weighted value; the third, the number of instances.)

Observing that in this group there are variants of the same name, for example, Mary and Marion, Anna and Anne, Jane and Jean, I tried to discover among the 573 names semantically related families. I found a Mary family: Mary, Mae, Maie, Maria, Marie, Marietta,

Marya, Maurine, Maureen, May, Marilyn, Marylin, Marlynn, Marion, Marian, Miriam; an Anna family: Ann, Anna, Anne, Annah, Hannah, Hanna, Aneita, Anita, Annet, Anette, Anniewall, Nancy, Nina, Nita; a Jane family: Jane, Jean, Joan, Jan, Janaan, Janet, Janice, Janis, Jeanie, Jeanne, Jeanette, Jennette, Jennie, Joann, Joanne, Joanna (some of these may seem supposititious); and 59 other related groups. The most striking difference between the original list of 573 and the same names arranged

(1)	Mary	3769	255	(13)	Marion	785	54
(2)	Helen	1944	130	(14)	Edith	758	47
(3)	Elizabeth	1889	144	(15)	Harriet	757	48
(4)	Margaret	1167	92	(16)	Anna	689	42
(5)	Alice	1151	77	(17)	Virginia	682	53
(6)	Ruth	1044	73	(18)	Anne	621	44
(7)	Dorothy	872	77	(19)	Eleanor	547	41
(8)	Frances	864	64	(20)	Sarah	543	37
(9)	Florence	863	55	(21)	Jane	538	43
(10)	Caroline	837	53	(22)	Martha	532	38
(11)	Grace	794	51	(23)	Jean	530	42
(12)	Barbara	786	72				

in these 62 families was the displacement of Alice, Ruth, Frances, and Florence, by the coming of Anna, Jane, Eleanor, and Katharine into the first ten.

After this preliminary work it was possible to study in detail the chronological vicissitudes of the several names during the eight decades of the college's history. The ever popular Mary was overwhelmingly so before 1900, moderately so in the 30's, least popular in the 10's and 50's. Helen's popularity was highest in the fourth and sixth decades, low since then. Elizabeth was at her height from 1920–1940. Margaret was a rather minor name until 1900, reaching peaks in the 20's and 40's. Alice ranked almost with Mary during the 1900's, has had a low score, like Helen's of late. Ruth increased in fortune gradually until the third and fourth decades, since then has gradually declined. Dorothy is a late comer: the first example in the third decade; and half of the examples and thirty per cent of the points concentrated in the 20's. Frances has wavered and recently declined. The vogue of Caroline and Grace

was largely 19th century. Barbara does not appear until the 1910's, but in the 1940's is second only to Mary. Marion was at her heights from 1890–1939. Edith was primarily a girl of the Gay Nineties. Harriet was most popular before 1900 but with an appreciable revival in the 1930's. Marion, Edith and Harriet are seldom heard of now. Anna came to Smith in largest numbers in the first years of the college, in decreasing numbers since 1900. Her sister Anne, while present in the early days, has been seen in largest numbers since 1930. Ann was unknown prior to 1920, in the 50's there have been more of her than her two sisters combined. Virginia answers the roll-call first in the 90's and then only once; she gains 5/6 of her points in 1920–49. Eleanor is an unusual person before 1910, deigning to honor us with 1/5 of her appearances in the next thirty years. On the contrary 1/5 of Sarah's points were won before 1910. The twins, Jane and Jean, have been most evident since 1930; the late blooming Joan was born in the late 30's, now surpasses them both. Martha has been a girl of generally even popularity. One might go on down the list, but total point values decrease and statistical reliability, ever questionable, vanishes. However, one notes the almost total disappearance of once popular names, such as Ethel, Bertha, Charlotte, Clara, Agnes, Emma, and the sudden rise of Patricia, Lois, Betty, Constance, Priscilla, Marilyn, and Suzanne.

Just a word about names ending in ie: 29, Abbie, Addie, Allie, Annie, Bessie, Carrie, to Sadie, Sallie, Sophie, and Willie. The most popular (in descending order) Jessie, Annie, Elsie, Nellie and Carrie. Thirty per cent of the points are to be attributed to the first ten years of the college; and only six per cent to the classes of 1940–56. This confirms an impression that such names, while still occurring, are old-fashioned.

Another study might be made of the use of two given names together. Among my own students there were thirteen names thus linked with a following name; nearly 30 combinations with Ann (Anne, etc.) as the second name. Let me give the list with Mary as the first name (a numeral indicates the number of instances): Mary Elizabeth (14), Mary Jane (8), Mary Ann (4), Mary Alice (3), and Mary Francis, Mary Virginia, Mary Emily, and Mary Eleanor (2 each), and Mary combined once with: Lucile, Florence, Marjorie, Lee, Helen, Catherine, Rachel, Lois, Margaret, Caroline, Jean, Frances, Jo [sephine], Agnes, Aloise, Isabelle.

The Purposive Study of Names

WILLIAM HARDY ALEXANDER

It was good to see Professor McCartney's name among the contributors to the September, 1953, issue of *Names*. He has for years entertained and instructed classicists without number in the *Classical Journal* and the *Classical Weekly;* it is a great satisfaction to see him include *Names* within his territory.

The instances that he cites from antiquity of persons who displayed extraordinary powers in the mastering of name-lists are striking. This is, I should think, a very particular phase of memory work, and was applied, as one can see from the persons mentioned, to very particular purposes. Cyrus wanted to make the personal touch count in the handling of his army; to master the muster roll of officers alone was no mean task, although I feel that ancient armies got along with a great many fewer officers, both commissioned and noncommissioned, than we do. The strength of the Roman legion, for example, with its 4,000 to 6,000 men, lay very largely in its sixty centurion N.C.O.'s, among whom the *primipilus,* the first sergeant of the first century, was really the heart of the legion's life and labors. Professor McCartney reminds us that Julius Caesar, who certainly had a lot of things to think about, knew the names of many of his centurions; he has left us in his *Bellum Gallicum* tributes to the character and the military virtues of some of these, after mentioning their names specifically.[1]

With Themistocles the object was largely political, although we may be sure that he could address by name all the ship-captains at Salamis, just as Nikias did at the final battle in the harbor at Syracuse. But we must not minimize his achievement in having "by heart," as our fathers put it, the names of all Athenian citizens (males, that is), perhaps 15,000 in his time.[2] I think myself that that is a Herculean feat in any country in any age, but Professor McCartney's fifth note credits James A. Farley with something out-

running even Themistocles' achievement. Cato the Elder knew names for a like purpose, politics, and Cicero for the same reason.

The Romans, as might be expected, organized the business. No servant of the Big House occupied a more important post than the *nomenclator* (McCartney, p. 194), so invaluable day by day at the formal receptions given by the nobility to their clients, when he whispered to the master swiftly and accurately the name of each "next up" in the line of guests, or nudged his elbow knowledgefully as they made their way down town to the Forum, indicating promptly and surely that a person of importance was approaching and supplying the name of that precinct leader seen in the near distance, a man who could deliver such and such a number of votes in his century or in his tribe. Seneca gives us pathetic items on aged *nomenclatores* whose memory for names is failing; the poor fellows try to replace genuine recollection with artful invention, winning, no doubt, glares from the misnamed parties.[3] The Roman *nomenclator* was, literally, the master's hired (or rather, purchased) memory, and why not? The master had the means to buy the talent, the *nomenclator* had the talent worthy to be bought. Seneca also tells us of a rich parvenu who wanted to exhibit an apparent acquaintance with literature at his dinners. He was bad enough in misquoting the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey,* but impossible when it came to the lyric poets. Finally, recognizing the facts of the situation, he let out a contract for the training of nine slaves, each of whom would be a specialist in one of the lyricists, ready to pop up and provide the *ipsissima verba* when Callistus said: "You remember the place where Bacchylides remarks—," or, better yet, not to pop up but to whisper them from his position seated at his owner's feet.[4]

There are undoubtedly great natural memories, but many memories, especially political memories, are the result of deliberate hard work. If Cyrus and Themistocles were masters of the lists with which they are credited, I venture to guess that they worked on the job; we must avoid attributing too keen a memory to Themistocles, for example, on the basis of his telling the professor of Business Mnemonics that what he was really looking for was a professor of Business Oblivescence. As for Agamemnon in the *Iliad,* things were at a terrible pass among the Greeks with Achilles out of the war, and I fancy that the instructions to Menelaus in preparation

for the Embassy to Achilles mark the solemnity of the occasion: "Call aloud, wheresoever thou goest, and bid men awake, naming each man by his lineage, and his father's name, and giving them all their due of honor." Those who are interested in names will, of course, have noticed the very great difference between "Please do that for me," and "Bob, you simply must do that for me."

I remember hearing some years ago a story from American politics that fits perfectly into this whole discussion; precise names were never, of course, furnished by the tellers of the tale.

It was a notable fact that in a certain Southern state one of the United States senators possessed—or appeared to do so—a most remarkable memory for names. He was given the same credit that the ancients gave some of their outstanding characters, and very likely in this glorification accorded the Senator the very persons whom Professor McCartney has revived for us from classical antiquity were mentioned illustratively; Southerners were always—perhaps still are—good classicists.

Now this Senator always excused himself quite promptly after lunch, saying with a smile: "We public men have to be particular about our digestion and our rest." It came out, however, after the Senator's death, that on going into this or that particular district "politicking," he would take with him a box filled with 3 x 5 cards, each one of which carried a voter's name with relevant personal, financial, and political items attached; also in many cases a small picture of the person, sometime a snapshot, sometimes cut from a newspaper. Facts such as married or unmarried were recorded; in the former event children, number, sex, ages, names, and the like.

Thus from the moment when the Senator stepped off the train at this or that town, the work of what seemed an extraordinary memory began. "Why, this is Harry Jones, of course! Harry, how are you? How's that fine wife of yours? A real Southern girl if there ever was one. And those two boys—is Tom thinking of college yet? There'll be something for him in Washington by the time he's through. Just remind me, Harry. And I hope I live long enough to do something for Ted. Then those girls. Kate's the oldest of the three, isn't she? And then there's Julia and Margaret; have I got it straight? Well, I couldn't forget *them* very well."

"Why, Senator, you surprise me. You certainly have a wonderful memory." "For my friends, Harry, for my friends. It's always easy

for me to remember friends—God's greatest gift to man! Especially," with a sigh, "in public life." Shall we blame the Senator if a few well applied moments just after lunch the day before or in the course of his train journey had whetted up his "memory"? I wonder what was Themistocles' system; did he keep a few baskets of *ostraka* (clay tablets) always handy? And after all was the Senator's friendship any the worse for being kept warm by a good business system?

The whole discussion shows that a man's name is always regarded by that man as an important part of himself; is it not the case that in some South Pacific tribes men have two names, one the real name of the man himself, the other for general circulation? And wasn't Romulus, thus earth-named, provided also with the sacred name Quirinus to use when he went up to heaven in a chariot of fire? Well, isn't it true among ourselves that one feels pleased, even flattered, if a public man, or indeed just some old acquaintance he hasn't seen for years, promptly hails him by name or, even better, a nickname?

Believe me, there is a certain special something in names which it is worth struggling to master and to conserve, and it is a matter of genuine satisfaction that among ourselves a body of people and a journal are now committed to the recording and the study of the labels, frequently of the greatest interest, by which men and places get identified.

NOTES

[1] *De Bello Gallico* 5.35,6-7 (Titus Balventius and Quintus Lucanius); 5.37.5 (Lucius Petrosidius).

[2] It is pretty well agreed that the male citizens of Athens at the height of her power under Pericles numbered no more than 25,000 or 30,000 at most.

[3] *Epistulae Morales* 27.5: "no antique *nomenclator* who does not report the names of guests but confers names upon them." Cf. also *De Beneficiis* 1.3.10: "Nerve takes the place of memory with the *nomenclator,* and where he cannot recall a name, he confers one."

[4] *Epistulae Morales* 27.6: "There is no reason for your being surprised at his paying a fancy figure [for these slaves]. He didn't find them ready-made; he let out a contract to have them made."

The Provenance of Proto-Norse Personal Names II

ASSAR JANZÉN

In the following we shall take a closer look at the runic personal names on which von Friesen built his remarkable views. In his above mentioned work (pp. 83–116) he undertakes a thorough investigation of the Proto Norse runic personal names as he deciphered and interpreted them as to their etymology and provenance. We shall attempt to find out to what extent this material furnishes evident proofs of his statements, and we shall judge the names in the same order as von Friesen.[10]

? akaR, brachteate from Åsum, southern Sweden (*DR,* col. 538 f., 647f.). This is probably the name of the same rune-cutter who carved the Femø brachteate (see below), on which it clearly reads **ek fakaR f[ahido]** 'I, FakaR, made (it).' There is no evidence of a name **akaR.** Friesen himself indicated his hesitation by a question-mark before the name.

alawid, brachteate from Skodborg, Denmark (*DR,* col. 497 f., 628, 807). This name occurs in an inscription about which there has been much discussion. According to several interpreters, including von Friesen, the recorded form, without nominative ending, is the vocative. Usually it has been identified with Franconian *Alawit, Aloit.* The inscription, which is a magic formula, reads **auja alawin,** repeated three times, plus **jalawid,** which probably is Goth. *ja(h) alawid* 'and Alawid.' It is, according to Marstrander, very possible that the whole inscription is Gothic and that the brachteate was brought from southern Europe to Denmark. This seems to me to be the most plausible alternative. If we assume that the inscription is Gothic, it becomes fully understandable and linguistically in good order. This is not the case if it should happen to be Scandinavian. This inscription can therefore hardly be used as evidence for the existence of a Scandinavian **alawiðuR.*

alawin, brachteate from Skodborg, Denmark (*DR,* col. 497 f., 628, 807); in the same inscription as the previous name, thus possibly of Gothic orgin.

aluko, sinking-weight from Förde, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 314 f., 3, pp. 246f.). According to Sophus Bugge, *l.c.,* with the concurrence of von Friesen, this form is a feminine name related to the masculine OHG *Aluco,* OE *Aluca.* This *aluko* then would be a name of endearment, derived from *alu-* with the Prim. Germanic diminutive suffix *-kon-.* If this interpretation is correct, it may still be native Scandinavian. The stem *alu-* belonged to the Prim. Scand. vocabulary, and the suffix *-kon-* was in full use as a formative element. It is still productive in Modern Icelandic, e.g. *Valka,* pet form to *Valgerður, Ranka* to *Ragnhildur* and *Ragnheiður, Jóka* to *Jóhanna,* etc. If the inscription refers to a personal name, this must belong to the owner of the sinker. But it seems highly improbable that women took part in fishing and owned fishing tools. It is quite possible that the carving is an incantation containing *alu,* often used in magic formulas, plus an abbreviation of some kind. I dare not take this inscription as evidence of the existence of a Prim. Scan. personal name *aluko.*

? **anoana,** brachteate from unknown place, Norway (*NI,* 1, pp. 456 ff., 3, pp. 259f.). According to Sophus Bugge and Magnus Olsen, *l.c.,* this is a Prim. Scand. **Ana-wāna,* identical with OHG *Anawan.* This is, also in von Friesen's opinion, most uncertain. The inscription rather looks like a mystic magic formula. It cannot be included among undisputedly evidenced Prim. Scand. names.

? **a[n]sugasdi . . .,** stone from Mykleby, Norway (*NI* 1. pp. 327 ff., 3, pp. 249). There seems to be no doubt that the stone has been broken in two and that there were more runes on the part that has disappeared. It is quite possible that the full inscription showed **a[n]sugasdiR** nominative of a name, which in ON would be **Ásgestr.* It is of great significance to von Friesen that most of the recorded continental names on *-gast* are Franconian. This may be a seeming truth. At any rate, the same element is well known from Scandinavia, e.g. ON *Niðgestr, Ulfgestr, Végestr, Þorgestr,* OSwed. *Vigæst,* all of them names of historical persons; see also under **dagaR** below. The first element *ansu-,* ON *Ás-,* was an extremely popular element in Scandinavian names in pre-Christian times; cf. the following name. There is no imperative reason for the assump-

tion that a possible **ansugastiR* should have been borrowed from the continent, especially since no instance of it has been found among the many Old German names on *-gast*. On the contrary, it looks like a good Scandinavian name, and it seems almost surprising that there is no evidence of it.

a[n]sugisalas, spearshaft from Kragehul, Denmark (*DR*, col. 232 ff., 633). Gen. of **a[n]sugisalaR*, ON **Ásgísl*, otherwise not evidenced in Scandinavia but known from several places on the Continent. Both elements of the compound were often used in Prim. and Old Scand. names. In regard to the few Prim. Scand. names we know, it may very well be, and probably is, a pure accident that it has not been recorded. Perhaps it was rather early attracted by and merged into the common ON *Áskell* < *Ásketill*. The initial *g* of the second element naturally developed into *k* after the final *s* of the first component. It is true that *-gísl* in ON, as well as in OE, normally resulted in *-gils*, but in **Áskils* (< **Ásgísl*) the final s may have disappeared on account of dissimilative influence from the first *s*. It seems safe to say that this name must not be included among those that definitely show continental influence upon the Scandinavian nomenclature.

asmu͡[n]t, acc., stone from Sölvesborg, Sweden (*DR*, col. 399 f., 633). The stone belongs to the earliest part of the Viking Age and should not be included in the material. This name was spread all over the Germanic territory and was especially popular in Scandinavia.

? auþ a, brachteate from Over-Hornbæk, Denmark (*DR*, col. 509). The inscription is almost unreadable and several suggestions or guesses have been made. Nothing can be built on this inscription.

? bor[g]o, stone from Opedal, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 295 ff. 3, pp. 246 f.). The form given is most uncertain, and von Friesen seems to regard it more or less as a guess. Other decipherings, equally uncertain, have been presented. The word has no value as evidence in our discussion.

dagaR, stone from Einang, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 72 ff., 3, pp. 28). The deciphering has later been changed, quite convincingly, by Erik Moltke to **[go]dagastiR**, the Prim. Scand. form of ON *Goðgestr*.[11] Even if the first two runes are uncertain, this reading eliminates the name *dagaR* from the discussion. Since this word was used much more in continental than Scandinavian name

giving, it played a rather important part in von Friesen's demonstration. Whatever the first element may be, it is obvious that we have to do with a Scandinavian name with *-gastiR* as the second component. It is little plausible that the first element is the adj. ON *góðr* 'good,' since this word does not seem to have been used in Scandinavian compound names during the time we deal with.

? fakaR, brachteate from Femø, Denmark (*DR,* col. 538 f., 647 ff.). It seems quite certain that the form is *fakaR.* If the stem vowel is short, the name would probably be related to OHG *Faco, Fachilo, Facco,* Lombard *Facho.* But it may equally well be long, in which case the name probably would be identical with ON *fákr,* masc., 'a kind of horse.' Since the quantity of the stem vowel cannot be established, the name has no value as evidence pro or contra von Friesen's theory.

fino, stone from Berga, Sweden (*SR* 3, p. 17). This is a feminine name, the same as ON *Finna.* The stem *finn-* occurs very often as first and last element in Old Scand. names, but seems to have been used rather infrequently on the Continent. Undoubtedly a Scandinavian name.

frawaradaR, stone from Möjbro, Sweden (*Nordisk kultur* 6, pp. 27 ff.). This name is otherwise unknown in Scandinavia, but could be connected with OHG (Bavar.) *Fraorat.* But this isolated form can hardly prove that the Scandinavian name was imported from the Continent. The runic name is in all probability Scandinavian, since the two elements belong to the native Scandinavian nomenclature.

frohila, brachteate from Darum, Denmark (*DR,* col. 500, 651). The deciphering is evident, but the interpretation gives room for several alternatives. The scholars who have dealt with this inscription agree that *h* is hiatus-bridging, and the name, thus, actually *froila.* This form has been explained as a diminutive formed with the suffix *-ila-* to compound names with the first element *Frauja-* or *Frawi-.* According to von Friesen it is related to OHG *Frawilo* and OFrancon. *Froilo.* He even believes that *froila* could show Franconian vocalism. But the name has also been identified with got. *Froila,* in which case the vocalism would be Gothic. Perhaps the brachteate itself came from the Goths; cf. under **alawid** above. Possible collocations with extra-Scandinavian names are too uncertain to prove anything as to the provenance of the name on the brachteate.

goda[da]gas, rock-face at Valsfjorden, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 340 ff., 2, pp. 714 ff., Harry Andersen in *Namn och bygd* 1949, pp. 95 ff.). It is usually assumed that the actual form is a haplological or haplographical reduction of ***godadagas,** gen. of a Proto Norse compound **Gōðadaga*R (identical with OE *Godæg*) or **Gōða-dagaR,* but it is perhaps more likely that it is an adj. formed with the suffix *-aga-* to *gōða-* 'good'; cf. ON *heilagr* 'holy' < **hailagaR,* derived from **haila-*. Whatever the etymology may be, there are no continental names to be found that could be identical with or related to this name. It cannot support von Friesen's theory.

hadulaikaR, stone at Kølevik, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 268 ff.). Most interpreters suppose that *hadu-* is due to a mistake in carving, and that we should read *haþu-,* a well known element in Prim. Scand. names. According to von Friesen there is no counterpart in later Scand. sources to a Prim. Scand. **haþulaikaR,* but he found, like Bugge before him, the same name in OE *Heaðolác* (Beda *hadulac*) and OHG (Aleman.) *Hadaleih*. But it is quite possible that the Old Norw. *haleikr* in a late runic inscription on a hinge from Røindal in southern Norway was developed from **haþulaikaR* although other origins of the first elements are possible;[12] cf. ON *Hárekr,* possibly < **haþurīkiR* (or *-rīkiaR*), and *Hálfr,* probably < **Hā-ulfr* (runic Swed. *haulf*) < **haþu-wulfaR* (OHG *Haduwolf, Hathowulf*). It is however, at least theoretically, possible that *hadu-* represents *ha(n)du-*. This element is not known from Scand. names, but on the Continent we find OHG *Hantbert, Hantker, Handegis, Handolf,* etc., mainly from the Bavarian territory. The etymology of this name is not established well enough to be used as an argument for or against von Friesen's loan-theory. The most plausible interpretation, *haþulaikaR,* speaks in favor of native Scandinavian origin.

hAeruwulafiR, stone at Istaby, Sweden (*DR,* col. 359, 665). The last element could perhaps be a wrong carving for **-wulafaR** (that is *-wul^{a}faR*) but is more likely a patronymic, meaning '*hAeruwul^{a}faR*'s son'; cf. **hagustaldiR** below. This name *hAeruwul^{a}faR* is identical with ON *Hjǫrulfr,* name of a legendary sea-king and one of the characters in Half's Saga. The only extra-Scandinavian evidence of this name known to von Friesen was the OE place-name *Heorulfestun*. To-day we know a few more from OE sources. It has not been found on the Continent, although both elements belong to

the continental Germanic naming system. This name can certainly not serve as evidence of loan from the Continent.

hagusta[**l**]**daR,** stone of Kjølevik, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 268 ff., 563, 3, pp. 242). The recorded form *-stadaR* is no doubt wrong for *-staldaR*. See the following name.

hagustaldiR, rock-face at Valsfjorden (*NI* 1, pp. 340 ff., 3, pp. 250). The recorded form is probably not a wrong cutting for **-staldaR** but a patronymic, meaning '*hagustaldaR*'s son'; cf. **hAeruwulafiR** above. The primary name *hagustaldaR* is the same as OHG *Hagustalt,* known from several places, and the OE place-name *Hægstealdeshám,* the present-day *Hexham.* As appellative denoting a man in various (social) positions this word is widely distributed all over the Germanic world: OE *hagusteald,* OHG *hagustalt,* ON *haukstaldr* (by folketymological transformation). It still exists in many modern Scand. dialects, often in more or less distorted forms. This word belonged, both as appellative and as personal name, to the whole Germanic territory. But it is possible that it originated on the Continent. So von Friesen believes. If this is true it could have spread as an appellative before it came to be used as a personal name. But in my opinion the wide geographical distribution of the appellative in modern Scand. dialects speaks, to some extent, against the assumption that it is a loan-word. Even if I admit that the apellative possibly is an early intruder in the Scand. languages, I am not equally willing to take its function as a personal name as indisputable evidence of continental influence upon the nomenclature of Scandinavia. However, let us say, that we here find the first runic name that can be used realistically as support for von Friesen's opinion.

halaR, stone at Stenstad, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 174 ff., 536, 3, pp. 232). The recorded form could be identical with ON *hallr* 'stone' or with the ON adjective *hallr* 'stooping.' In the latter case the original form would be **halþaR. Hallr,* of one or the other origin, was used as byname and baptismal name in medieval Scandinavia. There seem to be no continental counterparts.

h͡arabanaR͡, rock-face at Järsberg, Sweden (*Nordisk kultur* 6, pp. 30). The carved form, which has two prop vowels *(hᵃrabᵃnaR),* is the same as ON *Hrafn.* This name was popular in Scandinavia as well as on the Continent. Certainly not borrowed into Scandinavia.

haraRaR, stone at Eidsvaag, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 449 ff., 3, pp. 259).

Several alternative interpretations are possible. The correct reading may be *harafaR,* that is *hᵃrafaR.* Therefore this name can hardly be used as evidence in our discussion.

hariso, clasp from Himlingøje, Denmark (*DR,* col. 285 ff., 662). Any attempt to interpret this inscription operates against difficulties of phonetic and formative nature. According to one opinion, first expressed by Hugo Pipping and adopted by von Friesen, the name is identical with a Herulian king *Hariso.* Marstrander has combined it with Celtic *Coriso.* Several other suggestions have been made. Regardless of the etymology of the word, it has no obvious continental connections.

? **hariuha,** brachteate from Zealand, Denmark (*DR,* col. 335 f., 663). The name lends itself to manifold interpretations, and no evident connections with other names in or outside of Scandinavia have been found.

hAriwolAfR, stone at Stentoften, Sweden (*DR,* col. 400 ff., 665).

hAriwulfs, stone at Räfsal, Sweden (*Nordisk kultur* 6, p. 31).

hAriwulafa, stone at Istaby, Sweden (*DR,* col. 407 ff., 663). The three identical names represent a Proto Norse *Hari-wulfaR* in the nom., gen., and acc. respectively, which is the ground-form of the Scand. *Herjulfr.* The same name is well evidenced elsewhere among the Germanic peoples: OHG *Hariulf, Heriwolf,* OE *Herewulf,* etc. A typical common-Germanic name.

harja, comb from Vimose Denmark (*DR,* col. 246, 662). This name is not known from other Scand. sources until the latter half of the 14th century. Then it appears as the name of a couple of persons in southern Jutland. No doubt it came from Germany, where it seems to have been used ever since OHG times: OHG *Hari, Herio,* MHG *Hero,* Frisian *Here.* But loans of such late date are of no interest for our problem. *Harja* is probably a short name for compounds containing *Harja-* as the first element or *-harjaR* as the second. Such ellipses could be formed in any Germanic language, and the lack of evidence in earlier ON might be only accidental, an assumption that even von Friesen makes. The value of this name as evidence for von Friesen's theory is infinitesimal.

harijan, stone at Skääng, Sweden (*SR* 3, p. 22 ff.). This form, which in the opinion of some runologists should be deciphered as **haringan,** may be interpreted as the dative of **hārya* or **hāringa* or **hăringa,* being the name of the person in honor of whom the stone

was erected. But since the exact form cannot be established and evident connections are difficult to find, this name can hardly be used as an argument in our discussion.

harkoþuR, stone at Vånga, Sweden. The deciphering of the inscription has later been established as **haukoþuR.** This reading was accepted by von Friesen in *Nordisk kultur* 6, p. 30, and interpreted as **haugoþuR** 'burial.' Even if it should be understood as an otherwise unknown personal name **haukoþuR,** the suffix *-oþuR* is a Scandinavian characteristic.

hAþuwulafR, stone at Istaby, Sweden (*DR,* col. 407 ff., 663).

hAþuwolAfR, stone at Stentoften, Sweden (*DR,* col. 400 ff., 663).

hAþuwolAfA, stone at Gummarp, Sweden (*DR,* col. 405, ff., 663). These stones have been found on a small peninsula in southern Sweden. Obviously they refer to members of the same family. The first two forms are the nom., the last acc. or possibly, if the carver forgot to cut a final *-R,* also the nom. This name is known from the Continent and the British Isles: OHG *Hathowulf,* OE *Heaðuwulf.* It is also certainly the ground-form, or one of the possible ground-forms, of ON *Hálfr,* see under **haþulaikaR** above. Obviously this name belongs to the common-Germanic group.

heldaR, brachteate from Tjurkö, Sweden (*DR,* col. 547 ff., 664). The same name as ON *Hjaldr.* Since no continental counterparts are known, von Friesen was inclined to believe that the form had been carved wrong for *helmaR.* Even if he were right, the name shows no continental influence, since *Hjálmr* was an often used and certainly native name in Scandinavia.

hlewagastiR, golden horn from Gallehus, Denmark (*DR,* col. 24 ff., 667). A unique name. The first element is known from OHG and OE as *Hleo-,* from ON as *Hlé-* (in legendary names). It is possible that *hlewa-* came from the Celtic language, but this must have happened so early—before the Germanic sound-shift—that it may be regarded as Germanic. The latter element belongs to the same Germanic languages as the first one; cf. **a[n]sugasdiR, dagaR** above, **saligastiR** below. I fail to see any reason to regard this name as a continental loan.

houaR, brachteate from Fyn, Denmark (*DR,* col. 522 f., 669).

ho.R, brachteate from Maglemose, Denmark (*DR,* col. 529 ff., 669). The inscription on the second brachteate is completely confused and nonsensical. The whole piece is probably a poor

imitation of the first one. But the interpretation of *houaR* faces phonetical and other difficulties. If it is a personal name at all, which is not fully clear, it must, in want of a convincing etymology, be excluded from the material relevant for our discussion.

hroRaR and **hroReR**, stone at By, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 89 ff., 629). The latter name is a patronymic, meaning '*hroRaR*'s son.' The name *hroRaR* is otherwise unknown and does therefore not prove anything for or against continental origin.

? igijon, stone at Stenstad, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 174 ff., 536 f., 3, pp. 232). This word is no doubt an oblique form of a feminine name, but no definite interpretation or connection with other names seems possible. It is irrelevant to the problem here discussed.

iuþingaR, stone at Reistad, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 216 ff., 539, 3, p. 235). This name has by Sophus Bugge been compared with the old Germanic folk-name *Iuthungi*, denoting a tribe that inhabited a certain region on the upper Danube, and identified, with the concurrence of von Friesen, with the Old Bavarian personal name *Eodunc*, MHG *Iedunc*, *Jodunc(h)*. All these continental forms show the weak ablaut grade in the suffix. From Franconian territory we know a feminine name *Iudinga*, and von Friesen found it therefore possible that there also existed a masculine **Iuding*, **Iudung*. Elof Hellquist compared the runic name with a South-Swedish place-name *Ydhinge* (1501), which he interpreted as a patronymic. But that is only one of the possible interpretations. In von Friesen's opinion *iuþingaR* is definitely a continental name. I am somewhat reluctant to accept this as a fact, but since it would carry me too far to motivate my objections and give another explanation, I am willing to give von Friesen a score at this point.

? keþan, stone at Belland, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 209 ff., 538, 3, p. 234). Possibly an oblique form of a masculine name **keþa*, ON **Kjaði*, which seems to occur in some Scand. place-names, e.g. *Kjaberg* (*j Kiadabærghi* 1394). This combination is at least phonetically acceptable. Hesitatingly von Friesen suggested relationship with Old Francon. *Kedo* and *Keto*, Aleman. *Ketto*, which may be taken only as a guess. The hitherto presented combinations indicate Scandinavian origin.

kunimu[n]diu, brachteate from Tjurkö, Sweden (*DR*, col. 547 ff.). Dative of **kunimunduR*, a common Migration name: OHG *Cunimunt*, used by several old continental peoples, OE *Cynemund*.

Since no indisputable evidence of **kuni(a)-* as the first element in compound Scand. names has been produced, it seems hard to deny the foreign provenance of this name. It is possible that the same name is to be found on the Swedish Viking Age rune-stone from Rök in the pural form *KonmundR*. But this, too, could be due to West-Germanic influence.

laiþigaR, stone at Møgedal, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 711 ff.). By Magnus Olsen interpreted as an adjective (cf. OHG *leideg, leidig* 'unpleasant, annoying'), used as byname or nickname. No other evidence of such a name has been found. A guess by von Friesen that the form could be interpreted as **laiþi[n]gaR** gives no lead as to the provenance.

la[n]dauwarijaR, stone at Tørviken, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 278 ff.). The runic symbol resembling that of a *u* is placed over the other runes and perhaps does not belong to the inscription, which then would read *ladawarijaR* or *la(n)da-*. If the *n* should be there, the name is identical with OHG *Lantwar(i), -weri* (quite frequently used by Franconians and Bavarians), Lombard *Landoari*. The first component **landa-* does not belong to the Scandinavian name stock. The only possible Scand. example seems to be the Danish place-name *Landerslev,* which contains an Old Danish name **Landær,* but this may equally well be equivalent to OHG *Lanthar* (**landa-harjaz*). If the inscription represents a Prim. Scand. *ladawarijaR,* without *n,* it would be a unique name. Thus it seems most likely that this name was imported from the Continent, although weighty objections may be raised against this assumption.

laukaR, brachteate from Börringe, Sweden (*DR,* col. 542 f., 681). This is not a personal name but the ON appellative *laukr* 'onion,' which was often used in magic formulas; von Friesen himself hesitated to regard it as a name.

leugaR, stone at Skääng, Sweden (*SR* 3, pp. 22 ff.). Rather uncertain. Even if it really is a name, it seems to have no counterparts in or outside of Scandinavia.

leþro, metal collar from Straarup, Denmark (*DI,* col. 43 f., 682). Probably a feminine or secondary masculine short-name without obvious relations in the Old Germanic nomenclature.

m[a]r[i]la, clasp from Etelhem, Norway (*NI* I, pp. 148 ff., 534, 3, pp. 231). The inscription in which this form occurs is difficult to

decipher and seems to make no sense. Irrelevant for this discussion.

muha, spear from Kragehul, Denmark (*DR,* col. 196 ff., 688). If this really is a personal name, which is far from certain, the possible connections are too doubtful to give it any value for this argument.

niuha, stone at Stentoften, Sweden (*DR,* col. 400 ff., 690). By von Friesen interpreted as an ON **Nýia,* which he assumed to be a short-form to feminine names in *-ný* (*Signý, Þorný,* etc.). But later investigations show that these runes in all probability do not represent a personal name.

niujil[a], brachteate from Darum, Denmark (*DR,* col. 503, 691, 807).

niuwila, brachteate from Skonager, Denmark (*DR,* col. 504 f., 691, 807). According to von Friesen and several others the last form may be a wrong carving, and the first should be regarded as correct. It seems likely that both brachteates are copies of an unknown prototype. If *niujil(a)* is a reliable form, it could be an ellipsis of compound names containing the first element *Niuja-* (almost unknown in Scandinavian names; cf. the next name). *Niuwila* could correspond with OHG (Bavar.) *Niwilo, Nevelo,* Visigothic *Neufila.* According to Marstrander both brachteates are Gothic. If this is true, the inscriptions may be interpreted in their recorded form. If they were Scandinavian, we would have to operate with grammatical errors or distorted forms. I cannot accept these controversial forms as relevant material in the discussion about continental influence upon the Scand. naming system.

niwajmariR, ferrule from Torsbjerg, Denmark (*DR,* col. 19 ff.). This is about half of a highly disputed inscription. All interpretations have to work with wrong cuttings; cf. **owluþewaR** below, which is the rest of the inscription. Later interpretations usually do not regard *niwajmariR* as a personal name but as an adjective meaning 'famous.' It cannot be accepted as material contributing to the elucidation of the problem of continental loans.

rhọaḷtR, stone at Vatn, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 353 ff., 564, 3, pp. 250). This inscription belongs to a transitional period between the Migration Era and the Viking Age, probably the 8th century. There are three uncertain runes. The name represents no doubt ON *Hroaldr.* This name was common-Germanic and very popular in Scandinavia. It offers no proof of von Friesen's theory.

? sa[i]wila[u]gaR, amulet from Linholmen, Sweden (*DR,* col. 315

ff., Harry Andersen in *Namn och bygd* 1947, pp. 166 ff., 1949, pp. 95 ff.). If this interpretation is correct, the name would in ON have the form **Sælaugr*. No such word is evidenced in the Germanic languages. But both components were common in Scand. personal names. On the Continent *-lauga* was not used in masculine names. Another often seen interpretation is *sa wilagaR* 'the cunning one'. The justification of this has been disputed for syntactical reasons. Any interpretation deals with too many uncertain factors to make this name usable as an argument in our discussion.

saligastiR, stone at Berga, Sweden (*SR* 3, pp. 17). The first element was frequently used on the Continent and in England, but less often in Scandinavia, where it appears in masculines such as *Sal-* and *Sǫl-*, e.g. *Sǫlmundr, Sǫlver (Sǫlvi, Salve),* and in some feminine names. About *-gastiR* see under **a[n]sugasdiR, dagaR** above. To this name von Friesen gives considerable emphasis as a link in his demonstration. He says that it "certainly is no accident that the name *saligastiR* except on the Berga stone, has not been found elsewhere than on Franconian ground, that is, as the name of the Franconians' law-maker *Saligast*." To this I want to say that von Friesen, in my opinion, gives too much value to isolated instances. Both *sali-* and *-gastiR* belonged to the Scandinavian naming system, and at a time when the name-giving principle of variation was in full use, *SaligastiR* was a natural product. It may rather be purely accidental that we have no further knowledge of its existence in Scandinavia. I cannot see how this name can be used objectively as a testimony in favor of von Friesen's idea.

ssigaduR, medallion from Svarteborg (*Nordisk kultur* 7, pp. 98). The initial double *s* is difficult to understand, and has been given several explanations. Sophus Bugge assumed that the recorded form reflects an older **sigihaduR,* and he found identical names in Old Franconian and Alemannic. This interpretation has been accepted by most runologists. If it is correct, there is, however, no obstacle to regarding the name as native Scandinavian. Both elements were often used in Prim. Scand. name-giving, and the OSw. *Sighadher* is no doubt the same name. Again I cannot accede to von Friesen's opinion. It is, by the way, doubtful if **Sigi-haþuR* would have been contracted to *SigaþuR* at the time when this inscription was carved, around 400 A.D.; ct. *SaligastiR* and other names from the 6th century without syncope.

ski[n]þaleubaR, stone at Skärkind, Sweden (*SR* 2, pp. 160 ff.). The usual interpretation of this name was given by von Friesen, who held that the second element *leubaR* is the real name and *ski[n]þa-* a prefixed byname. He found on the Continent and the British Isles identical counterparts to *leubaR:* O Francon. *Liuf, Lyuf,* OE *Léof.* It is, however, not unknown in Scandinavia either. The ODan. place-name *Liufstorp* contains most certainly ODan. **Liufær* < **leubaR.* The feminine *Ljúfa* is known from Iceland and Sweden (in the OSw. place-name *Liuwubro*). Since *leubaR,* like the other forms mentioned, probably is a short-name, it could be formed upon occasion in any language. The interpretation given by von Friesen is far from evident, and even if it happens to be correct, there is no reason for labeling *leubaR* as a continental name.

stainawarijaR, stone at Rö, Sweden (*Nordisk kultur* 7, pp. 101, 114) . This form is one of the possible ground-forms for the popular OScand. *Steinarr,* which has not been evidenced on the Continent.

swabaharjaR, stone at Rö, Sweden (*Nord. kultur* 7, pp. 100 and cited literature). This is probably the same name we found in the Danish place-name *Svogerslev* above. It was in earlier times widely distributed among the Germanic peoples: OHG *Suabheri,* OE *Suāfhere, Swǽfhere,* ON *Svávarr,* OSw. *Swavar,* ODan. *Swaver.* Runologists and onomatologists agree unanimously that this word means 'Swabian warrior,' and that it is an original continental name. In my opinion it is equally possible that it is a so-called 'bahuvrihi' compound, meaning 'he who has a Swabian army,' which, however, does not change its provenance. But why did this name sweep over all Germanic lands? It is hard to see why a Swabian warrior should be more popular than soldiers from other tribes. This gives me the suspicion that the first element is the same word as ON *sváf,* fem. 'sword,' to which the tribe-name probably is related, and that *swabaharjaR* originally meant 'sword-warrior' or 'he who has a sword-army.' Later, of course, it was everywhere associated with the tribal name. If my suspicion is justified, the name would rather be common-Germanic. But I am willing to disregard my suggestion and count it as a continental loan in Scandinavia.

tʌitR, stone at Tveito, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 430 ff.). This inscription belongs to the same transition period as **rhoʌltR** above. The name is an original adjective, ON *teitr* 'glad, happy,' and identical

with OHG *Zeiz.* In Iceland it was frequently used in the Middle Ages. It is without any doubt a native Scandinavian name.

? **talijo,** plane from Vimose, Denmark (*DR,* col. 244 ff., 723). The inscription in which this word appears is almost undecipherable. If the form given is correct and if it really is a name, which is rather improbable, no connections have been found on the Continent.

. .]ubaR, rock-face at Järsberg, Sweden (*Nordisk kultur* 6, p. 30). The stone has been broken in two, and only one half has been found. How many runes once preceded the remaining rune sequence *ubaR* we do not know. Usually the interpreters guess at an original *(le)ubar,* about which see above. Naturally, this has no validity in the discussion of the loan problem.

wage, stone at Opedal, Norway (*NI,* 1, pp. 295 ff., 538, 3, pp. 245 f.). Usually regarded as dat. sing. of **Wǎgar* or **WāgaR.* Since we do not know the quantity of the stem vowel all interpretations will be uncertain, and the question about the provenance of the name cannot be answered.

wakraR, stone at Reistad, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 216 ff.). The same word as ON *vakr,* OHG *wacchar,* OE *wacor* 'pretty.' As personal name it was widely distributed and must be regarded as common-Germanic.

wa[n]daradas, stone from Saude, Norway (*NI* 1, s. 183 ff. 537, 3, pp. 233). Our only knowledge of this inscription comes from a book of 1636, in which it was very poorly reproduced in a kind of majuscule characters. Sophus Bugge read *wadaradas,* which he interpreted as *wa(n)daradas,* gen. of the same name as ON *Vandráðr,* known only from Scandinavia. Even if we trust the 17th century scholar, which it takes a good deal of self-conquest to do, the name does not support von Friesen's theory.

? **waþ[i],** stone at Sölvesborg (*DR,* col. 399 f., 735). We do not know exactly how many runes are missing. If von Friesen's form is correct, it represents ON *Vaði,* ODan. *Vathi,* OE *Wada,* OHG *Wado, Wato,* a common-Germanic name.

wiwaR, stone at Tune, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 1 ff., 511, 3, pp. 220 ff.). It is difficult to find related names. It could, according to von Friesen, be one of the possible ground-forms of *-vér, -vir* in such ON names as *Randvér, Ǫlvir.* One could also think of relationship to the second element of Goth. *Alavivus,* name of an army-leader, and

to OHG *Vivo,* masc., *Viua,* fem. We can say nothing certain about the provenance of this name; cf. the following name.

wiwila, rock-face at Veblungsnes, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 316 ff. 562, 3, pp. 248). Generally regarded as a diminutive to names containing *wiwaR* just above and corresponding to continental Germanic *Vivila, Vivilo,* masc., *Wivila,* fem. These names have been combined with ON *Vili, Vilir.* But the etymologies of these two names are somewhat unclear. In the inscription there seems to be a vertical staff after the final *-a.* This could be part of an *R.* In that case we would have the same name as the well known ON *Vifill,* Saxo *Wiwillo* (ablative), name of a Swede. Possibly connected with this name is ON *Vifli,* OE *Wifle.* At any rate, this name is not a criterion for continental influence upon Scandinavian name giving.

woduride, stone at Tune, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 1 ff., 511 ffl., 3, pp. 220 ff.). This name occurs twice in the same inscription. It must be the dative of **woduridaR,* of which no evidence has been found in the Germanic languages. The first element appears in several continental names, but no occurrence has been found in Scandinavia except as simplex: ON *Óðr,* a theophorous name denoting Freja's husband, probably identical with *óðr* 'raging, furious.' The second element seems to exist only in two names of Odin, *Atríðr, Frárríðr,* but it is to be found in several continental names. Although no counterpart to **woduridaR* has been noted, it seems to bear an extra-Scandinavian stamp and could be regarded as a possible invader from the Continent.

owlþuþewaR, ferrule from Torsbjerg, Denmark (*DR,* col. 19 ff., 739). This name is one half of the inscription that has the obscure **niwajmariR** above. The second element *-þewaR* belonged to both the Scand. and the continental nomenclature, but the instances are rather few. The first component is generally considered a wrong carving for *wulþu-,* which in Scandinavia is known only as simplex in the theophorous name *Ullr.* In West-Germanic it does exist in baptismal names, but infrequently. Since *wulþu-* is a reconstruction and the second element was used in Scand. names, **wulþuþewaR* can hardly be taken as a proof of foreign origin.

? þaliR, slab of stone at Bratsberg, Norway (*NI* 1, pp. 363 ff., 564, 3, pp. 251). Since the inscription begins just at the left edge of the slab it is possible that some runes on another part have been lost. But even if *þaliR* comprises the whole inscription, it may represent

one of the following stems: *þăli-, þāli-, þalli-, þālija-, þallija-*. Naturally, no exact conclusion can be made as to the etymology of this word and subsequently nothing can be said about its provenance.

Conclusion

This is the material von Friesen used and upon which he built his sensational theory about the influx of continental names into Scandinavia during the Era of the Germanic Migrations. Since then a good deal has been published on the runic inscriptions, new decipherings and interpretations have been made, and even a couple of runic inscriptions have been discovered. Hence, some new names have come to light, a few of which had been suggested even before von Friesen published his treatise, but were disregarded by him. Probable or possible Proto Norse names that have thus been brought to light are at least the following:

Uncompounded names: *BusingaR, HiwigaR, Irmila, Irmingu* (fem.), *Lua, LuingaR, StainaR, Uha, UllungaR, WaigaR, WiniR, þirbijaR.*

Compounded names: *AljamarkiR, AlugodaR* (or *-godu,* fem.). *GlēaugiR, Hagiradar, Ingualbi* (fem.), *SigimaraR, WorumalaibaR.*

It would take too much space to give an account of the arguments and motivations that have led to the assumptions of these names. But I want to lay particular stress on the fact that among these new names there is none that is likely to have been imported into Scandinavia.

Our examination of von Friesen's material showed very few names, no more than half a dozen, about which it could be said that they possibly might have been borrowed from the Continent: *hagustaldaR, iuþingaR, kunimunduR, la(n)dawarijaR, swabaharjaR, woduridaR.*

The vast majority of the runic Proto Norse names was undisputably, or within reasonable probability, either common-Germanic or purely Scandinavian. This picture of the Primitive Scandinavian name stock is in complete harmony with the results of our investigations of place-names in *-stad* and *-lev.*

If we look at the Norwegian name stock just at the beginning of the Viking Age, we shall find not a single trace of foreign import. One excellent source of the Norwegian nomenclature of the 9th century is the Icelandic *Landnámabók,* in which the names of all

the pioneer settlers in Iceland and their Norwegian ancestors as well as their nearest descendants on Iceland are recorded. The majority of the settlers came from prominent Norwegian families. Finnur Jónsson describes them in the following words:[13] "The principal immigrant families or settlers were almost all of high birth, belonging to the Norwegian "hersi" families. They descended from earls or even royal families. They were, in short, chieftains." Considering the conservative attitude of the old aristocratic families toward the principles of name-giving, we have the right to expect that the names we find in the 9th century, at least to a certain extent, should reflect the nomenclature of one or two hundred years before. If we count only the names of the pioneer settlers in Iceland and their Norwegian forefathers but disregard the names of their children we get acquainted with close to 1000 names used in Norway during the 9th century and the latter half of the 8th century. Of these more than 100 are female. We find a handful of Celtic names, and a couple of Old English ones, which is only to be expected on account of the lively communication between Norway and the British Isles. Among these thousand names there are only two that had come from the Continent. They are *Heðinn* (OHG *Hetan,* OE *Heoden*), and *Hǫgni* (OHG *Hagano,* OE *Haguna*). But they belonged to the legendary saga names, in this particular case to those of the Hjadninga Saga. These sagas swept over Europe during the Migration Period, and the names of their heroes were often adopted in the various countries. Such names show the dissemination and wanderings of the sagas rather than of the real name stock. We may safely say that the principles of name-giving among Norwegian chieftains of the time mentioned do not show the slightest influence from the Continent.

Of the six names in von Friesen's material that looked continental, four were from Norway. It is difficult to believe that they had come from the Continent. Their absence in other extremely scarce sources could be purely accidental.

If we examine the Danish runic inscriptions from the 9th and 10th centuries, we find in them about 60 personal names. All of them are of typically Scandinavian or common-Germanic nature. Not in a single case is there indication of continental provenance. These names, too, belonged to prominent families.

After our investigation of von Friesen's material we saw very few names that could support his theory. Most of them were found to be rather inconclusive on various grounds. What was it then that induced the great scholar to draw wrong conclusions? I can see several sources of error.

First and foremost we must bear in mind that the runological names are extremely few, and those that are firmly established in irrefutable forms are still fewer. Naturally we can use only names which have been reliably deciphered and interpreted. We also need to know their etymon or foreign relations. In my opinion, von Friesen, being a runologist, was too optimistic as to the correctness and value of his readings and interpretations of the runic inscriptions.

Another source of misjudgment on von Friesen's part lies in his continental material, which he took mainly from Schönfeld's and Förstemann's name books.[14] It is not possible to draw any reliable conclusions about the geographical distribution of separate names from the incomplete and defective material recorded in these books. The intimate connection between the name stock of the Franconians and the aristocratic Scandinavians that von Friesen vindicated, may very well be due to the nature and provenance of the sources used by Schönfeld and Förstemann. Another scholar, Belsheim, found, as we saw, an equally striking resemblance between the Prim. Scand. names and those of Old Germanic tribes on the Danube.

We can hardly say more than that there obviously existed a profound affinity between the names used among the Scandinavian nobility and the West-Germanic peoples during the Migration Period. This conformity is, in my view, not a proof of any invasion of continental names into Scandinavia—in von Friesen's opinion an invasion so strong that it almost revolutionized the native nomenclature. Instead it implies a common Germanic naming system, which still prevailed in Scandinavia during the Migrations, but chiefly in aristocratic families, to whom the names had a deeper significance as symbols of the family itself. By means of the so-called variation, characteristic elements in the names of the family members were maintained through generations. A splendid example of this principle may be taken from the *Landnámabók*. There we hear about a man whose name was *Geirr*. But he was called *Végeirr* because he payed magnificent sacrifices to his gods.

ON *vé* means '(heathen) sacred place.' He must have been proud of his reputation for he gave his children the following names: *Vébjorn, Vésteinn, Véþormr, Vémundr, Végestr, Véþorn,* and *Védis,* a girl. The first element *Vé-* was the name symbol of this family, but we do not know to what extent the sons kept the tradition going.

It is easy to see that such combinations of name elements could result in unusual or unique names. The name *Véþorn* of one of *Végeirr*'s sons just mentioned is the only known instance of that name, and *Végestr* is evidenced only from one other family. In many cases these products survived, because another principle among the early Teutons was founded on the transfer of names. A man called his children by the names of his living or dead relatives. But often such products of variation disappeared sooner or later. This is what we may watch during the Migration Era as well as later. It is no wonder, then, that a certain name is known to us in only one or in very few instances. Such products of variation could also be formed independently in various regions that possessed the same name stock and the same principles of name giving. Therefore it is quite possible that a name like *SaligastiR* could appear both on the Continent and in Scandinavia, since *sali-* as well as *gasti-* belonged to the nomenclature of both regions. Consequently it is hardly advisable to build too far-reaching conclusions on unique or extremely rare instances of separate names.

An important link in von Friesen's argumentation is his attempt to show that it was the *Heruli* who transmitted both the knowledge of the magic art of carving runes and the continental personal names to Scandinavia. He goes into a lengthy investigation to show that the *Heruli* for some centuries before 500 A.D. inhabited at least the Danish island of Funen and southern Jutland and that they carried on the trade between the Rhine and the Scandinavian North. Part of his demonstration is built on the interpretation of the word *e(i)rilaR,* which occurs in several runic inscriptions from the Migration Period. He maintains that this word means 'Herul.' Another opinion, espoused by many philoligists, is that *erilaR* is closely related to ON *jarl* 'earl, (military) chieftain.' It has, however, in later years become more and more probable that *erilaR* denotes a person of a specific social or military function without regard to his extraction.

It is true that von Friesen's argument is very seductive, but a closer analysis of his criteria shows that he regards as more or less evident some nebulous statements in classical literature, ambiguous archeological finds, etc., about the veracity of which we actually know very little. His identification of the *Heruli* with *erilaR* has, on various grounds, been strongly criticized by some modern scholars. Again, I think, von Friesen looked too one-sidedly and optimistically upon the value of uncertain phenomena and statements of obscure nature.

In conclusion, I want to state my conviction that the Prim. Scand. nomenclature, as we now know it, partly reflects an old common-Germanic naming system, and partly shows a gradual development towards a specific Scandinavian type of name-giving, which appears as fully developed during the Viking Age.

Personal names disappear and new ones take their place. So it has always been. Now, if some of the names we find in the oldest runic inscriptions were already obsolete archaisms, retained by the conservative aristocracy, and some were occasional results of variation, it is not at all surprising that we do not find all or even the majority of them in the later sources.

A sweeping continental influence upon the Scandinavian practice in regard to naming did take place, but not until the Middle Ages. At that time the influx of German names was so tremendous that we may speak of a revolution in the Scandinavian naming system. But that is another story.

NOTES

[10] In parentheses after the names and their locations are given references to the standard works on the Scandinavian runic inscriptions, where exhaustive bibliographies are given: Lis Jacobsen and Erik Moltke, *Danmarks runeindskrifter* (København, 1942; abbreviated *DR*), Sophus Bugge og Magnus Olsen, *Norges Indskrifter med de ældre Runer* (Oslo 1891–1924; = *NI*), *Sveriges runinskrifter,* (Stockholm, 1900–; = *SR*). See also *Nordisk kultur,* Vol. 6 (Stockholm, 1933). About later contributions to the runological discussions see the bibliographies listed under note 4 above.—From considerations of space it was impossible to give more than extremely brief accounts of the more significant interpretations of the various names, usually without mentioning the authors.

[11] See Harry Andersen in *Namn och bygd,* Vol. 37 (1949), pp. 95 ff. and cited literature.

[12] See *Nordisk kultur,* Vol. 7, p. 75, Magnus Olsen, *Norges innskrifter med de yngre runer,* Vol. 2 (Oslo, 1951), pp. 335 f. and cited literature.

[13] Finnur Jónsson, *Den islandske litteraturs historie tilligemed den oldnorske* (København, 1907), p. 203.

[14] M. Schönfeld, *Wörterbuch der altgermanischen Personen-und Völkernamen* (Heidelberg, 1911), and E. Förstemann, *Altdeutsches Namenbuch,* 1, *Personennamen.* 2. Aufl. (Bonn, 1900).

Names in Brief

Egypt in Illinois.—Mrs. Grace P. Smith's recent article on the name "Egypt" for a section of Illinois recalls a series of articles that were published in Wilke's *Spirit of the Times,* beginning on December 7, 1861 and concluding in the issue for March 1, 1862. The seven articles were written by a Hazael Greene, Esq., a name which sounds suspiciously like a pseudonym. Many contributors to nineteenth-century periodicals used names other than their own. Greene's comments are based upon a tour through Egypt.

He defines the area as that portion of Illinois lying below the line of thirty-nine degrees north latitude and continues: "Why it was so called in the first place, cannot be told to any certainty now, owing to the fact that there are several stories about it, each differing widely from the others, and each equally plausible." Greene then continues: "The Northern men claim that it was named Egypt because of its political darkness, and urge that several countries, to this day, send up, at each Presidential election, a handsome majority for Andrew Jackson; the qualified voters never having heard of the old hero's death. The Southern men, or rather, the Egyptians themselves, say it received the name on account of its great productiveness."

The articles are of interest not only because they offer explanations for the name but also because they describe in detail the manners of the Egyptians, their local speech, their cabins and customs, their physicians and schoolmasters, and their games. One article is devoted to a shooting match, another to a backwoods poet, and another to that old frontier trick, the snipe hunt. All in all, Greene's observations seem to be the most complete description of Egypt put into print before the turn of the century.

PHILIP D. JORDAN

Given Names in France.—By a decree of the 11 Germinal, An XI, during the Revolution, the only names permitted to be recorded in the French civil register as Christian names were those of people known in ancient history. At the present time in France an official list is issued (revised from time to time) containing a selection of

forenames, and the name of a child will not be registered unless it occurs in this list. Parents have the right to call their son or daughter Bastille, Egalite, Salonika, or Verdun and must name and register the infant at the local city hall within 24 hours of birth. The French bureaucracy, while rejecting Stalinette, Henriette, Paulette, Violette, and Arlette (name of the mother of William the Conqueror) accepts Russia, Alsace-Lorraine, Nenette, and even Rin Tin Tin. Louis XIV and Armistice are taboo, but Pipe, Endives, Rusticule, Zonfonque, Zingue, and Philopator pass.

LLOYD B. JENSEN

Geschwister-Scholl-Platz.—The address of one of our new library members, the library of the University of München, is Geschwister-Scholl-Platz No. 1. The square in front of the main university building was so named in 1945 in honor of Hans and Sophie Scholl, who were executed in February, 1943, for their leadership in the students' revolt against the tyranny of the Nazis. *Geschwister* really means 'sisters' but in German linguistic usage designates 'brothers and sisters.' The term, for which we have no equivalent in English, goes back to the period of matriarchy, when family descent was traced through the female not the male line.

Broken Bow.—The early settlers of Broken Bow (Custer County) Nebraska, sent many names to Washington for their town but none was accepted. One morning a member of the Hewitt family found a broken bow in his field and he told his wife that he thought the name would be a good one for the town. The name was accepted in Washington, and a fragment of the original broken bow is still on display in the town. Later, a family from Broken Bow, Nebraska, moved to Oklahoma, and helped establish a new town, which was also named Broken Bow. These seem to be the only two towns named Broken Bow in the United States.

LOUISE M. ACKERMAN

Name Changes.—The interesting and informing article entitled *Names of Counties and County Seats,* published in *Names,* issue of March 1954, by Mr. William E. Ashton, has suggested to my mind the origin of the name given to the seat of Texas A. and M.

College. Four months after this first state college in Texas was formally opened October 4, 1876, the spot was named officially by the United States Post Office Department and designated College Station, February 7, 1877. Even the official catalogues twenty-five years later carried on the first pages the fact that this *College Station* had a railroad station and a money-order post office!

Sometimes a concerted movement on the part of unified endeavors will fail to change a name. Such efforts failed to change the name College Station. A set of seniors in this state school a few years ago, unmindful of the legal ramifications involved in such a renovation of *nomen,* made an attempt to change the name of their college town, but fortunately, opposed by the mayor of the little city and a few level-headed property owners, they failed in their sporadic attempts. These students, not knowing also the connotation of their own proposed name Aggieland for the town, and not appreciating the sources of names, were a little disappointed in their efforts to effect the change. However, those older and more experienced citizens of the place who had an interest in the historical background of the town, were happy over retaining its archival beginning of *Station,* and happy over the rejection of the superficial, pseudo-name of *Aggieland.* And College Station, Texas, is the name of the post office, of the town, and the seat of Texas A. and M. College today; not Aggieland!

But some of the standpatters for names, who usually from clear and sound thinking value historical origins, could not stem the tide of the inexperienced and impulsive proponents for a change in the name of their college annual. These innovators succeeded in changing the name of the annual published by the Senior Class from *Longhorn,* originally spelled as two words (*Long Horn*) in 1903, to *Aggieland,* even though there had been forty-five successive annuals from 1903 to 1948, named *Long Horn* or *Longhorn!* Also, this change in name meant the assumption of a very indefinite connotation of many Northgate (the commercial section of College Station) business enterprises, such as the Aggieland Pharmacy, the Aggieland Cleaners, the Aggieland Service Station, etc.! Besides all this, what name could be more appropriate to the general interest of Texans, to the students in an agricultural college in Texas, and to the seniors in the oldest state college in Texas, than *Longhorn?* On the other hand, *Aggieland,* a name doubtless coined from

the land of fields and farmers by the way of Latin derivation, originated possibly years ago in Michigan from its state college of agriculture and imported to Oklahoma and Texas years later, is but meaningless and colorless for a set of agricultural students in Texas, to say nothing of its ineptness to engineering students in Texas!

DAVID BROOKS COFER

California Notes.—In my article, "The Name California" in the June 1954 issue of *Names* the statement is made that the name "California" appears for the first time in 1542. That is not quite correct. While Ferrer's report of the expedition which discovered the coast to which was later appli ed the name "California" mentions the name as if it were known and established in 1542, we find it already mentioned by Francisco Preciado of the Ulloa expedition (1539–1540): "Quiui ci ritrouãmo cinquantaquattro leghe lontani dalla California . . ." (Gio. Battista Ramusio, *Delle Navigationi et Viaggi,* Venetia 1565, III, 343b).

An interesting article, "More on the Name 'California' " by George R. Stewart will be published in the December 1954 issue of *Names.* Since it was necessary to submit the manuscript of the present issue to the printer before the tenth of July in order to catch up finally with the publication date, this article could unfortunately not be printed in this issue.

ERWIN G. GUDDE

Ballast Point.—The item concerning Ballast Point on the Editor's Page (294) of *Names* states that it was so named "because the stones at the place were used by ships for ballast." This is now the tradition at San Diego; in fact, it is a common saying there that "the streets of Boston are paved with cobblestones from Ballast Point." However, is there any evidence that the point was a source of ballast before 1851, when it received its American name? *Guijarro* is good Spanish for *cobble* or *shingle,* but it also has a secondary meaning of *ballast for ships,* and this would occur first to seafaring men like the officers of the U. S. Coast Survey. What accounts I have read of trade to California in Spanish and Mexican times would indicate that the vessels carried away cargoes as heavy as those they brought, so that there was no occasion to provide ballast.

JOHN LYMAN

News, Comments, Queries

Charles William Collins.—One of the purposes of the American Name Society is "to make the American people conscious of the interest and importance of names." No American has done better work along this line than our charter member, Charles William Collins, well-known journalist, dramatic critic, author, and editor. Last summer he published in the *Chicago Tribune* fifteen articles on personal names in the United States, articles which had a strong popular appeal but at the same time clearly showed serious study and sound scholarship. In the meantime, the serial was syndicated by the Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate and has been, and still is, published by a large number of leading newspapers from New York to California and from Washington to Florida. These were the subjects which Mr. Collins treated in his series:

1. General theory of family names origins, with special emphasis on the Smiths as an example.
2. The Johnsons, and other close rivals of the Smiths.
3. The 50 commonest American family names.
4. Irish names, especially Kelly and Murphy, the American leaders.
5. Scottish names, especially the MacDonalds, Campbells, and Stewarts, which are commonest.
6. Welsh names, and those occurring among the 50 American commonest.
7. Italian family names in the United States.
8. German family names, including German-Jewish.
9. Polish names.
10. Bohemian names.
11. Scandinavian-American names.
12. Hungarian names.
13. French and Spanish family names in the United States.
14. The 200 commonest American family names arranged in their order of numerical frequencies.
15. "All-American finale," which discusses certain characteristics of American names, and also tells the story of the origin of the place name, America, gleaned from the first number of *Names.*

U.S. 40: Cross Section the United States of America is the title of the latest literary product of George R. Stewart, one of the founders of the *ANS* and a member of the Editorial Board of *Names.* The book is a biography of the great high road between Atlantic City and San Francisco in all its geographical, historical, sociological and cultural aspects. It goes without saying that Stewart

Names Along Highway 40

has added a highly interesting chapter on the geographical names encountered along U.S. Highway 40. The book, published by Houghton Mifflin, is another excellent example of Stewart's literary versatility, blending thorough scholarship with readability and general appeal.

Gemini.—Upon the suggestion of Chester Versteeg of Los Angeles, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names has placed this name on the twin peaked mountain at 37° 17′ 45″ N., 118° 49′ 00″ W. in Sierra National Forest, Fresno County, California. Gemini is the astronomical name for the zodiacal constellation of the two stars Castor and Pollux. Some objection was raised because most people would have to consult a dictionary to get the meaning of the strange word. However, Francis P. Farquhar, a member of the Place Name Committee of the Sierra Club, defended its application: "The names of Castor and Pollux, the famous twins of Greek myth, have been applied to double peaks more than once; so, what could be more appropriate for such a pair in the Sierra? For variety's sake let us, therefore, accept Gemini instead of the double name, and especially to avoid another 'Twin Peaks' or 'The Brothers'."

Deutsche Namenkunde.—The first part of the second volume of A. Bach's monumental work on German names was recently published by the Carl Winter Universitäts-Verlag in Heidelberg. It contains the general introduction, phonology, accidence, syntax, word formation and significance of German geographical names. The two parts of volume I, German personal names, had been published previously.

534 Nebraska Town Names.—The Omaha *Sunday World Herald* devotes a large section of its issue of May 30, 1954, to an alphabetical listing of Nebraska's incorporated places together with the origins of their names. The information was gleaned from questionnaires sent out by the editor and from Lillian Linder Fitzpatrick's book, *Nebraska Place Names,* published in 1925. The information taken from the latter may be considered more authentic. The answers to the questionnaires are often of doubtful value. They were apparently published as received and many bear the obvious stamp of folketymological endeavor or jumping at con-

clusions. Nevertheless, there is a wealth of information in these items for the discriminating reader and similar attempts by newspapers should be encouraged. They will be of help to the onomatologist who will eventually write the authentic dictionary of Nebraska place names.

Names in South Carolina is the title of a new mimeographed periodical, published sporadically by the Department of English of the University of South Carolina. Among its editors we note our charter member, Dean Francis W. Bradley. This is decidely a new way of starting the compilation of the geographic names of a state. Let us hope it will stimulate similar undertakings in other states, without, however, imitating the unwieldy formate, 8″ x 15″.

Massachusetts Names.—Our member, Audrey R. Duckert of the G. & C. Merriam Company, is currently laying the groundwork for a detailed study of the place names of three Massachusetts counties—Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin—with particular emphasis on the valley of the Connecticut River.

The Importance of Generic Terms.—A paper entitled, "Generic Terms in the Place Names of the Northeastern United States: an Approach to the Demarcation of Culture Areas," was read by Wilbur Zelinsky of the University of Wisconsin at the April meeting of the Association of American Geographers at Philadelphia. Our charter members, Meredith Burrill and H. F. Raup, acted as commentators. Mr. Zelinsky's complaint that generics have been strangely neglected by geographers and linguistic specialists is not entirely justified; in Stewart's *Names on the Land* and Gudde's *California Place Names,* to mention two important books in the field, they receive adequate treatment. He is right, however, when he points out that students of toponymy have here a wide field ahead of them and that the study of generic geographic names may assist in identifying and, to a certain extent at least, even in demarcating culture areas. Mr. Zelinsky will continue to work on the subject and give the article more permanent form.

K. K.

Book Reviews

The Place-Names of Oxfordshire. Based on Material Collected by Doris Mary Stenton. By Margaret Gelling. (English Place-Name Society, 2 Parts, Vols. XXIII and XXIV, Cambridge: University Press, 1953, 1954.)

Miss Gelling's study of the place-names of Oxfordshire marks a great improvement over the only available earlier survey of Oxfordshire names—that of Henry Alexander published in 1912. We learn from the Preface as well as from the subtitle of the book that Lady Stenton supplied a large proportion of the material here set forth, and it is further stated that Professor Bruce Dickins wrote parts of the Introduction and supervised the working up of the name data.

As do the earlier numbers of the English Place-Name Society series, this book opens with a systematic, although highly condensed, treatment of such background matters as the settlement of the Angles and Saxons and the geology of the county, the latter section prepared by Dr. W. J. Arkell. The notes on the Oxfordshire dialect which follow are admirably succinct and usable. A point of particular interest here is the observation that both the Wessix OE diphthong *ea* and the Anglian *a* are reflected in names compounded with *c(e)alc, c(e)ald, (e)ald,* and *w(e)ald* (compare Coldwell and Aldee, from *cald* and *ald,* with Chalgrove, Chalk Wood, and Weald, from *cealc* and *weald*). Because both types are represented in all parts of the county, however, one cannot draw a dialectal boundary separating Wessex from Anglian influence.

The first pages of the name survey proper are devoted to the name Oxfordshire, first recorded in 1053–57, and to the names of roads, dykes, rivers, and streams, and then to the names within Oxford itself. The earliest mention of the city of Oxford is dated about 925. The river-ford to which the name refers is located at Hinksey Ferry, to the west of Osney (p. 19). Of the names of rivers, streets, and the like in this section, only a few—Akeman Street, Icknield Way, Cherwell River, and Thame River—are treated in Alexander.

Next, in keeping with the practice in the other volumes of the series, place-names of all sorts within each Hundred are presented, parish by parish. Beginning with the southernmost Hundred of

Langtree, Miss Gelling catalogues and comments on perhaps two thousand names in the 244 parishes of the county. The book is particularly rich in its collections of the names of farms, woods, hills, ponds, and fields, the vast majority of which have never before been noticed. Alexander's book even omits the names of certain parishes, such as Kidmore End in Binfield Hundred and South Weston in Pyrton Hundred. At the end of Part II are the usual indices of place-name elements and maps showing parishes and Hundreds and also the geological character of the county. In addition, the author includes in an appendix quotations from a number of Old English charters describing certain boundaries within Oxfordshire.

Among the most interesting names in the book are several which are shown to have come about through popular etymology. Thus, Downhill Farm, in Handborough Parish, is a corruption of earlier *Dunhall,* 'Hall on a hill' (p. 269); and Pixey Mead, in Gosford and Water Eaton Parish, was originally *Pics (i)eg,* 'Pic's island' (p. 267). Water Eaton itself is a redundant name inasmuch as the first element in Eaton is OE *ea,* 'water' (p. 266), as was pointed out in one of the first publications of the English Place-Name Society (PN BedHu, pp. 54–55). Miss Gelling has also turned up an unusually large collection of minor names of a descriptive and fanciful nature (see her index of Place-Name Elements, pp. 430–72, under "Des" and "Fan"). Fields of odd shape are designated by such names as Half Moon, Bull's Tail, and Rainbow Acre; and Breakneck Hill and Wet Foot are likewise self-explanatory. The infertility of the land seems to have given rise to Job's Close, Sullen Field, and Cold Comfort Farm, whereas good farming land is called Paradise, Fatting Field, Noble Furlong, and the like.

One may occasionally object to the terseness of the etymological notes. In commenting on Ray, a river-name, Miss Gelling states that it derives "from a misdivision of ME *atter e*" (p. 10), an expression the meaning of which would not be immediately apparent to all readers. One must turn to Ekwall's *English River-Names* (p. 337, *s.v. Rea Brook*), the authority cited here, to learn that *atter e* is a Middle English corruption of OE *æt þære ea,* 'at the river.' Again, the author seems unduly taciturn when she asserts (p. 6) that the origin of the first element of Cherwell is altogether uncertain. Actually, in a passage of *English River-Names* to which reference

is made, Ekwall suggests, plausibly enough to deserve repetition, that Cher- may possibly be related to OE *cierr,* a 'turn' or 'winding' (pp. 75–76). Further, Miss Gelling's explanation of OE *sweora,* in the names Swerford and Swire Furlong, as 'col' (p. 468) is scarcely helpful to one who is not already aware that *sweora* means 'neck.'

The number of problem names—for example, the second element in Duns Tew (p. 287) and Brize in Brize Norton (p. 306)—which the author despairs of accounting for in any convincing fashion is relatively small. Most names are provided with an entirely adequate commentary, especially those which Miss Gelling interprets differently from previous writers. Thus, in treating Britwell, the name of a parish in Lewknor Hundred (p. 105), she takes issue with the meaning 'bright spring' proposed in Ekwall's *Dictionary of English Place-Names* (p. 63). On the grounds that this place and five other places bearing names compounded with Brit- are all in some way connected with water, she argues that the initial element is really an obscure stream-name having nothing to do with OE *beorht, bryht,* 'bright,' or *Bryt-,* 'Briton.' Fresh information is also to be found in the discussion of Shelving-stool (p. 23), apparently a ducking-stool for scolds once located in Oxford. Miss Gelling has recently published a somewhat expanded note on this curious name in *The Modern Language Review* [XLVIII (1953), 176–77].

Clearly a worthy addition to the publications of the English Place-Name Society, *The Place-Names of Oxfordshire* reflects the increased attention to minor names, especially field-names, manifested in the more recent volumes of that notable series.

Robert W. Ackerman

Stanford University

Orts-und Personennamen. By Ernst Schwarz. (Deutsche Philologie im Aufriss, 4. Lieferung, hrsgbn. v. Wolfgang Stammler, Erich Schmidt Verlag, Berlin, Bielefeld, München, 1951 —, I, 582–654.)

The most recent endeavor to lay down the principles for the origins and the development of German place names and family names appears in the concise survey by Ernst Schwarz. This outline must serve as a point of departure for an examination of the subject so far as the European German area is concerned. It will

be useful likewise as a model of procedure for any similar perspective. To be sure, the problems of historicity are not so directly pertinent for the New World, as long as we do not carry the search back to ultimate origins. In the light of our own German importations, however, one cannot ignore the methodology, relationships and sources as they are recorded for this part of Europe. For the novice, this study is basic as an introduction to two important segments of name lore.

Schwarz divides place names into two kinds: die eigentlichen Ortsnamen (actual place or settlement names) and die Flurnamen (names outside actual settlements, i.e., fields, forests, roads, elevations, etc.). His discussion of the range and variety of such names suggests not only the difficulties of derivation, the whole question of which needs re-examination and is by no means a settled business but also calls for a continuity of philological interpretation cautiously applied, since certain human vagaries of usage are always present. The nature of place-name creations, transitions, and current forms are pertinently illustrated from scattered documentation. Indeed, the bibliography is invaluable for any German regional study.

Since the discussion of personal names involves, historically, the advent of double-naming, thereby sharing similar European perspectives of evolution, Schwarz's elaboration is of particular interest. The examples, to be sure, are representative of basic tribal stems and tangent importations, especially for the surnames. As Schwarz points out, "The scholar's problem is not concerned so much with word-meaning as with word-history;" hence meaning can be indicated only separately. The pattern of development indicates chronological advancement: given names with sources in the formation of old German given names with single and double stems; continuant formation in historical times; by-names in the period of single names; decline of native given names; saints' names; and given names in modern times. Family names are treated similarly: sources and origins; by-names as family names; given names as family names; family names from topographical features and settlements; offices and professions; and nicknames. Discussion moves then to: social considerations and alterations of names followed by significance of family names for historical linguistics, folklore, and cultural history.

C. Grant Loomis

University of California

Onoma. Bulletin d'information et de bibliographie. (Vol. III, 1952. Louvain: Centre International d'Onomastique.)

The third volume of this periodical marks a noticeable advance over its two predecessors. It is rapidly approaching a content-pattern which, in substance, will characterize it from now on: namely, the communications of the secretary-general, convention proceedings, biographical sketches of the most distinguished onomatologists, reports on research projects or activities taking place in various parts of the world, *chronique,* obituaries, contents of current onomastic journals, current onomastic bibliography. What still remains of a transitory nature is the section on new onomastic publications involving countries for which no retrospective bibliographies have as yet been printed, which should soon disappear unless additional countries are included. The same holds true for the section on retrospective bibliographies. The extensive current annual bibliography (pp. 129–96), here appearing for the first time will henceforth take its place as the most attractive and valuable feature in the review. It covers the year 1951. Except in one instance, Africa, items are grouped according to country, each country being assigned to a leading authority in the field. We note the omission of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and (lamentably) Russia. The Ukraine is, however, represented but in an oblique manner since its bibliographer is not a resident of that republic and since most of the items noted have been published beyond its boundaries. The USSR, incidentally, has not sent delegates to any of the congresses sponsored by the International Committee of Onomastic Sciences for which *Onoma* is the official bulletin. From Asia only Turkey is included. Australia and New Zealand do not appear, while only two or three titles (under Spain and Portugal) are cited for all of Latin-America. Some of these lacunae will undoubtedly be filled in the course of time, but even with these deficiencies the compilation is impressive in bulk as well as in range—an admirable example of what can be accomplished through international cooperation.

It is interesting to observe that the study of names is most intensively cultivated in Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Spain. There is also considerable activity in Germany and Austria, Israel, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Portugal and Sweden. The United States ranks tenth and Canada last among the countries listed, a ranking which

fails to come up to our expectations but which at the same time suggests that both countries hold a vast amount of onomatological lore in need of exploitation.

JOSEPH G. FUCILLA

The Place Names of Franklin County, Missouri. By ROBERT L. RAMSAY. (University of Missouri Studies, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, 1954. Pp. 55)

In this study of some six hundred place names the late Professor Ramsay again uses what he calls the "organic" plan, arranging the names of the area considered in natural groups, so as "to let them illustrate and interpret each other by community of origin rather than separately and in isolation." As opposed to the usual dictionary arrangement, this plan makes for "good reading." Nevertheless, for quick reference, a complete alphabetical index is included.

Franklin County, says the author, "is both American and broadly cosmopolitan in outlook at one and the same time." Thus, he devotes a section of the study to names derived from the county's reverence for great Americans (Garfield, Taney), a section on names borrowed from other areas of the United States (Casco, La Jolla, Frisco Heights), and a section on loans from other countries (Dundee, Krakow, Japan). But he notes that La Jolla is pronounced "La JAH-luh" and Japan "JAY-puhn."

In this manner Ramsay proceeds through Indian survivals, names of French origin, Spanish and German names, names originating with mines and mining, Franklin County's fauna and flora, and rounds out the picture with Biblical and humorous names.

Here, then, we have another chapter in the comprehensive study of Missouri place names so ably initiated by Professor Ramsay and which, it is to be hoped and expected, will be pushed to completion by his students and associates.

HOBART M. LOVETT

A Pronunciation Guide to Nebraska Place Names. Prepared by ARVED CHRISTENSEN, WAYNE B. WELLS, NANCI DEBORD, under the supervision of PAUL SCHUPBACH. (University of Nebraska Publication Number 183, April 1953; Radio Section, Department of Speech, School of Fine Arts.)

Copies of pronunciation guides are in considerable demand in these days of radio and television, for newscasting has become

a matter of on-the-hour and between-the-hour activity. Guides to localities near and far are necessities, not only for public announcers, but for the rest of us, who converse and discuss everything we hear and read about. I thought the broadcaster on a national radio chain who recently announced the discovery of the tomb of "chē′ ŏps" (Cheops) should have consulted a guide before he trusted to instinct and passed on the wrong pronunciation to thousands of his listeners. We therefore welcome another pronunciation guide, this one to the place names of Nebraska, prepared by students and faculty members of the University of that state.

In 1950, the National Association of Radio News Directors urged the preparation of pronouncing guides for place names in all the states of the Union. Following this request, guides were prepared for Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Florida, Colorado, and other states. Nebraska has been added to the growing list. Most of the audio-visual people prefer an eye-recognition type of key, i.e., "ăl′-boo-kur-kee" (Albuquerque), "loss an′-je-less" (Los Angeles) rather than a key with diacritical marks, as "ăl′bū-kĕr-kē" and "lŏs ăn′jĕ lĕs" (Merriam-Webster). Thus the Nebraska *Guide* indicates the pronunciation of Brady as "Bray′ dee" and of Lincoln as "Lin′kuhn." Since the key shows "ī" as "igh," Lyons is indicated for pronunciation as "Ligh′uhns." A few pronunciations individual to Nebraska are indicated in "Bee-at′ris" (Beatrice), "Mac-leen′" (McLean), "Sahlt-il′-loh" (Saltillo), but for local choice there seems to be nothing so surprising as the "Ee′mouse" (Emmaus) of Pennsylvania or the "Thoo-roo′" (Thoreau) of New Mexico.

T. M. Pearce

Colorful California Names. By Thomas P. Brown (pp. 44; 5th printing. Distributed gratis by American Trust Company, San Francisco, 1854)

It is paradoxical that this slender booklet is of great importance. It is not a work of tremendous erudition; the author gives his sources in the acknowledgements. That is no disparagement. Hilaire Belloc said that historians make their living by copying one another—a legitimate reason why authors of name books should follow this time honored custom. Nor does the work pretend to be comprehensive—it lists but 209 of the many interesting names in California.

Its importance is for other reasons. If the American Name Society is to expand and properly cover its field it needs widespread support and increased public interest in names. Booklets of this type accomplish these purposes. To commemorate its 100th anniversary the bank publisher distributes the booklet at all of its 83 offices and at conventions. It reaches a large audience not otherwise in contact with onomastics and stimulates interest in the grass roots.

Most name books have a small sale. Scholars labor for years and the product of their lucubrations reaches but a limited audience. This is a virgin field for such authors to condense their works and compile similar territorial brochures and have them issued by banks, industrial companies, department stores, or other commercial sponsors. It would give the author some financial return and is a dignified and effective method of public relations for the sponsor. The makeup of *Colorful California Names* might well be emulated—the layout is topnotch, the typography excellent, the articles are clear and concise and contain nuggets of name knowledge in entertaining form. Verbum sapienti sat.

Your reviewer has checked the contents with Gudde's *California Place Names* with which there is agreement except in a few instances, where the author has chosen perhaps to follow other authorities, has stated the origins as being definite where Gudde has given them as probable, and has included some palpable legends for local color.

There is one lamentable omission which is characteristic of virtually all place name books. Where the place name is derived from a personal name, the meaning of that name is not given. In most instances it is readily ascertainable and would enhance the book.

Joseph N. Corcoran

Place Names in Colorado. By J. Frank Dawson. (The J. Frank Dawson Publishing Company, P.O. Box 2600, Denver. 54 pp. $1.00.)

There are not many states in the Union whose geographical names have been compiled and published in convenient form for the native and the tourist alike. Mr. Dawson's little book is one of the first along this line and will take its place in the literature of a state which is as colorful as are its place names. Serious students

of onomatology might not be entirely satisfied with the book: the author gives hardly any dates, does not distinguish between genuine and pseudo Spanish names, lists many uninteresting names of towns and fails to list the names of many physical features with highly interesting names. Entries like

TIOGA. Indian name meaning "where it forks"
CONEJOS. Named for the county
ARRIOLA. Name of an early Spanish general
HASTY. For Lon Hasty, early day farmer

will to many appear too sketchy and too meager.

However, Mr. Dawson didn't publish his book for the onomatologist but for the general reader. In this respect, he has succeeded very well and later editions will doubtless round out the picture. The main thing is that a beginning has been made in the study of the names of this interesting state.

One of the illustrations shows beautiful Dinosaur National Monument, now in danger of becoming a victim of commercialism and utilitarianism.

A. E. M.

The Eaglet.—Here in eastern Nebraska we have affection for, and are amused by, a Missouri Pacific "train" which is actually a one-car motor, a combination passenger, baggage, freight, mail, and "milk" conveyance shuttling twice daily between Lincoln and Union, Nebraska. At Union, this shuttle bug fulfills its purpose for being because it makes connections with that fast Missouri Pacific train, the famed Eagle. The official name of the motor is the Eaglet. Early each morning, and each afternoon, the Eaglet lurches gaily down the single track over forty miles of peaceful countryside to meet the Eagle.

Louise M. Ackerman

ACKERMAN

Ackerman(n) —that is, 'acre-man' or 'farmer'—is a very common occupational surname in the Germanic languages. The compound noun makes its appearance at an early date. Aelfric's *Gloss,* about 1000 A.D., equates Old English *æcremann* with *agricola* and *æcerceorl* with *rusticus,* and the word continued in use as a common noun throughout the Middle English period. *(Ned, s.v. acreman).* Old High German, Old Norse, Swedish, and other early Germanic forms are cited in the Grimm brothers' *Deutsches Wörterbuch.* As a surname, however, Ackerman seems to have been more freely used by the Germans than by the English, and most of the English Ackermans today are probably of German origin. The first element of the name, *acre,* has an impeccable Indo-European background, being cognate with Latin *ager* and Greek ἀγρός. The word has been associated with Latin *agere* in the sense of 'to drive'; hence, *acre* may originally have meant 'a place where cattle were driven.'

BEELER

The family name Beeler [bi:lər] shows a not uncommon American variant spelling of a name which is also written, e.g., *Buehler, Bühler, Poeller,* or *Bieler.* This name is of frequent occurrence in Switzerland, Austria, and southern Germany, where the appellative *bühl* 'hill' is found in such place names as Dinkelsbühl, Kitzbühl, Pöhl, and Bieler See. The basic meaning of Beeler is therefore equivalent to that of the English "Hillman," and may have once signified something like 'peasant, farmer.' South-German dialect *bühl* continues Middle High German *bühel* and Old High German *buhil, puhil* "hill."

GUDDE

In many books on family names the name Gudde [go͡od:də] is associated with the large group of names which are derived from Gothic *gup,* 'god' or Germanic *gôdaz,* 'good.' The latest instance of such derivation we find in Albert Carnoy's *Origines des noms de familles en Belgique,* reviewed in *Names,* March 1954, pp. 65 ff.

While there may be instances where the modern name can be traced back to these sources, the name of the editor of *Names* is not one of them. His name is derived from the Pruzzian *gudde* meaning 'bush'; it has kept the same spelling throughout the centuries. The Pruzzian language forms with the Lithuanian and the Latvian the Baltic group of the Indo-European linguistic family. Pruzzian became extinct in the 17th century; the same fate threatens its sister languages under Russian domination. The root of the word is also found in a number of place names in the former German province of Ostpreussen: Gudicus, Gudynyken, Godan.

ASSAR JANZÉN

The Christian name Assar Janzén is often considered to be identical with the well known biblical name *Asher,* one of Jacob's sons. The Swedish form *Aser,* still more reminds one of the name in the Old Testament. *Assar,* however, is of native Scandinavian origin. In Old Icelandic and Old Norwegian it appears as *Qzurr, Auzur, Azor, Adzer, Assar* etc. in Old Swedish as *As(s)ur, Osur, Usur, Assar* etc. in Old Danish as *A(d)tsor, Aszor* etc. An Old Danish runic inscription has the form *asur,* which shows that the initial vowel was nasal. On Old Swedish rune-stones appear such forms as *ansuar, onsur, ontsuar.* These forms have often been treated in onomastic and linguistic literature. Earlier they were considered varieties of Old Danish *A(n)sfrith,* Old Swedish *Asfridh* (Proto Norse **Ansufriðuʀ*), Old High German *Ansifrid,* Old English *Osfridh, Osferd.* This etymology does not, however, explain most of the actual forms. The latter element has also been given as an unidentified Old Norse *vǫrr.* The most probable, now generally accepted, interpretation of *Assar* gives the Proto Norse ground-form as **Andswaruʀ,* a *nomen agentis* meaning 'he who answers'; cf. Old Norse *andsvar,* n. 'answer.' It is possible to explain all the different forms listed above as having developed from this primitive form.

The family name Janzén is the result of an effort to reduce the enormous number of Swedish family names ending in -son, i.e. Anderson, Jansson, Johansson, Svensson. It was formed in the middle of the 19th Century by Janzén's grandfather whose name was Johansson. The pattern of the stressed suffix -én is quite common in Sweden: Franzén, Hedén, Kjellén.

SAROYAN

The etymology and origin of the name, so familiar to readers of present day American literature, has not yet been fully explained. The similarity to the Scottish name Sareoghan is purely accidental. The Armenians and the Scots do have a few things in common: austerity, bag-pipes, haggis, and the music seems to be related in spirit. But the name Saroyan is decidely Armenian. The original form was *Saro Khan* or *Saru Khan,* and older people belonging to the clan still use this version in speech. There is no clear accounting for the mutation by which it became Saroyan. *Sar* means 'mountain' in Armenian and it is quite possible that this forms the root of the Christian name, *Saro,* immortalized by the best known Armenian opera, *Ahnoush,* and its great aria, *Saro-i Yerk,* 'Saro, his song.' In English-speaking countries the name is predominantly Saroyan, pronounced American style; one branch of the family spells it Sarouhan, pronounced Irish style.

ELSDON SMITH

Approximately one out of every hundred persons in this country is surnamed Smith. In England and Scotland the proportion is a little more, and in Ireland somewhat less. In most European nations the name, in the language of the country, is common, as *Schmidt* in Germany, *Lefevre* in France, *Ferraro* in Italy and *Gonzalez* in Spain. The name refers to the worker in metals, although in early times it was also sometimes used for the worker in wood. At and before the time surnames became fixed, the occupation of the smith was held in high esteem in European countries. In many primitive places he was thought to possess supernatural powers. There was one smith, and generally only one, in every village in England. Consequently that man would naturally be described as "the smith" when it was necessary to identify him. And since the calling was respected, the smith had no objection to the name and was proud to pass it on to his children.

Elsdon is the name of a parish in Northumberland. It is also found as a surname and means 'Ellis' dene or valley.'

STEWART

Stewart, a north English and Scottish form of 'steward' is from Old English *stigweard. Weard* means 'keeper' and *stig* probably means

'hall.' After the year 1000 the word took on the meaning of 'manager' of a household, and the Lord High Steward became an important royal official. The nobles bearing that title in Scotland assumed it as a family name, and the great majority of Stewarts are so called because their ancestors were once retainers or clansmen of that family. The variant spellings, although some people try to attach importance to them, are of little significance. Steward would theoretically indicate a southern English origin, but might just as well be a meaningless shift of spelling, such as often occurred in earlier times when orthography was considered less of an exact science than it is now. In George Stewart's own family, for instance, the grandfather was Stewart; the great-grandfather, Steuart; the great-great-grandfather, Stuart. As far as spelling is concerned, George Stewart may therefore be related to Jeb Stuart, and that seems to be the chief interest that Southerners have in the name. The royal family used the Stewart spelling until the adoption of Stuart by Mary, Queen of Scots, who lived in France during all her formative years. Any Stewart who has ever sojourned among the French will appreciate why she made the change. The French made the name into an almost unrecognizable something like *Stevárr*.

GOD hath most excellent names: therefore call on him by the same; and withdraw from those who use his names perversely: they shall be rewarded for that which they shall have wrought.

—*The Koran*, Chapter vii

Editor's Page

The new section "Your Name" will be welcomed by many readers—at least that is the impression I received from the correspondence in connection with it. People are curious when they read the names of contributors to the journal and the names of the officers and members of the *A.N.S.* To satisfy this intellectual curiosity is the purpose of the new section. In some cases we shall reveal some facts that are new and unknown, in other cases we might only repeat what already is common knowledge—yet there is something of interest in every family name.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is the oldest federal agency, except the Post Office Department, which is directly concerned with the geographical nomenclature of the United States. Since the days of Ferdinand Hassler, Alexander Bache and George Davidson the Survey has placed thousands and thousands of place names on the map. Our readers will be interested in the present-day methods applied by the U.S.C. & G.S. to ascertain the names of topographical features. Dr. A. J. Wraight, the author of the first article, has been with the Coast and Geodetic Survey since 1940, except for a period of about one year with the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, and a period of residence at Clark University. He is now assistant chief of the Geographic Names Section of the Survey. For more than five years he served with its field parties and not only applied the methods described in his article, but was primarily instrumental in the development of this sort of investigation, which has become the standard practice for field parties of the Survey. Dr. Wraight's article has been approved for publication by the Department of Commerce.

With the exception of classical accounts on names and nomenclature, the editorial policy on *Names* is to publish only original contributions. However, sometimes articles are published in local periodicals which are interesting or valuable enough to be reprinted for more permanent record. F. Warren Wright's study was first printed in the students' paper of Smith College. Mr. Wright is professor emeritus of English at Smith College.

"The Purposive Study of Names" is a commentary and supplement to McCartney's contribution in the September 1953 issue of *Names.* Its author is a professor of classics emeritus and at present a member of the editorial staff of the University of California Press.

Philip D. Jordan is professor of history at the University of Minnesota.—Lloyd B. Jensen, a charter member of the *ANS,* is a free lance onomatologist specializing in Norman names.—Charles E. Gilliam of Virginia and Louis M. Ackerman of Nebraska are already well known to our readers.

The review of the last publication of the English Place-Name Society is by our charter member Robert W. Ackerman, professor of English at Stanford University, and author of *An Index to the Arthurian Names.*—C. Grant Loomis is professor of German at the University of California, author of numerous monographs, and for a number of years was an editor of *Western Folklore.*—Joseph G. Fucilla, one of the sponsors of the *ANS,* is professor of Italian at Northwestern University; author of *Our Italian Surnames.*—Hobart M. Lovett, one of our earliest members, has previously contributed to *Names.* He is assistant registrar at the University of California.—T. M. Pearce, another sponsor of the *ANS,* is professor of English at the University of New Mexico and editor of the forthcoming book on the place names of his state.—Joseph N. Corcoran of Philadelphia is an attorney-at-law by profession and an onomatologist by avocation.— Our charter member, John Leighly, who contributes a delightful piece on the lighter side of name study, is professor of geography at California.

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ANS Notes

New York Meeting.—The third annual meeting of the *ANS* will be held in New York City. The program is as follows:

Meeting of the Board of Managers, Sunday, December 26th, 5:30 p.m., Jade Suite, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Annual Dinner Meeting, Sunday, December 26th, 7 p.m., Jade Suite, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Meeting, Tuesday, December 28th, 2:15–3:30 p.m., East Room, Hotel Statler.

Correspondence concerning the meeting should be addressed to Elsdon C. Smith, 322 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, or to the chairman of the local committee in charge: Professor Margaret M. Bryant, One Montague Terrace, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

WHAT *IS* IN A NAME?

[A decade ago one of the principal streets of a mid-western city was adorned by a professional shingle inscribed "Cullen E. Sugg, M. D."]

An odd patronymic that tempts the rude mimic
The gravest misfortune may be;
But the herald of Fame may rejoice o'er the name
Of Cullen E. Sugg, M. D.

How great are the merits of one who inherits
Such names from his ancestery!
Though tenderly nursed, he might have been cursed
With "Cuddel E. Sunn, M. G."

A citizen solid, but not at all stolid,
Right blithesome of temper is he.
No patients would come to an introvert glum—
To Mullen S. Cudd, G. E.

Though careworn and weary, his greeting is cheery,
His visage is pleasant to see.
How wretched our plight if exposed to the sight
Of Sullen C. Mugg, E. D.

His speech elemental is wondrously gentle,
He governs his expletives well.
We should all be appalled by a man who was called,
Say, Cussen D. Gumm, E. L.

No drink surreptitious he takes; we could wish us
No soberer man among men.
One gladly eschews such a bibber of booze
As Gussel M. Ducc, E. N.

Such thoughts may dismay us, but none can gainsay us
When proudly and confidently
Our voices we raise in a chorus of praise
To Cullen E. Sugg, M. D.

JOHN LEIGHLY

AMERICAN NAME SOCIETY

Founded Detroit, Michigan, December 29th, 1951

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Illinois, 1952

The purposes of the American Name Society are:

The study of the etymology, origin, meaning, and application of all categories of names—geographical, personal, scientific, commercial, popular—and the dissemination of the result of such study;

to make the American people conscious of the interest and importance of names in all fields of human endeavor and in all subjects taught in our schools and colleges;

to act as a clearing house for American nomenclature and as an advisory agency for government offices, organizations, and individuals concerned with the application, changing, spelling, and pronunciation of names. The media to attain these purposes will be:

The publication of a quarterly devoted to the study of names;

the publication of books and monographs in the field of onomastics, and the support and encouragement of such publications;

the eventual publication of standard reference dictionaries in the various categories of names;

contributions to the daily press and popular lectures on the subject by members of the Society;

annual national and, if there is sufficient interest, regional meetings of the Society.

The annual dues for active and library members are $5.00; for sustaining members $25.00. An individual or an organization may become a patron of the Society by a single payment of $1,000.00. Membership includes the privilege of purchasing at cost books and pamphlets published by the Society. $4.00 of the membership dues are applied to a year's subscription to *Names*.

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Names in American Limericks

C. GRANT LOOMIS

An important segment of American limerick lore has particular concern with the use of names, particularly with place names and with specific given names and surnames. The original pattern of the limerick, as fostered by Edward Lear in his *Book of Nonsense* (1846), calls for a who and a where in the first line, goes on in the next three lines to explain strange and preposterous activities, adventures, and curious happenings, and concludes with a reference usually to both person and place again in the last line.[1] The American form of the limerick prefers two rhymes to the name given in the first line; hence, we have a double check upon the way the name is to be pronounced. Part of the fun of the pattern is to select unusual names. Frequently, these selections are American jibes at curiosities of English origin, wherein the pronunciation varies radically from the spelling. The town of *Alnwicke* rhymes with *panic* and *satanic,* and, accordingly, is pronounced *Anic* (*P,* 10.235.5.81).[2] Other English place names were used similarly for humorous effect, especially in the year 1881, when nearly every possible variation of the limerick found place in American journals.[3]

Some English surnames offered similar difficulties between appearance and expression, although, in these instances, the pronunciations may have maintained themselves in the United States, as, indeed, some still do. Note the rhyming of *Beauchamp* with *reach 'em* and *preach 'em* (*P,* 9.230.369.81); *Cholmondely* with *rumly* and *glumly* (*L,* 9.234.354.87); *Taliaferro* with *Oliver* and *Boliver* (*P,* 9.232.401.81); and *St. John* with *Bingen* (pronounced Binge-en) and *injun* (*P,* 9.230.369.81).[4]

Both confirmations of current pronunciation and some surprises appear in the sounding of American names to the ears of the

rhymesters of five to seven decades ago, prior, in other words to phonographic records and tape recordings. *Albuquerque—clerk—work* (*A,* 61.1662.77.09) I have heard, as is common, only in four syllables instead of three. *Chaumont* (a suburb of New York City)—*slow—hoe* (*P,* 9.232.401.81) was not Americanized apparently. *Chicago* in 1880 rhymed with *paw go* and *claw go* and in 1904, probably to an Easterner's ears as pairing with *largo—Fargo* (*L,* 43.1118.312.04). *Cohoes,* a city in New York State, rhymes with *rose* and *those* (*L,* 45.1167.275.05). *Delhi,* a village in the same state falls in with *pie* and *by* (*A,* 6.14.11.80). *Des Moines* had lost its French sounding by rhyming with *joins* and *coins* (*L,* 37.967.422.01). Two pronunciations for *Dubuque* were apparently possible in 1881: *Luke—duke* (*P,* 10.245.164.81 and *took—shook* (*P,* 10.241.99.81). *Galveston* tuned to *best on* and *rest on* (*A,* 61.1601.307.07), accenting the second syllable instead of the first. *Greenwich* (N.Y.) matches *spinach* and the poor rhyme *scrimage* (*P,* 10.236.19.81). *Hawarden* (Iowa) falls in with *garden* and *pardon* (*P,* 10.238.58.81). The local pronunciation persists for *Iowa—sigh away—die away* (*L,* 37.969.466.01). Of three Ottawas (Ill. Kans. and Ohio), one at least rhymed with *shot away* and *got away* (*A,* 8.20.14.81), thereby following *I-o-way. Mankato* (Minn.) joins with *potato* and *gate o* (*P,* 9.216.129.81). One limerick poked fun at Bostonians for maintaining that the famous island resort off the Maine coast should be pronounced in the French fashion: *Mt. Desért,* rhyming with *there* and *care* (*P,* 10.238.58.81). Actually four other pronunciations have been used at one time or another (de-zurt'; dez' art; de-sert'; des'-ert). *Nashville,* written *Nashv'll,* and rhyming with *bashful* and *dash fool* (*W,* 5.210.13.80) suggests the native sounding. *Passaic* (N.J.) with rhymes *Hebraic* and *Mosaic* (*L,* 61.1579.1107.13) is the only pronunciation which I have ever heard for this city. One limerick, using rhymes *cake* and *awake* suggests that somebody had formerly a different conception (*E,* 29.39.4.81). *Pekin* (Ill.) combines with *seekin'* and *deacon* to reveal its Americanization (*W,* 6.243.203.81). *Quogue* (Long Island, N.Y.) links to *frog* and *jog* (*P,* 10.245.164.81). *St. Croix* (Wisc.?) couples with *boy* and *soy* (*P,* 9.234.433.81). *Terre Haute* (Ind.) rhymes ordinarily with *coat* and *oat,* but according to a limerick maker in 1914 the rhymes should be *caught* and *bought* (*A,* 75.1959.-

237.14), for which I have no confirmation. The local pronunciation for an Oregon river appears in the combination of *Willamette* with *slam it—damn it* (*A,* 9.19.14.81). A New Hampshire lake, currently spelled *Winnipesaukee,* but formerly, *Winnipiseoge,* is sounded with *Milwaukee* and *jocky* (*P,* 10.239.68.81), the last not being a pure rhyme as another limerick using *Milwaukee* and rhyming with *balky* and *chalky* (*P,* 9.229.351.81) shows.[5]

In the limerick mania of 1881, California versifiers tried their skill upon some of the local place names, especially those which were pitfalls for new arrivals who were not yet initiated into the local usage. Indeed, *Los Angeles* presented a constant problem (settled officially only recently; see *Names,* I, 35–38). One limerick maker cautioned that the city was not to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *feels* and *squeals* but rather with *strangle us—entangle us* (*A,* 9.8.14.81). However, a nice question is posed when *San Jose* (Ho-say) is rhymed with *clothes* and *hose* (*E,* 29.38.13.81). Was the city ever called *Joe's* locally, or was this sounding merely a trap for the unwary? Interesting is the hint of Yankee pronunciation in the rhymes for *Alameda: leader—feed her* (*W,* 6.252.349.81), or were the rhymes themselves pronounced *lead-ah—feed hah?* The rhymes of *Homer* and *diploma* to *Sonoma* (*A,* 8.19.14.81) partly suggest this *ah* ending in which Homer must have sounded like *Home-ah. Lagunitas* matches with *eat us* all right, but what of the pronunciation of the other rhyme: *mosquitoes* (*A,* 8.23.-14.81)? Helpful are: *Bolinas* with *hyenas* and *between us* (*A,* 8.19.-14.81); *San Joaquin* with *seen* and *mean* (*W,* 7.262.93.81); *San Rafael* with *hell* and *smell* (*A,* 8.19.14.81); *Suisun* with *moon* and *noon* (*E,* 29.7.13.81); and *Yuba* with *tuba* and *Cuba* (*A,* 67.1754.-301.10).

Limerick rhymes offer, then, interesting speculations about yesterday's pronunciation of the more unusual names of people and places.

NOTES

[1] The limerick pattern's origin has never been established conclusively. Lear apparently knew the chapbook, *The History of Sixteen Wonderful Old Women,* which appeared in 1821. Just how much older the form is, has not been determined. Under Lear's hands, the form assumed a polish and skill which permitted the author to amuse his patron's children with fantastic and frequently delightful verses. Older persons also found the creations engaging enough to buy ten editions of

the book by 1863. At first, the verses were designated simply as "nonsense verses" or "nonsense jingles." Later, they were referred to as "nursery rhymes." The term "pentatette" likewise found use (See *The Argonaut* 9.5.11.81). These headings all anticipate the name, "limerick," which does not appear in print until 1898. Indeed, I have not seen it used before 1902 in America. The term suggests another origin in songs supposed to have been sung early in the nineteenth century in the Irish city from which the name derives. Such verses do not seem to have found their way into print. At any rate, the term "limerick," is today the most familiar appelation for this kind of persistent and popular creation. The limerick vogue in America began during the Civil War with imitations of Lear's creations, an example of which is:

There was an old man in Thermopylae,
Who never did anything properly.
But they said, "If you choose
To boil eggs in your shoes
You shall no longer stay in Thermopylae."

A certain L.L.D. wrote twenty-three "Nursery Rhymes for the Army" in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times,* N.Y., VIII, 130 (1863), one of which may serve to illustrate:

There was a young man of Fair Oaks
With his generals was forced to compare notes.
He'd no musical fire
Yet they showed him a lyre,
This truthful young man of Fair Oaks.

The following year, there appeared in Philadelphia as a contribution to the Sanitary Commission, *The New Book Of Nonsense,* in which fifty-three limericks with illustrations are largely in the Lear pattern. However, a few represent the pattern which almost alone was to be the dominating one. One of the earliest, at any rate, is:

There was an odd man of Woonsockett,
Who carried bomb-shells in his pocket;
Endeavoring to cough
One day—they went off,
And of course up he went like a rocket.

[2] The references to various sources are as follows: *P-Puck,* New York, 1877–1905, vols. 1–48; *L-Life,* New York, 1883–1936, vols. 1–103; *HW-Harper's Weekly,* New York, 1857–1916, vols. 1–62; *A-The Argonaut,* San Francisco, 1877– , vols. 1–132; *E-The California Golden Era,* San Francisco, 1852–1893; *W-The Wasp,* San Francisco, 1876– ; and *B-The Bellman,* Minneapolis, 1906–1919. The numbers in sequence refer to volume, running number, page and year. Thus, P, 10.235.5.81 means: *Puck,* tenth volume, number 235, page 5, 1881.

[3] See also: Ayscough—few—do (*P,* 10.245.163.81); Bicester—kissed her—sister (*HW,* 10.522.823.66); Brompton—thumped on—pumped on (*HW,* 17.873.827.73); Chertsey—Bessy—dressy (*P,* 9.232.401.81); Circencester—soliciter—visit her (*P,* 9.232.401.81); Leicester—fester—caressed her (*P,* 9.230.369.81); Pall Mall—fell—hell (*P,* 9.234.434.81); but also: Pall Mall—ball—hall (*A,* 69.1790.45.11); and St. Christopher—mits—hits (*P,* 10.239.68.81).

[4] Compare also the following names and rhymes: Abergavenny—many—penny (*P,* 10.249.229.81); Bethune—sweeten—eaten (*L,* 66.1709.214.15); Brougham—room—flume (*P,* 10.244.150.81); Cockburn—Holburn—Woburn (*P,* 4.98.2.79); Clerke—dark—bark (*P,* 10.236.21.81); Clough—enough—rebuff (*A,* 9.5.11.81); Guise—pies—size (*P,* 10.238.58.81); Majoribanks—larch planks—starch, thanks (*P,* 9.233.417.81); Meagher—far—car (*P,* 10.244.150.81); Mohuns—tunes—balloons (*P,* 10.245.196.81);

Ruthven—given—driven (*P*, 10.249.229.81); Seixas—audacious—gracious (*P*, 10.238.-54.81); and Steynes—pains—remains (*L*, 35.897.76.00).

Other foreign names appear in at least one version, apparently American adaptations, pronounced as follows: Belleville—level—devil (*L*, 66.1709.214.15); De Veau—true—adoo (adieux) (*P*, 10.240.87.81); Göthe (Goethe)—purty—dirty (*P*, 10.243.134.81); Kearny (famous street name in San Francisco)—blarny—Killarny (*A*, 1.34.5.77); McLeod—proud—shroud (*P*, 9.232.401.81); Provost—beau—know (*P*, 10.235.3.81); St. Cyr—dear—queer (*P*, 10.235.5.81); St. Denis—Jenny—any (*P*, 10.-235.5.81). Double possibility is suggested by Strahan—pan—tan (*P*, 10.237.36.81); and Strahan—long—gong (*P*, 10.236.21.81). A touch of Yankee-ism seems to appear in Lincoln—thinkin'—shrinkin' (*B*, 1.1.21.06) and in Palmer—farmer—harm her (*P*, 10.243.134.81).

[5] Other place names, not all identifiable, are as follows: Beaulieu—truly—unduly (*P*, 10.243.131.81); Belvoir—deceiver—leave her (*P*, 10.243.131.81); Biloxi (Miss.)—foxy—heterodoxy (*A*, 65.169.125.09); Butte (Mont.)—shoot—cute (*L*, 43.1123.438.04); Cadiz—ladies—Hades (*P*, 10.244.150.81); Cohansie—tanzy—pansy (*P*, 10.239.67.81); Lehaughnt—can't—shan't (*P*, 10.237.35.81); Mobile (Ala.)—eel—squeal (*A*, 8.13.14.-81); Moline (Ill.)—sheen—scene (*A*, 7.21.11.80); Monee—he—D (*A*, 8.14.11.81); Shawangunk—among 'em—wrong 'em (*P*, 9.232.401.81); and Winago—saw go—jaw go (*A*, 8.20.5.81).

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We should give dogs short names, that it may be easy to call them. The names should be such as these: Spirit, Courage, Shield-hasp, Spike, Lance, Ambush, Guard, Keeper, Order, Darter, Barker, Fiery, Strength, Active, Search-wood, Plotter, Ravager, Speed, Passion, Roarer, Bold, Cheerful, Might, Flowery, Youth, Joyous, Gladness, Viewer, Bright-eyes, Big-boy, Force, Traveler, Swift, Lively, Reveler, Stubborn, Yelper, Killer, Bustler, Strong, Sky, Sunbeam, Spear, Marker, Prudence, Tracker, Eager. [From Xenophon's *On Hunting,* fourth century, B. C.]

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Jennie Tourel, the opera singer, believed that Kalamazoo and Oshkosh were just funny connotations until she was booked for concerts in these places.

Namelore in Latin America II

JACK A. DABBS

A CURRENT ACCOUNT of publications dealing with any subject in Latin America suffers from a common lag in communication and delivery. Moreover, periodicals representing a given year often do not see print until the following year; so that the 1953 issues often do not reach libraries of the United States until late the following year. In spite of several outstanding exceptions the task of keeping libraries up-to-date involves no small amount of detective work and frustrating correspondence and record-keeping. The exceptions include the Porrúa Hnos. of Mexico City, who issue periodical lists of new publications, *Letras* of Mexico City, a publication with some of the same information, and several book-dealers in other countries who make an effort through their catalogs to announce new publications.

A general view of the name literature of the last few years shows fewer books than earlier in the century, when activity of the *Diccionario geográfico* type predominated. Fewer books of such type now appear, since the basic work has mostly ended, although periodical literature continues on about the same level—re-evaluations and discussions of detailed problems. A few newspapers in the liberal tradition continue to support such publications on a small scale, and discussion of many problems of local interest seems particularly suited to that type of outlet. *Excelsior* (Mexico City) has even experimented with a column on family names, and it has evidently proved popular. The fact that the column appears on the Society page, we hope, does not delimit its readers.

Several suggestions received since the publication of the preliminary study, *Namelore in Latin America,* September, 1953, and the desirability of logical grouping, as well as the sake of pursuing the subject to some degree of completion, have indi-

cated the usefulness of including more of the literature than that represented by a single year. However, the bibliographical material is so voluminous that limits have proved necessary. Outside the 1953 entries only place-name literature appears here. This class, of course, far outnumbers all other types of name study. The bibliography of anthroponymy may follow; the two kinds seem almost mutually exclusive and fit into separate treatment. Still other types, such as fauna and flora, again may deserve special consideration.

Even within the place-name corpus the material on Mexico and Peru has a volume that seems better given separate study. For reasons of history, language, and culture, Puerto Rico figures here as a part of Latin America. European mainland possessions appear simply for geographical continuity. An asterisk * indicates references, taken from various sources, whose titles indicate that they deserve inclusion here but which the present writer has not personally examined.

SURVEY

Latin America, general:

82. Acosta, José de, *Historia natural y moral de las Indias....* Madrid, Lib. Antonio del Castillo, 1792. 2 vols. A general discussion with much ethnographical data; names of many cultural objects and institutions; few place names or personal names. A short index helps locate the names. Original edition: Seville, Casa de Juan de León, 1590. Other editions: Seville, Casa de Juan de León, 1894, 2 vols.; Mexico, Fondo de Cultura económica, 1940, 638 p.

83. Alcedo y Bejarano, Antonio de, *Diccionario geográfico-histórico de las Indias Occidentales o América; es a saber: de los Reynos del Perú, Nueva España, Tierra Firme, Chile, y Nuevo Reyno de Granada....* Madrid, Imp. Benito Cano, *et al.*, 1786–1789. 5 vols., about 3200 pages. Alphabetical entries with much material under some heads, such as lists of subsidiary towns and villages, lists of bishops, etc. Lack of index makes it difficult for names other than those heading each article. Last volume includes list of New World plants, animals, and new words. English translation: *The Geographical and historical dictionary of America and the West Indies,* London, J. Carpenter, 1812–1815. 5 vols.

84. Ardissone, Romualdo, "Toponimias americanas," in *Revista geográfica americana,* XX (1953) 243–255. A study of the use of important historical figures in naming places. Many examples, but emphasis is on San Martín, Bolívar, and George Washington.

85. Castro Esteves, "Lugares históricos relacionados con San Martín," in *Revista geográfica americana,* XVIII (1942) 61–72. Survey of places significant

in the biography of San Martín, with etymologies of some of the more obscure names.

86. *Catálogo de los fondos americanos del Archivo de Protocolos de Sevilla,* Madrid, Compañía Iberoamericana, 1930–1932. 5 vols. Vol. I is published as Volume 10 of *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de Hispano-América.* Volume II is published as Volume 11 of *ibid.* Volume III is published as Volume 14 of *ibid.* Volume IV, Madrid, Tip. de Archivos, is published by the Instituto Hispano-Cubano de Historia de América, Seville, 1935. Volume V is published by *ibid.,* Seville, 1937. Valuable for the colonial period because each volume has an index of persons, places, ships, and other subjects mentioned in the titles.

87. Fernández de Navarrete, Martín (often listed under Navarrete), *Colección de los viages y descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los españoles desde fines del siglo XV....* Buenos Aires, Editorial Guarania, 1945. 5 vols. Also, Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1825–1857, 5 vols. Valuable for the early colonial period for the prolixity of names. No index.

88. *Diccionario enciclopédico de las Américas.* Buenos Aires, Editorial Futuros, R.L. 2nd Ed. 1947. 712 p. Short biographies, place names, etymologies, flora, fauna, and sundry data. About 40 entries per page.

89. Henríquez Ureña, Pedro, *Para la historia de los indigenismos.* Biblioteca de dialectología hispanoamericana, Anejo III, Buenos Aires, 1938. 147 p. Discussion of a few place names and of many plant names, taken from local languages. Good index.

90. Jacobs, Jane, "Nombres de lugar de Estados Unidos," in *Revista geográfica americana,* XXXV (1953) 258–266. Historical survey of the naming of selected places in the U.S.

91. "Latinización de los nombres chinos de lugares," in *Revista geográfica americana,* XXXI (1944), 115–116. Summary from the *Geographical Journal* (London), August, 1943. General discussion.

92. Nichols, Madeline W., *A Bibliographical guide to materials on American Spanish,* Harvard University Press, 1941. Has sections on toponymy, flora, and fauna under the various geographical divisions.

93. Oviedo y Valdés, G. Fernández, *Historia general y natural de las Indias, islas y tierra firme del mar océano....* Madrid, Imp. de la Real Academia de la historia, 1851–1855. 4 vols. A great fund of data on names given during early colonial times, along with ethnographical and ethno-botanical material, all part of an historical account. Lack of index makes the work difficult to use. Other editions: Toledo, 1526 (First edition, entitled *Scumario de la natural y general historia de las Indias...*); Madrid, 1749; Asunción, Editorial Guarania, 1944.

94. Torres Lanzas, Pedro, *Independencia de América. Guentes para su estudio. Catálogo de documentos conservados en el Archivo General de Indias....* Madrid, 1912. 6 vols. Five volumes describe the documents. Volume 6 is an index to the first five. Useful for the period of the Wars of Independence.

95. Vela, Vicente, *Indice de la colección de documentos de Fernández de Navarrete que posee el Museo Naval.* Instituto Histórico de Marina, Madrid, 1946. 362 p. plus 35 of index. Especially useful for the early colonial period. Index lists ships' names, officers, place names, and personal names in this MS collection as they appear in the titles.

96. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Decisions on miscellaneous foreign names.* Decision list No. 5007. GPO, 1950. 64 p. Has sections for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad, Venezuela. Indexed.

97. ————, *Decisions on miscellaneous foreign names.* Decision list No. 5303. GPO, 1953. 36 p. Arranged by country. Has sections for Brazil, British Honduras, British West Indies, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. Indexed.

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99. Crone, G. R., "Origen del nombre Antilla," in *Revista geográfica americana,* IX (1938) 369–370. Taken from the *Geographical Journal,* XCI, No. 3.

100. Olschki, Leonardo, "La nomenclatura colombina de las Antillas Menores," in *Revista geográfica americana,* XX (1943), 344–356. Reprint or translation from the *Geographical review* (New York), XXXIII, No. 3. An historical study.

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102. Ardissone, Romualde de, "Bosquejo de la toponimia argentina de origen italiano," in *GAEA (Anales de la Sociedad Argentina de Estudios Geográficas),* I (1925) 217–220. Mostly personal names recently applied to places.

103. ————, *Influencia del Ombú en la toponimia sudamericana,* in Publicaciones del Museo Etnográfica de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Serie A, IV (1940), Universidad de Buenos Aires, 1940. 116 p. and map. Review by M. Maldonado K. in *Revista geográfica del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía,* II (1942) 228–229.

104. Cabrera, Pablo, *Córdoba del Tucumán prehispana y protohistórica,* Revista de la Universidad nacional de Córdoba, XVIII (Nov. Dec. 1931) 288 p. See especially list, pp. 13–15, "El Elemento Quichua en la nomenclatura geoétnica de Córdoba, Hibridaciones," 18–24, and "Toponímicos de estructura desigual pero de etimología idéntico," 84–88. No index.

105. Campanella, A., "Tucumán," in *Revista geográfica americana,* XXXI (1944) 298–300. Reprinted from *Boletín de filologia* (Montevideo), III, No. 18/19. Etymological study.

106. Coní, Fernando Arturo, *Diccionario geográfico argentino 1877–1880.* Buenos Aires, Imp. Coní, 1951. 512 p.*

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108. Corominas, Juan, "Toponomástica cuyana. Orientaciones," in *Anales*

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109. Díaz Rogelio, L. and A. Rogelio, *Toponimia geográfica de la Provincia de San Juan y voces de uso corriente derivadas de las lenguas indígenas.* Mendoza, 1939.*

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115. Latzina, Francisco, *Diccionario geográfico argentino,* Buenos Aires, 1891. 619 p. Third edition, Buenos Aires, 1899, is entitled *Diccionario geográfico argentino con ampliaciones enciclopédicas rioplatenses.* Alphabetical. Shows railway connections.

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117. ————, *Ciudades pueblos y colonias de la República Argentina. Diccionario geográfico.* Second Edition, Buenos Aires, Talleres Gráficas Cantiello, 1910. 542 p. Alphabetical entries; shows locations, sometimes historical data.

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128. *Versión castellana de los nombres indígenas correspondientes a los departamentos del territorio nacional de la Pampa.* Santa Rosa, Gob. de la Pampa, 1946?*

Bolivia

129. Blanco, Pedro Aniceto, *Diccionario geográfico de la República de Bolivia.* La Paz, Imp. El Nacional, 1890–1904. 4 vols. Entries alphabetical by department. Shows location, rarely other data. Appendix has collection of laws, historical documents, and charts showing distribution of professional groups.

Brazil

130. Alcoforado, Pedro Guedes, *O Tupí na geografia fluminense....* Niterói, Oficinas A. Palavra, 1950. 180 p.*

131. Almeida Oliveira, Sebastião, "Toponimia fluvial Tanabrinse," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* II (April 1940) 256–259.

132. Araujo e Silva, Domingos de, *Diccionario historico e geographico da Provincia de S. Pedro ou Rio Grande do Sul....* Rio de Janeiro, E. & H. Laemmert, 1865. 192 p.*

133. Cardoso de Abreu, Artur, "A revisão toponímica," in *Boletim do Conselho Nacional de Geografia,* I (1943) 5–8. Problem of multiple places with the same or nearly same name.

134. Backheuser, Everardo, "Toponímia (suas regrassue evolucão)," in *Revista geográfica, Instituto Pan-Americano de Geografía e Historia,* IX and X (1949–1950) 163–195. General discussion.

135. Brazil, "Decreto Lei No 3.599 de 6 de Setembre de 1941. Dispõe sôbre a nomenclatura das estações ferroviárias do país," in *Revista brasileira de geografía,* III (1941) 933–934. Ten articles outlining procedures.

136. Brazil, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografía e Estatística, *Recenseamento geral do Brazil, 1° de Setembre de 1940.* 1950–1952. One or two volumes are issued for each state. Not especially useful for place names because breakdown of statistics is not given below the municipio.

137. Brazil, Instituto Histórico y Geográfico Brasileiro, *Diccionario histórico, geográfico e etnográfico de Brasil.* Rio de Janeiro, 1922. 2 vols., 1684 and 748 p. The arrangement bears little resemblance to a dictionary. It is a compendium

of geographical and historical data arranged by states. Many names appear but lack of an index makes them extremely hard to find.

138. Correira Filho, Virgílio, "Etimologias indígenas (Caxambu)," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* II (1940) 324–325.

139. ————, "Notas sobre toponímia," in *Boletim Geográfico,* VIII (1950) 471–476. Historical summary of trends, especially religious influences.

140. "Dicionário geográfico brasileiro," in *Revista brasileira de geográfia* I (1939) 128–129. Plan for a "Dicionário geográfico e toponímico."

141. Drumond, Carlos, *I Designativos de parentesco no tupí-guaraní. II Notas gerais sôbre a ocorrência da partícula* tyb *de tupí-guaraní na toponímia brasileira.* Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras, Boletim XLVI, Etnografia e língua tupí-guaraní No. 5. São Paulo, 1944. 55–76. First part has an alphabetical list of relationship terms; second part studies etymologies in which the root *tyb-* appears.

142. Fleuiss, Max, "Grafia dos nomes geográficos," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* IV (1942) 863–870. Summary of a conference held to discuss place-name orthography.

143. Grande, José Carlos Pedro, "Toponímia inadequada," in *Boletim geográfico,* IX (1951) 971–972. Extract (?) from *O Jornal,* October 28, 1951.

144. Guerreiro Lima, Alonso, "Pequeno dicionário toponomástico de Rio Grande do Sul, C–M," in *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul,* XXIX (1950), 283–396. Many short entries, showing locations.

145. Lima Figueiredo, "Origem do Nome Purús," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* II (1940) 208–209.

146. Marchant, Anne d'Armond, "Brazilian Spelling and Geographic Names," in *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* 77 (May 1943) 253–261. The effect of the spelling reform on place names.

147. Milanez da Cunha Lima, J., "A propósito das listas de topônimos e das nomenclaturas geográficas," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* VIII (1946) 375–378. General discussion.

148. Milliet de Saint-Adolphe, J.C.R., *Diccionario geographico, historico e descriptivo do Imperio do Brazil. . . .* Paris, J. P. Aillaud, 1845. 2 vols, 568 and 795 p. Lexical entries with considerable general information. Very useful for its period.

149. Miranda, Agenor Augusto de, "Alguns nomes pitorescos na geografia nacional," in *Revista da Sociedade de Geografia do Rio de Janeiro,* XXXVII (1933) 16–21. 46 names and locations, with a few comments.

150. Moreira Pinto, Alfredo, *Apontamentos para o diccionário geográphico do Brazil.* Imprensa Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, 1899. 3 vols., 741, 786, and 960 p. A monumental work; lexical entries with abundant data.

151. Neiva, Artur, *Estudos da lingua nacional.* Biblioteca Pedagógica Brasileira, Vol. 178. São Paulo, 1940, 370 p. A lively discussion of local influences on all types of names, personal, place, plants, and animals. No bibliography or index; difficult to use.

152. Nunes Pereira, Quirino, "Contribução ao estudo de nossa toponimia Tupí-Guaraní," in *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul,* XIX (1939) 249–251. Etymologies of some names from Rio Grande do Sul.

153. Paranhos de Mendonça, Waldemar, *A toponímia brasilense.* Separate publication of Revista Municipal de Engenharia. Rio de Janeiro, Edit. "A Noite," 1952.*

154. Raja Gabaglia, F. A., "Parecer do Prof. Raja Gabaglia sôbre a grafia dos nomes geográficos estrangeiros," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* II (1940) 659–660. Problem of orthography.

155. Nunes, José de Sá, "Toponimia brasílica," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* XIII (1951) 102–122. A basic study of the subject, historical and descriptive with suggestions on orthography. Pages 114–116 list over 500 place names of Tupí-Guaraní origin.

156. ————————, "Topónimos estrangeiros," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* IX (1947) 433–443. The problem of spelling of Brazilian place names in view of recent spelling reforms.

157. ————————, "Grafia do topônimo Xapecó," in *Boletim geográfico,* X (1950) 324–325.

158. Sampaio, Theodoro, "Interpretação de alguns nomes tupís usados na geografia nacional," in *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul,* XXIII (1943) 20–26. Lexical entries of about 165 names, showing etymologies. Almost confined to Rio Grande do Sul area.

159. Santos, F. Martins dos, "A propósito dos topónimos indígenas," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* I (1939) 113–116. Discussion of principles observed in etymologies.

160. Santos, Plínio Travassos dos, "Nomenclatura das ruas, praças, bairros e vilas de Ribeirão Preto," in *Revista do Arquivo Municipal,* Orgão da Sociedad de Etnografía e Folclore e da Sociedade do Sociología, São Paulo, Ano XII, CV (1945) 91–124. List of some 300 names within the city, with historical explanations.

161. Silva, Moacir M. F., "Toponímia Ferroviária," in *Boletim do Conselho Nacional de Geografia, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística,* Ano 1, No. 5 (August 1943) 3–6. Discussion of the legal aspects.

162. Tapajos, Torquato, *Valle do Amazonas e os Apontamentos para o Diccionario Geographico do Brazil.* Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Serafim José Alves, 1888. 120 p. Mostly quotations from other sources and questions of identity and spelling. No index.

163. Tupí Caldas, J., "Geografia histórcia. Toponímia do Brasil-Sul," in *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul,* XX (1940), 143–150. Some documentary material on several coastal areas in the colonial period.

164. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Decisions on names in Brazil.* Cumulative list No. 5004. GPO, 1950. 14 p.

165. ————————, *Supplement 1 to Decisions on names in Brazil.* Decision list No. 5004. GPO, 1953. 2 leaves.*

166. Waibel, Leo, "Estudos da Toponímia," in *Revista brasileira de geografia,* X (1948) 303–304. Connections between place names and plant names.

British Honduras and British Guiana

167. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in British Honduras.* Special publication No. 63, GPO, 1947. 15 p.

168. ————————, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in British Guiana.* Special publication No. 83. GPO, 1947. 14 p.

Chile

169. Armengol Valenzuela, Pedro, "Glosario etimológico de nombres de personas, animales, plantas, ríos y lugares aborígenes de Chile y de algunos otros países de América," in *Revista chilena de historia y geografía,* X (1902) 144–206, XI 218–262, XII*, XIII 122–156, XVI 281–310, XVII 273–304, XVIII 273–304, XIX 273–304, XX 273–304, XXI 273–304, XXII 273–304, XXIII 273–304, XXIV 337–382. Ends with the letter *LL.*

170. Cañas Pinochet, Alejo, *Estudios etimológicos de las palabras de oríjen indíjena. . . .* Santiago, Imp. Cervantes, 1902. 69 p. Alphabetical list with short etymologies. Reprint from the *Revista de la Sociedad Científica de Chile.*

171. Figueroa G., Julio, *Vocabulario etimolójico de nombres chilenos.* Santiago, Tip. Gratitud Nacional, 1903. 172 p. Principally etymologies of place names. Includes also, pp. 152–167, list of Indian proper names, mostly Araucanian, and a list of *chilenismos* of Indian origin.

172. Greve, Ernesto, "La nomenclatura geográfica y la terminología técnica," in *Revista chilena de historia y geografía,* LXXX (1936) 54–96, LXXXI (1936) 184–214, LXXXII (1937) 93–144, LXXXIII (1937) 138–197, LXXXIV (1938) 170–207. An essay beginning with classical times and covering the colonial period in America, Chile in particular.

173. ————, "Sobre la ortografía de los nombres geográficos," in *Revista chilena de historia y geografía,* XCII (1942) 385–387.

174. Riso Patrón, Luis, "Apuntes sobre nomenclatura geográfica de Chile," in *Revista chilena de historia y geografía,* XCIII (1942) 425. Mostly names of ports.

175. ————, *Diccionario geográfico de Chile.* Santiago, Imp. Universitaria, 1924. 958 p. A monumental work, listing 28,215 names, locations, and some bibliographical references.

176. Thayer Ojeda, Luis, *Santiago de Chile, origen del nombre de sus calles.* Biblioteca de autores chilenos, XVIII. Santiago, G. E. Miranda, 1904, 44 p.

177. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Chile.* Special publication No. 89. GPO, 1948, 25 p.

178. ————, *Supplement to Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Chile.* GPO, 1953. 1 p.*

Colombia

179. Castellví, Marcelino de, *Mapa lingüístico y toponimio en Kamsà del putumayo.* 2nd Pt. Ms. 1934.* See *Amazonia colombiana americanista,* I (1940) 70 p.

180. Esquerra, Joaquín, *Diccionario geográfico de los Estados Unidos de Colombia.* Bogotá, J. B. Gaitán, 1877.*

181. *Excursión apostólico por los ríos Putumayo, San Miguel de Sucumbios Cuyabeno, Caquetá y Caguán. Abundancia de datos históricos etnográficos, geográficos, botánicos, y filiológicos de las regiones visitadas.* Bogotá, Imp. Nacional, 1929.* Of special interest: Pp. 24–28, entitled "Topónimos en lengua Siona y su equivalencia en castellano de las quebradas y demás lugares del Putumayo, de Caucayá a San Miguel." Also pp. 244–245, entitled "Topónimos Sionas y Huitotos de algunos ríos y su equivalencia en Castellano." See *Amazonia colombiana americanista,* I (1940) 71.

182. Reichel Dolmatoff, Gerard, *Los Kogi. Una tribu de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta,* Revista del Instituto Etnológico Nacional (Bogotá), IV (1950). See especially pp. 34–41: "Toponimia del territorio Kogi y de sus vecinos," with some 200 place names in native languages.

183. ————, "Toponimia del Tolima y Huila," in *Revista del Instituto Etnológico* (Bogotá), II (1946) 105–131. An effort to distinguish between names of Carib, Quechua, and Chibcha origins. About 300 local names, etymologies, and locations.

184. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Colombia.* Special publication No. 65. GPO, 1946. 22 p.

185. ————, *Decisions on names in Colombia.* Cumulative decision list No. 5208, GPO, 1952. 16 p.*

Costa Rica

186. Gagini, Carlos, *Los aborígenes de Costa Rica.* San José de Costa Rica, Imp. Trejos Hnos., 1917. 208 p. Pages 1–84 discuss the role of Indian languages. Appendix, pp. 85–208, entitled "Nombres indígenas de Costa Rica," has alphabetical list of names with etymologies, locations, and some bibliographical data.

187. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Costa Rica.* Special publication No. 72. GPO, 1947, 11 p.

188. ————, *Supplement 1 to Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Costa Rica.* GPO, 1953. 2 leaves.*

Cuba

189. Cuba, *Informe General del Censo de 1943.* Havana, P. Hernández y Cía., 1945. 1375 p. The "Tablas," pp. 811 ff., have many place names. See especially "Tabla No. 7, Población de las ciudades y pueblos de menos de 1000 habitantes," pp. 846–854, with about 800 names and location.

190. Márquez, José de Jesús, *Diccionario geográfico de la Isla de Cuba.* Havana, Imp. Pérez, Sierra, & Cía., 1926. 170 p.*

191. U. S., *Decisions of the U. S. Geographic Board, July 1906 to July 1908.* GPO, 1910. See pp. 29–38, entitled "Names of the municipalities and barrios of Cuba."

192. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Cuba.* Special publication No. 74. GPO, 1947. 19 p.

193. ————, *Supplement 1 to Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Cuba.* GPO, 1953. 2 leaves.*

Dominican Republic

194. Dominican Republic, Dirección General de Estadística, *Movimiento postal, telefónico y radiotelegráfico, carreteras de la República.* Ciudad Trujillo, 1951. 49 p.*

195. Krieger, Herbert W., *Topónimos y otros datos lingüísticos de Haiti y Santo Domingo.* Archaeological and Historical Investigations in Samaná, Dominican Republic, Smithsonian Institution Museum Bulletin 147. 1929.*

196. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Direc-*

tions for the treatment of geographical names in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Special publication No. 82. GPO, 1949, 33 p.

197. ————, *Supplement 1 to Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.* GPO, 1953, 2 leaves.*

Ecuador

198. Campos, José Antonio, "Guayaquil, Contribución al origen del nombre de esta ciudad," in *Boletín del Centro de Investigaciones Históricas* (Guayaquil), V (1937) 49–52.

199. Lemos, Gustavo, "Glotología ecuatoriana. Nombres toponímicos," in *Boletín del Centro de Investigaciones Históricas,* III (1933), 47–100.*

200. Matamoros Jara, Carlos, "Las Calles de Guayaquil," in *Boletín del Centro de Investigaciones Históricas,* V (1937) 120–243. Names and histories of the streets.

201. Paz y Miño, Luis Telmo, "Las lenguas indígenas del Ecuador. Diccionario toponímico," in *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Quito), XXVI (1946) 79–92, 205–220, XXVII*, XXVIII*, XXIX (1949) 48–64, 215–232, XXX (1950) 57–74, 172–189, XXXI (1951) 234–267, XXXII (1952) 102–121, 206–225. Alphabetical, with locations and some etymologies; especially useful for the more obscure names.

202. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Ecuador.* Special publication 70. GPO, 1946. 15 p.

203. ————, *Supplement 1 to Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Ecuador.* GPO, 1953. 1 p.*

204. Vélez Heredia, Antonio, "Huancavilca, Guayaquil y Río Guayas (Su toponimia y etimología)," in *Boletín del Centro de Investigaciones Históricas,* VI (1941) 100–106.

El Salvador

205. *Directorio de El Salvador. Centro América, comercio, industrias, agricultura, y datos geográficos del país.* Imp. Nacional, 1921, 720 pp. Takes up geographic areas with general discussions, giving smaller place names and names of business men located in each.

206. El Salvador, Ministerio de Hacienda, *Diccionario geográfico de la República de El Salvador.* Imp. Nacional, 1940, 360 p. Short descriptions of some 2,200 places.

207. García, Ángel Miguel, *Diccionario histórico-enciclopédico de la República de El Salvador.* San Salvador, Imp. Nacional, 1950. 585 p. See review in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XXX 261.

208. González Sol, Rafael, *Indice geográfico de la República de El Salvador.* San Salvador, Universidad Autónoma, 1948. 212 p. Alphabetical list of rivers and streams, 1–53; other lists of minerals, waterfalls, caves, lakes, plants, animals, archaeological sites, and finally towns, pp. 151–200. Very useful work.

209. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in El Salvador.* Special publication 79. GPO, 1947. 12 p.

210. ————, *Supplement 1 to Directions for the treatment of names in El Salvador.* GPO, 1953. 1 p.*

French Guiana

211. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in French Guiana.* Special publication No. 84. GPO, 1948. 13 p.

Guatemala

212. Aguilar Peláez, Víctor, *Diccionario geográfico de Guatemala.* Tip. San Antonio, 1930. Contains list of cities and towns, pp. 5-190; list of rivers, mountains, etc., pp. 1–28, separately numbered; list of *fincas,* pp. 29–68; mines, 69–80; fauna and flora, 81–86; also roads, railroads, post offices, caves, medicinal springs, and archaeological sites.

213. Elgueta, Manuel G., "Etimología de los nombres de Totonicapán y Momostenango," in *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala,* XV (1930) 504–508.

214. ————, "Etimología del nombre de Guatemala," in *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala,* XV (1938) 245–258.

215. ————, "Etimología del nombre de Quezaltenango," in *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala,* XV (1938) 336–358.

216. Guatemala, Cámara de Comercio, *Directorio comercial, industrial, y profesional.* 1935. 262 p. Alphabetical list of businesses and names of business men; radio stations, schools (with an extensive list of place names) and of telegraph stations.

217. León, Juan de, "Etimología de la palabra Guatemala," in *Studium* (Guatemala), I (1941) 61–63.

218. Teletor, Narciso, "Toponimina guatemaltca. Etimología de las aldeas, caseríos, cerros, ríos, y demás lugares de Rabinal, Baja Verapaz," in *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala,* XIX (Dec. 1943) 116–124. Alphabetical list.

219. Torres Lanzas, Pedro, *Relación descriptiva de los mapas, planos, etc., de la Audiencia y Capitanía General de Guatemala existentes en el Archivo General de Indias.* Madrid, Tip. de la Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos, 1903. 214 p. Short descriptions of maps, arranged chronologically. Especially useful for the colonial period because of the index to places, pp. 176–214. Includes El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

220. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Guatemala.* Special publication 62. GPO, 1948. 17 p.

221. ————, *Decisions on names in Guatemala.* Cumulative decisions list No. 5205. GPO, 1952. 16 p.

222. Villacorta, J. Antonio, "Etimología del nombre Guatemala," in *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala,* I (1924) 25–27.

Honduras

223. Augilar Paz, J., "Significado de la palabra tegucigalpa," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XXII (1943) 373–374.

224. Castillo, Luis, "Origen del nombre 'Lejamaní'," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales* (Tegucigalpa), IX (1930), 31.

225. Gamero Idiáquez, Ibrahim, "Diccionario geográfico hondureño. Departamento de Intibacá," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* IX

(1930) 109–112, 137–141, 168–170, 200–202, 230–231, 264–267, 299–301, 359–361; X (1931) 44–45, 85–87, 120–122, 159–161, 208–211, 277–278, 340–342, 387–388; XI (1932) 76–78, 124, 177–178, 222, 268–269, 377–378, 432–433, 498–499; XII (1933) 16–17, 151–152, 279–280, 342–343, 409–410, 489–490, 599–600, 662–663, 733–734; XIII (1934) 29.

226. Larte y Larín, Jorge, "Toponimia centroamericana. La raíz Caran, Carran, o Cayan," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XXI (1943) 816–818; XXII (1943) 41–44, 105–109.

227. ————————, "Significado del nombre Lempira," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XXII (1943), 239–240.

228. ————————, "Significado del nombre Tegucigalpa," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XXII (1943) 631–635.

229. ————————, "Toponimia centroamericana. La raíz Guina, Cuina o Quina," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XXII (1943) 419–423.

230. Membreño, Alberto, *Nombres geográficos indígenas de la República de Honduras.* Tegucigalpa, Tip. Nacional, 1901. 118 p. Alphabetically arranged. Discussions vary in length, usually giving location and a few additional remarks.

231. ————————, Nombres geográficos indígenas de la República de Honduras," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XIII (1934) 215–221, 282–283, 342–343, 411–412, 507–508, 570–571, 636–637, 700–701; XIV (1935) 34–35, 94–95, 160–161, 223–224, 291–292, 349–350, 413–414, 480–481, 546–547, 610–611, 676–677; XV (1936) 27–28, 90–91, 156–157, 221–222, 294–295, 351–352, 461–462, 555–556, 635–636; XVI (1937) 37–38, 102–103, 176–177, 247–248, 348–349, 392–393, 501–502; XVII (1938) 25–26, 107–108, 203–204, 280–281, 388–389, 482–483, 572–573, 638–639, 698–699, 763–765, 826–828; XVIII (1939) 27–28, 93–94, 161–162, 229–230, 287–288, 351–352, 419–420, 475–476, 545–546, 611–612; XIX (1940) 27–28, 162, 225–226, stops with Yororán.

232. Madrid, Ricardo, "Sanlisalique," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XVII (1938) 765–766. Etymology, change in spelling, and history.

233. Rivas, Pedro, "Diccionario geográfico, histórico, y etimológico de Honduras," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* IX (1930) 177–180, 207–210, 232–234, 262–264, 396–299, 328–331, 361–363; X (1931) 10–11, 46–50, 87–90, 123–125, 162–164, 212–216, 278–280, 342–344, 389–392; XI (1932) 14–16, 79–82, 125–128, 179–180, 223–226, 270–272, 318–320, 383–386, 438–440, 500–502; XII (1933) 18–20, 84–85, 153–154, 281–282, 344–345, 411–412, 491–492.

234. ————————, "Primer centenario de la fundación del Puerto de Amapala," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XI (1932) 441–446. History of the Isla del Tigre; changes in the name.

235. Schuller, Rudolf, "Un punto de lingüística nacional. Ilma-Ilamatepet. ¿Cuál es su verdadero significado?" in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* IX (1930) 89–90.

236. U. S. Department of the Interior, Board on Geographic Names, *Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Honduras.* Special publication 66. GPO, 1946. 13 p.

237. ————————, *Supplement 1 to Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Honduras.* GPO, 1953. 3 leaves.*

238. Valladares B., Abel Arturo, "Diccionario geográfico del Depto. de las Islas de la Bahía," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XI (1932) 316–317, 379–382, 434–437.

239. Zambrano, Domingo, "Indice o vocabulario alfabético geográfico," in *Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales,* XXX (1951) 206–226, 303–314,

404–429, 513–521; XXXI (1952) 51–66, 133–148, 387–402; XXXII (1953) 88–103.

Mexico

The volume of periodical literature on toponomy in Mexico is such that it requires special treatment. Therefore only material dated 1953 is included. (Two exceptions)

240. Áviles Solares, José, "Etimologías Nahoas. I. El significado de la voz 'México'," in *Excelsior* (Mexico City), March 3 and April 10, 1953, pp. 6A and 15A. Derivation from Nahuatl terms, and historical summary of the problem.

241. ————————, "El origen del Rebozo," in *Excelsior,* January 22, 1953, p. 6A and February 2, 1953, p. 6A. Etymological and historical study of the name and use of the *rebozo.*

242. ————————, "Notas marginales en torno del rebozo," in *Excelsior,* February 13, 1953, p. 6A. Continues the discussion previously begun and which stirred some little activity among local writers. Brings in etymologies of several other terms, such as *tortilla, pulque,* and *huipil.*

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245. ————————, "'Water' in Mexican place names," in *The Americas,* IX (October 1952) 201–205.

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Uruguay

255. Araújo, Orestes, *Diccionario geográfico del Uruguay.* 2nd ed. Montevideo, Tip. Moderna, 1912. 528 p. Alphabetical entries with locations, rarely etymologies.

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264. ————, *Supplement 1 to Directions for the treatment of geographical names in Venezuela.* GPO, 1952. 2 leaves.*

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More on the Name California

GEORGE R. STEWART

In the June, 1954, issue of *Names* the Editor gives as his opinion "controversies are extremely interesting and fruitful if fought in the spirit of scholarship and chivalry." (p. 151). In the same issue, in his excellent article, "The Name California," he takes issue with my *Names on the Land* at several points. Therefore I hasten to enter the lists, hoping only that I may attain his ideal of "scholarship and chivalry."

To begin with, I mention minor matters. There are two confusing typographical errors. Calaforninu (p. 131) should be Calafornina. The Greek word for bird (p. 124) should be spelled with a *nu,* not with an *upsilon.*

I might offer some suggestions about the farther background of the name. I have much sympathy with Reed's theory that Montalvo may just have "made up" the name. Gudde seems to approve, since he adds his own comment that Montalvo may "have taken a fancy to the prefix *cal.*" (p. 132) In *Names on the Land* (p. 15) I expressed a similar opinion. Yet there I was thinking in terms of a book limited strictly to the study of place names. When considering names as a whole, we must, I believe, go somewhat farther. There must be some sort of reason, some psychological background, even for a man's preferring one prefix to another. At this late date, we can probably not establish a definite reason, but our own inability to determine one should not lead us to the assumption that none existed.

It would be unfortunate, I think, if the connection of California with *caliph* should come to be generally held, merely by default of anyone's pointing out other possibilities. For this reason, the existence of Californo and Californina in Sicily seems to me interesting, even though the possibility of connection is slight. But Spain itself shows many examples of the names of places begin-

ning with *Cal-* and even *Cala-,* including such important towns as Calatayud and Calahorra. We even find Calaf and Calafell, two towns in the province of Barcelona. An inhabitant of the former is called a Calafino. At the other end, we have a Spanish town called Forneo, and many of them called Forno. It would seem, therefore, that Montalvo had plenty of suggestions besides *caliph,* and closer at hand.

As for my *Names on the Land,* that book is somewhat curiously presented in that issue of *Names.* On p. 150 an editorial refers to it as "classic," but the same editor in this present article declares that it is, at least in one passage, "extremely subjective," that it employs "poetic license" and fails to present "a valid theory." Gudde does not seem to take very seriously my account of California (*Names on the Land,* pp. 14–15). He has paid no attention to some of the evidence presented there, even though it would have been of use to him. I suppose that, as others have been, he was misled by the style in which the book is written. Because of the readable and sometimes dramatic way in which the material is presented, some scholars merely have assumed that the book cannot also be accurate in details.

Let us take as an example a paragraph on p. 14, which Gudde should, I think, have used for his own purposes:

"One of the captains, about the year 1530, sent back a report of what he had heard from some Indians. There was an island off that coast, they said, and many of them had been to it. (Here perhaps they wet their lips lecherously.) This island was inhabited wholly by women, except when men were brought to it to do what must be done if any land is to be peopled; it was, these Indians asserted, very rich in pearls and gold, and was without Christian faith."

This passage is based upon a section in Oviedo's *Historia natural and general de las Indias* (III, xxxiii, 36) which is in turn based largely upon Cortéz's own dispatch to the king, written on October 15, 1524. In the passage, the only imaginative suggestion is that included within the parentheses, and the reader is given plain warning of the fact by means of the parentheses and the "perhaps." To prove my point, I quote from Oviedo:

llevó relacion de los señores de Ciguatan, que se afirmaban mucho aver una isla toda poblada de mugeres, sin varón alguno, é que en ciertos tiempos passan

de la tierra firma hombres, con los quales se juntan, é las quedan preñados . . . É decian questa isla está diez leguas de aquella provincia, é que muchos dellos han ydo allá é la han visto, é ques muy rica de perlas é oro; pero destas mugeres no dá fíe algun chripstiano.

Here we have actual mention of "the gold and the women" which Gudde (p. 131) seems to think is lacking. In the passage, we have in fact, not less than four points to suggest comparison with the fictional California. The report mentions 1) an island, 2) rich in gold, 3) rich in pearls, and 4) Amazonian. Moreover, this island was located off the west coast of Mexico, where the tip of the California peninsula is actually located. We have thus an almost perfect case for someone to suggest that this must be California. Personally I doubt that anyone seriously thought so, except perhaps some of the most ignorant and foolish of the Spaniards, who would at the same time have been the least likely to have read the romance. In spite of the many stories about Amazons, I question whether hard-headed men like Cortéz and his captains as late as 1524 put much faith in such tales. There had been much crying of "Amazon! Amazon!" since 1492 and nothing to show for it. Cortéz and his captains, moreover, certainly would have had the minimal literary sophistication required to realize that *Las Sergas* was fictional. So I think that the use of California almost certainly was someone's joke. We may compare President Roosevelt's reference to Shangri-la at the time of the Doolittle raid.

This, it seems to me personally, is all that we need to have to account for the application of the name. It does not, however, rule out the possibility that there might have been still something else that is not mentioned in the above-quoted passage. There is the possibility that this supposed island or some place near it may have had a native name sounding enough like California to make a further suggestion. Such possibilities as those suggested by "the Vallejos, Alvarado and others," and by E. D. Guilbert (for all of these see H. H. Bancroft, *History of California,* Vol. 1, p. 66 n. 4) cannot be altogether ruled out—at least, not until they have been scrutinized by an expert on the native languages of Sinaloa and Lower California.

In this connection I should mention something on which no investigator of the name seems previously to have commented.

There are, scattered across Latin America, all the way from Mexico to Argentina, no fewer than twenty-two places named California. Most of these, perhaps all of them, may have been named subsequently to the peninsula. Some of them are connected with goldmines, and so may have been named, with direct reference, after 1849. On the other hand, it would be a large assumption, statistically, to take them all as having been secondarily named. I should think that some of them must have been named directly from the romance, in some cases doubtless with the aid of a similar already existing Indian place name.

But to proceed with my theory that the name was applied to a reported Amazonian island rich in pearls and gold, the next questions must be "When?" and "By whom?" As to the time, I see no reason why the name should not have been applied before any Spaniards had actually visited the peninsula, that is, at about the time (1524) that the report was made. There are numerous examples of names floating about before any Europeans had actually visited the places later so called—Brazil, for example. Some of these places such as the Straits of Anian, did not even exist.

As to who applied it, I have attributed the action to Cortéz. Possibly I have done so too literally, for in all ages jokes and bright sayings have been assigned to kings and presidents rather than to the page-boy or poor relation who actually produced the *mot.* But at least I had historical evidence for attributing the application of California to Cortéz. That evidence comes from Herrera. And who was Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas? 1) He was born in 1559, and so was old enough to have talked with men who had been in Mexico as early as 1540 or earlier and to have received oral tradition before it became very stale. 2) He was official historiographer of Castille and the Indies under Philip II and his two successors, the author of the tremendous *Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las islas y terra firme del Mar Océano.* 3) In preparing this work he had access to many documents no longer available to scholars; as an example, he was able to write a good account of the Ponce discovery of Florida from a source that is now unknown. 4) He had (and this is perhaps most important of all to us) special interest in names. Although I have read only a small part of his history, I have been struck by how

much information on names is given in it. Herrera not only tells about individual names, but even comments on what might be called the theory of naming i.e., how the names were given.

This, then, is the man who states flatly about California that Cortéz "put this name upon it." The actual wording and the manner of making the statement are of interest. First, Herrera by using the circumlocution (le poner este nombre) instead of the normal expression (le nombrar) seems to me to suggest that he himself knew California to be a name already fashioned before it was applied to the New World locale; so he writes that Cortéz "put this name upon it," (i.e. put this established name upon it) rather than "named it" (i.e., made up a name for it). This is not a matter on which to insist, but the wording seems curious. We should remember that Herrera and the people for whom he was writing were probably familiar with *Las Sergas.*

Second, we can only assume that the learned historian of the Indies knew Cortéz's letter of May 14, 1535, in which the new discovery is called Santa Cruz. Yet Herrera still says that Cortéz placed the name California there.

Third, it should be noticed that Herrera goes the whole way, attributing the application of the name to Cortéz without any "probably" or "it is said." In other words, Herrera considers the matter an established fact. Moreover, he makes the statement without any particular reason to do so. He does not make it to bolster up a theory or to eulogize a hero, but merely as a passing note, a detail of interest in itself. Now a writer is unlikely to make such a parenthetical statement unless he feels himself on sure ground. Of course, Herrera could have been in error as many a historian has been, but we have no privilege of assuming that he was in error, just to get rid of his bothersome testimony, especially when he was what he was and may well have had sources of information that we lack.

Let us now consider my attempt to reconcile the testimony of Herrera that Cortéz applied the name California with the fact that Cortéz in 1535 called it Santa Cruz. That is what I tried to do in *Names on the Land.* As I stated there, I still think, that is, that Cortéz might well have felt it silly, or at least beneath his dignity, to report to the King that he had discovered California.

Would a present-day Antarctic explorer want to report that he had discovered Shangri-la? Yet the description of the island as preserved in Oviedo's work is so close to that of the fictional California as to suggest an immediate humorous identification.

As for a place having two names—one official and one unofficial—there is nothing unusual in that. Not infrequently, moreover, the unofficial name triumphs. As examples, I can cite the many double namings given by the Portola expedition in California (See, *Names on the Land,* p. 158). The victory of California over Santa Cruz I consider to be such an example.

Rather than let this rest wholly at the controversial level, I should like to consider the whole matter as a possible illustration of what seems to me a kind of fallacy of place name study. I might call it, "Ad antiquitatem, ad simplicitatem," that is, that the older names are, the simpler they seem to be. I write "seem," not "are."

I can demonstrate my meaning. When we are in the historical period we find many examples of name-giving that are essentially incredible but so well authenticated that we merely have to accept them. But when we have no historical record, we almost necessarily become timid. For instance, we have actual record of many names being "manufactured" from component syllables and even letters. For all we know, this may have happened in earlier times too; the Greeks may have done it. But, for earlier times, scholars seem to assume that only the most obvious descriptive terms can be accepted. Even incident names are scarcely allowed, and Wolf River is always explained with the stupid *cliché*: "There were lots of wolves there."

Thus we tend to think of our ancestors as duller than they were. Why should we not expect a touch of humor in place-naming from the ancient Greeks, who produced Aristophanes, and also from the sixteenth-century Spaniards, among whom was Cervantes?

I stand on the account of California presented in *Names on the Land.* All I would change now would be the date. There I was content with the round number, "about 1530," but I would now say "probably 1524." This date refers actually to the report about the Amazonian island, but I am ready also to think that this is the most likely time for the name to have been applied to it by Cortéz.

An Early American Name Puzzle

C. A. WESLAGER

In 1631 the Dutch made a settlement on the western shore of Delaware Bay at what is now the town of Lewes, Delaware, at the mouth of a stream known today as Lewes Creek. To this settlement they gave the name Swanendael, or 'valley of swans'; the creek they called Blommaert's Kil, in honor of one of the patroons, Samuel Blommaert, an Amsterdam merchant; and the bay, known to us as Delaware Bay, they named Godyn's Bay, after another patroon, Samuel Godyn. The colony was soon wiped out by Indians, and in 1632 when the Dutch navigator, Peter de Vries, landed with additional settlers he found the stronghouse in ruins and the bones of the colonists strewn on the ground.

By 1640 the name Hoeren-kil or Hoere-kil was used by the Dutch, instead of Blommaert's Kil, in referring to the stream or to the site of the ill-fated settlement and the region immediately about it.

With Swedish occupancy of the Delaware River area, the name was modified in many Swedish records to Horn-kil. Then with the conquest by the English in 1664, the original Dutch name for the creek and the settlement thereon became anglicized as the Whore-kill, Whorekills, Horekill, and other variants. Prior to the arrival of William Penn these various terms were used broadly to refer to a large district of land lying in what is now Kent County and Sussex County. Despite its indelicate connotation, the word appeared on maps, and in journals, correspondence, diaries, and public records.

In 1680 upon petition of some of the inhabitants of the Whorekills, Governor Edmond Andros permitted the name to be changed to Deal. Immediately thereafter the stream was referred to in print as Deal Creek, and the town was called Deal, New Deal, or Whorekill alias Deal.

In 1682, William Penn, the new proprietor, changed the name Deal to Sussex, and the latter term eventually came to be applied to the present Delaware county by that name. The town of Deal was given the name Lewis (or Lewes). Eventually the three so-called lower counties of Pennsylvania, viz., New Castle, Jones, and Horekill, or Whorekill alias Deal became known respectively as New Castle, Kent, and Sussex.

Thus the Dutch, Swedes, and English all played a part in the place-name puzzle represented by the Hoere-kil, but because of the meaning of the word, a certain prudery on the part of the historian has apparently prevented a frank, unbiased analysis of its significance. Moreover many errors have crept into print, and this has further clouded the issue. The question to be resolved is the derivation of the word *hoere-kil*. As part of the discussion I will offer a critical examination of some of the theories that have been advanced to explain its genesis.[1]

A number of the historians of the state of Delaware claim that Hoere-kil and its plural form Hoeren-kil were derived from Hoorn, a town in Holland. Some maintain that the name honored the birthplace of the Dutch explorer Cornelius Jacobsen Mey (or May); others state it was to commemorate the birthplace of the navigator de Vries.[2]

Such claims are erroneous and entirely without historical foundation. Not only was the spelling Hoorn-kil never used in contemporary Dutch accounts, but officially the stream was first named for Blommaert, and, incidentally, this name is so used on one of the earliest Swedish maps of the Delaware area.[3]

The most convincing evidence that the word was spelled *hoere* and not *hoorn* by the Dutch appears in de Vries' own writings. In the journal describing his American voyages he uses the word in two places:

> . . . want doen wy onse Collonie maeckten Anno 1630 inde Zuyd-Rivier aen Swanendael often Hoere-kil ghenaemt daer wy door kleyne beuselinge door onse opperhooft dien wy daer hadden, Gilles Oset genaemt, . . .[4] (for when we made our colony in the year 1630 in the South River at Swanendael, otherwise called Hoere-kil, our people were all murdered through some trifling acts of the commander whom we had stationed there, named Gilles Oset, . . .)[5]
>
> . . . . . alsoo hy wel wist dat om een beuseling met de Wilden, wy onse Collonie inde Zuyd-Rivier aen Swanendael inde Hoere-kil quyt raeckten, met

twee-en-dertigh Man die vermoordt wierde Anno 1630,...[6] (...on account of trifling with the Indians, we had lost our colony in the South River at Swanendael, in the Hoere-kil, with thirty-two men, who were murdered in the year 1630,...)[7]

The word as used and spelled by de Vries, an accurate, intelligent observer, fluent in several languages, was *hoere* not *hoorn*. At that time, as at present, this word had only one meaning: harlot. The addition of the Dutch suffix *kil* resulted in a place-name translatable as 'harlot's river.' If the word had been intended to perpetuate the name of the town Hoorn, de Vries would not have made such a grievous error in spelling.[8]

Hoorn, of course, was perpetuated in Cape Hoorn or Horn, the birthplace of the explorer Schouten.[9] Many Dutch settlers in America came from Hoorn, and for this reason certain historians apparently inferred that *hoere* was merely a corruption of the name of the town. The ear conditioning of the Swedes, for example, may have resulted in their hearing the pluralized form *hoeren* as *hoorn*. The Swedish equivalent for *hoere* was *hora,* but they never used the latter in referring to this specific place.

A second theory explains the name by attaching another meaning to *horn*. The stream, according to proponents of this theory, was Horn-Kil, derived "from the creek's winding much in the shape of a horn."[10] This is purely speculative, because in early Dutch accounts the spelling was never given as *horn*. It was simply a Swedish version of *hoeren*.[11] The original meaning obviously lies with the Dutch, who first employed it, and not with their Swedish successors, who etymologized it. *Hoeren* came first—not *hoorn* or *horn*.

A third theory is that *hoeren* could have been a corruption of *horen* meaning horn or cornucopia, "symbol of the fruitfulness of the land."[12] We can give no more credence to this statement than to a suggestion in the same source that the name might be related to an Indian chief, or to a native Indian place-name.[13]

In still a fourth theory, the words *hoere* and *hoeren* are said to be modifications of a Dutch geographical term *horn,* meaning the space formed by an angle, recess, corner, or nook and used in the special topographical sense of a sheltering creek or bay.[14] Although an interesting interpretation and studiously presented,

it lacks positive proof in Dutch sources. The hoere-kil was indeed a sheltering creek, not unlike many other tributaries to the Delaware, but proof has not been offered that the Dutch had any physical features in mind when they assigned the place-name. On the contrary, the Dutch term *hoek* or *hoeck,* meaning angle, corner, or cape, is commonly found on contemporary maps, while *horn* as a topographical term is absent. Even if *horn* were used in this sense, it is purely conjectural to assume that it was modified to *hoere* or *hoeren.*

There may be other theories to explain the meaning of Hoere-kil, and doubtless the future will bring new ones. The true explanation, however, probably lies in the literal meaning of *hoere,* although up to now no one has chosen to pursue this most obvious route of examination.[15] Since the key to the meaning of a place-name lies with those who first coined it, it is important to review the earliest references to the name.

The earliest documentary reference known to the writer occurs in a letter written in 1640 by Joost van den Bogaert to Johan Beier, secretary of the first Commercial College in Sweden. He mentions specifically "the Hoeren-kil."[16]

Chronologically the next references are the two made by de Vries in 1642 to "the Hoere-kil" quoted above.[17]

In 1641 a tract was published in England describing Sir Edmund Plowden's land in America known as New Albion. Referring to the Dutch settlement at Lewes, the writer stated: "the creek near Cape James, by the Dutch called Horekill, by us Roymount, and by the Indians Cui Achomoca."[18]

In 1650 an account was published in Holland in which the Deleware region is described. The following appears therein: "The main channel for navigation runs close by the place we call the Hoere-kil."[19]

In 1684 Peter Lawrrnsen deposed that in 1630 he was in the Delaware River and that "the said vessel stopt at the hoorekill where the Deponant did alsoe see a settlemt of a brick house belonging to the west Indian company, . . . "[20] Although Lawrrnsen's statement was made fifty years after his visit, it could be possible that the name hoorekill i.e., Hoere-kil was in use at the time of his visit. If so this would date the name as far back as 1630, although this is not a certainty.[21]

Hoere-kil appears on a number of early Dutch maps—as late as 1670 the entry "Whoore Kill or Swansdale" is found on Herrman's famous map.[22]

Wife-loaning and loose pre-marital relations were traits in the cultural pattern of the Eastern Algonkian Indians, and the natives were deeply conscious of an obligation to extend hospitality to the visitor.[23] There are numerous references in 17th century Dutch historical literature to loose conduct between Dutchmen and Indian women when measured against European moral standards.[24] We are able to point to specific statements made at an early date to indicate that the place-name under scrutiny was a by-product of this relationship.

For instance, the following is quoted in a Dutch document of 1661:

> The name Hoeren-kil was reported to us to be the result of the liberality of the Indians, who intentionally at this place volunteered with the greatest generosity their wives or daughters to our countrymen.[25]

On May 12, 1684, Gerrit Van Sweringen, another Dutchman, deposed concerning his knowledge of the seating of Delaware Bay and River. If he were not a Dutchman one might accuse him of attempting to prejudice Dutch interests:

> In the year 1648 the Dutch haveing had bad successes in the North River from whence they had bin driven by the New England men They resolved to looke towards the South and haveing information of that River otherways called Delaware formerly bought by one Manheer Godin from the Indians a Sloop was fitted out with some Cargo to Trade with the said Indians of that River.
>
> They Landed first at a place called by the Indians Sisouestinqud[26] where they found out a Creeke Navigable for a sloop, as I was informed by those that hav been acquainted with these men that Landed there.
>
> Those men or traders came a Shoare with their goods where they traded with the Indians and frequenting soe much with the Indian women till they gott the Country dutyes otherwise called the Pox[27] and soe they named that place the Whorekill. That is in English the whores Creeke, whereupon they returned home and ventured againe a second time with a Considerable Cargoe but remembering (as I suppose) how they had been served at the whorekill, they went some ten or twelve miles higher where they Landed againe and traded with the Indians trusting the Indians to come into their Stores a Shoare, and likewise aboard of their sloope drinking and debauching with the Indians till they were all at last barborously murdered and so that place was Christined with their blood and to this day called the Murderers Kill.[28]

The historian Smith quotes from another early manuscript, which he states was a Swedish version found in the British Museum:

'A certain person who for several years together had been a soldier in the fort (at the Hoere-kil) informed us about the month of June, 1662, being then but lately come from thence, concerning the Hoern kill or Harlot's creek . . .

'The name of Hoernkill or Harlot's Creek, had as we are informed, its rise from the liberality of the Indians, for lavishly prostituting, especially at that place, their maidens and daughters to our Netherlanders.'[29]

To these lucid quotations we might add another one from Dutch sources published in 1650: "This place we call the Hoere-kil. From whence this name is derived we do not know."[30]

The statement can be accepted at its face value or perhaps the author had reasons for not wanting to admit the truth.

If, as suggested in this paper, the name Hoere-kil was a by-product of generally loose relations between Dutchmen and Indians, one might ask why the specific name does not occur elsewhere. The fact is that it does occur in other place-names given under Dutch influence. There was a Horen Hook in the Hudson River and a Hoeren Eylandt in Connecticut.[31] Elsewhere in America there are to be found place-names which utilize the same element.[32]

In summation, therefore, the *Hoere(n)-Kil* is an incident name well attested by early documentary sources, and in view of the evidence presented there should be little reason to doubt its origin and significance.

NOTES

[1] Assistance is acknowledged to Jeannette Eckman for advice and guidance, and to Deryck Sivén of Helsingfors, Finland, and Engelbert Ter Kuile of Enschede, Holland for Swedish and Dutch translations.

[2] One of the earliest historians to make this claim was Benjamin Ferris, *A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware,* Wilmington, 1846, p.21. The supposition was repeated by successive Delaware historians, principally, *Vincent,* 1870, p.130; *Scharf,* 1883 V.1, p.32; *Conrad,* 1908 V.1, p.14; *Powell,* 1928, p.43; *Bevan,* 1929 Vol.1, p.27.

C. H. B. Turner, *Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware,* Phila. 1909, a generally accurate work, expresses the same idea with touching sentiment, p.2, "The Hoorn Kil, the name given these parts by the Dutch settlers unfortunately spelled Horekill, Whorekill, and so many other ways, suggests the love of David Pietersen de Vries for his native place the muncipality of Hoorn."

Amandus Johnson, considered the best authority on the Swedish period, in his

Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, Phila. 1911, V.1, p.171, refrains from drawing positive conclusions regarding the origin of the name, stating that "he has adopted the Swedish form or name for the river Horn) since this form is found in almost all the Swedish records." Although he thus escapes controversy, Johnson was aware that the Swedish name was derivative. Harry Emerson Wildes, *The Delaware,* N.Y. 1940, pp. 18–19, states positively and without offering proof that Mey named the river the Hoorn-Kill. Then he adds the fanciful statement that "Lazy English vocal chords soon made an unfortunate corruption of the sound."

[3] Peter Lindeström, Map A (1654) in *Geographia Americae,* translated by Amandus Johnson, Phila. 1925 shows Blommer Kihl. Godyn's and Blommaert's names were also used as place-names along the Hudson River, e.g., Godyns Island, Godyns Kil, Godynsburch, Godins Point, Blommaertsburch, Blommaerts Islands, Blommaerts Kil, Bloemerts Point, etc., see *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts,* Albany, 1908, pp. 198,374. The patroon of a colony could give to places within his jurisdiction "such names as he shall see fit," *op. cit.,* p.174.

[4] David Pietersz de Vries, *Korte Historiael,* Colenbrander edition, 's-Gravenhage, 1911, p.251.

[5] Translation in H. C. Murphy, *New York Historical Society Collections,* second series, V.3, pp.1–129. Mr. Ter Kuile made a new translation of this passage for me which agrees with Murphy's.

[6] de Vries, *op. cit.,* p.263.

[7] Murphy translation, *op cit.* also checked for me by Mr. Ter Kuile and found to be accurate. Note that de Vries refers to the murder of thirty-two men. It is believed that one man escaped death, see *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, op. cit.* p.222, reference to Theunis Willemsen "who was left over in Swaendael." At the time of the Indian attack the colonists apparently numbered thirty-three.

[8] Although de Vries' immediate family were of Hoorn, actually he was born in France. This fact further invalidates statements that he intended the Delaware stream to be named for his "birthplace." Incidentally de Vries used the word Swanendael, which many modern writers have modified without reason to Zwaanendael. The erection at Lewes, Delaware of a memorial called the Zwaanendael House (modelled after the Town Hall in Hoorn, Holland) has helped to perpetuate the Hoorn myth.

[9] Isaac Taylor, *Names and Their Histories,* N.Y., 1896, p.148.

[10] Samuel Smith, *History of New Jersey,* Burlington, 1765, followed by Robert Proud, *History of Pennsylvania,* Phila. 1797, V.1, footnote, pp.130–131.

[11] An early Swedish reference to Horn Kill (1653) is found in *The Instruction for Johan Printz,* translated by Amandus Johnson, Phila. 1930, p.43. Another (1654) is in "The Report of Governor Rising," *Narratives of Early Pa., West N.J. and Del.,* edited by Albert Cook Myers N.Y., 1912, p.140. Lindeström in his *Geographia, op. cit.* (1654) refers to the Hornkill, p.30. Other examples could be cited, but these will illustrate the point.

[12] *Delaware—A Guide to the First State.* Federal Writers' Project, N.Y. 1938, p.32.

[13] *Op. cit.,* p.195.

[14] A. R. Dunlap, "An American Place-Name Puzzle: Hoere (n)-Kil," *American Speech,* April 1944, pp.112–114.

[15] One place-name scholar, George R. Stewart, accepts the literal interpretation; see *Names on the Land,* New York, 1945, p. 71,p.99. Also in *American Speech,* October 1944 he comments on Dunlap's paper: "I see no reason why *Hoere (n)-kil* should be a name under suspicion. It is well attested by early Dutch and English sources. It is apparently an 'incident name' of a type frequently given by explorers and fur traders, ..." (pp.215–216).

[16] *Swedish Settlements, op. cit.,* V.1, p.143.

[17] de Vries, *op. cit.*

[18] The 1641 anonymous pamphlet was entitled *A Direction for Adventurers . . .*, and there is a photostat copy in the New York City Public Library. The work was re-published in 1648 under the title *A Description of the Province of New Albion,* and the author is given as Beauchamp Plantagenet.

[19] From a document entitled "Vertoogh Van Niew-Neder-Land," translated by J. F. Jameson, *Narratives of New Netherland,* p.313. The account was written in 1649 and originally printed the following year.

[20] *The Documentary History of the State of New York,* edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany, N.Y. V.3, p.50.

[21] The fact that Lawrrnsen's visit antedates de Vries by approximately two years suggests that *Hoere(n)-kil* was in use in the 1630's.

[22] Dunlap, *op. cit.* footnote 2, lists a number of early maps on which the Dutch name is indicated. Other Dutch maps which have come to attention are listed in A. R. Dunlap, "A Checklist of Seventeenth Century Maps Relating to the Delaware," *Delaware Notes,* Univ. of Delaware, 18th series, 1945, pp.63–76. For Herrman's map, see "The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland," by P. L. Phillips.

[23] Regina Flannery, *An Analysis of Coastal Algonquian Culture,* Catholic University, Washington, D.C. 1939.

[24] I have in my files a number of such references, which in the interests of good taste I have not introduced in this paper.

[25] From the *Kort Verhael;* see Dunlap *op. cit.*, 1944 for the original Dutch and for the English translation.

[26] In the Maryland records (see below) the Indian name appears in this form, but in the New York version it is given as *Siconescinque.* The latter is a more accurate rendition of the Indian name for the place; see A. R. Dunlap & C. A. Weslager, *Indian Place-Names In Delaware,* Wilmington, 1950, p.38.

[27] William Strachey in his *Historie of Virginia,* London, 1849, states: " . . . both sexes of them are given over to those intemperances and the men to preposterous Venus for which they are full of their countrye desease (the pox) very young."

[28] Van Sweringen's deposition is found in two sources, viz., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of N.Y.,* V.3, p.342; *Maryland Archives,* V.5, p.411.

[29] Smith, *op. cit.*, pp.57–58.

[30] "Vertoogh van Niew-Neder-Land," Jameson, *op. cit.*, p.313.

[31] Dunlap, 1944, *op. cit.*

[32] Stewart, *op. cit.*, pp.109,222,268, cites various sexual symbols used in place-names. I have in my files two Maryland place-names which give the anglicized form of *hoeren.*

Oscars, Edgars, and Tonys

MAMIE J. MEREDITH

More than twenty years ago when prizes given to outstanding performances in the movie industry became known as OSCARS, a new group of names was inaugurated. The custom of designating an "award of merit" or a "first prize" by a personal name is gradually gaining ground but is by no means universal yet. Oscar's English counterpart is prosaically called "Picturegoer Award," the best Western film earns the "Silver Spur Award," and it will doubtless take many years until the Pulitzer prizes will be designated as "Josephs." In the meantime OSCAR and his family are moving ahead.

The awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences at a gala program in Hollywood for the best actor, actress, and motion picture of the year, has been given annually since 1931. The recognition had been made by the Academy the four years preceding, but the gold-plated bronze statuette had as yet no distinguishing designation. How it came to be named quite by accident and thereby started a new class of names for awards is told by Terry Ramsaye in the current issue of the *Motion Picture and Television Almanac,* page 756. Mrs. Margaret Herrick, executive secretary of the Academy, exclaimed when she saw the statuette on the first day of her employment in 1931, "He reminds me of my Uncle Oscar." Her remark was overheard by a reporter seated nearby and he used the nickname in his newspaper report the next morning. M. M. Mathews, in *A Dictionary of American English* (1951), accepts a similar account as the best explanation for the whimsical name. But strangely the name does not appear in the two-page listing of the annual Academy Awards supplied by the organization itself to *The World Almanac;* the dignified appellation "Academy statuette" is still used in the 1954 *Almanac.* The

presentation of awards by the Academy has grown from three in 1928 to twenty in 1953, to include set and costume design, story writing, technical production, and an honorary foreign language film award. The goldplated statuettes cost from $60 to $100 a copy. The award may mean an added million dollars of gross income to a film and a fortune to an actor.

The first imitation OSCARS made their appearance during the late war when FUZZY WUZZY or GI OSCARS, figures of Fiji Islanders mounted on a fragment of metal from a shot-down Japanese airplane, were awarded to Humphrey Bogart and Greer Garson, and when Margaret O'Brien received an OSCARETTE.

In the twenty-seven years since the OSCAR was designed by George Stanley, a Los Angeles sculptor, the name has become a generic term applied to recognition not only in the arts but to industry and public service also. *Time,* April 12, 1948, used it as a verb—"recently Oscared by Hollywood." *Newsweek,* August 30, 1954, spoke of the "Oscar-studded cast" of the Paramount film, *Sabrina.* It has had many imitators, as I shall show. But the number of satirical awards, the past few years, patterned on the OSCAR, indicate that it may have lost something of its magical quality.

Newsweek, March 19, 1951, printed the following item:

> Swamped by the current plethora of award giving, a group of Hollywood correspondents last week announced that they would present their own accolades in self-defense. The first annual "Mickeys," Martini glasses set on pedestals, will be handed out, under the familiar klieg lights, at Barney's Beanery on March 21. Among the categories: the usher who led the public to the greatest heights; the theater manager putting the most butter on popcorn; the star getting the most phone calls at the Brown Derby.

The ROSCOE was a back-handed trophy awarded by the Harvard *Lampoon* in February 1951. This annual award was for the actor or actress who in the previous year "has most shown those qualities of perseverance, leadership, and personal integrity which have helped Hollywood become what it is today." The first recipient was Elizabeth Taylor, for "so gallantly persisting in her career despite a total inability to act." The next month the Pooners gave her the "Fabian Fall Award" as the actress who had "shown the most improvement as a result of a previous receipt of the "Roscoe."

The RACSO—*Oscar* spelled backwards—was proposed by Serge

Fliegers for a film based on a book by Mickey Spillane. He wrote in *The Freeman,* October 5, 1953:

If an award of an Oscar denotes excellence in performance, we should like to award a "Racso" (Oscar spelled backwards) to Mr. Elliot and to Harry Essex, the writer and director of *I, the Jury*. Considering the low quality of Spillane's book, it is difficult to believe that the film could be any worse. It is, however.

Returning to genuine honors, the EDGARS, awarded annually since 1946 by the Mystery Writers of America, Inc., go to "people who have contributed outstandingly to the field of crime entertainment." *Publishers' Weekly,* March 8, 1947, told of the MWA awards in that year:

"The Killers," based on the Hemingway story, is the leading contender for the Edgar in the film field. . . . Edgars are the Mystery Writers version of Hollywood's Oscars. . . . Since Edgar Allan Poe is patron saint of the MWA, the transmogrification from Oscar to Edgar is self-explanatory.

EDGAR is the first of the nicknames to appear in the *World Almanac* lists; he has been included both in the text and index since 1950.

ERNIE is a recent addition to the OSCAR family. *Publishers' Weekly,* July 4, 1953, had the following announcement:

In recognition of the best Western novel of the year, the newly-formed Western Writers of America will present an award in February in memory of the late Ernest Haycox "who did so much to raise the level and prestige of the Western." The award, to be known as an "Ernie," is similar to the "Edgars" awarded in memory of Edgar Allan Poe by the Mystery Writers of America for the best mystery stories.

The U. S. Steel's dramatic program, "The Theatre Guild on the Air," won the MICHAEL, the award of the Academy of Radio and Television Arts and Sciences for meritorious achievement in radio, in 1949 and in the two years following. MICHAEL may have been derived from *microphone.* Although the nickname is not in the index, it appears in the text of the *World Almanac* for 1953, along with "Mr. Mike,"—Arthur Godfrey, the durable broadcaster.

TONY also was included in the Special Awards section of the *Almanac* in 1953, but not in the index. The Antoinette Perry Awards, TONYS, for notable contribution to the theater, have been given annually since 1946 by the American Theatre Wing. The Donaldson awards for excellence in stage presentations have been given since 1943.

The Television Academy, with four hundred members, awarded its EMMY to Bishop Fulton J. Sheen as the outstanding personality on TV in 1952. This award was first made in 1949. Miss Emerson has not claimed the honor but it seems likely that this award may have been named for her.

Pocket Books has held a Million-Copy Club party annually since 1944. Silver GERTRUDES (replicas of the kangaroo trademark) are presented to those authors or publishers whose Pocket editions have sold more than a million copies; gold GERTRUDES are awarded for sales of more than two million copies or for sales of more than five million combined titles.

CHRISTOPHER awards have been made since 1949, when Father James Keller, a Roman Catholic priest, founded an organization to encourage men and women to combine the spreading of Christian values with their daily jobs. Five prizes of $5,000 each were given in 1951 for books and movie scripts that were "at the same time entertaining, artistic, and inspirational." For serving the common good in the field of communication Charles A. Lindbergh was recognized for his book, *The Spirit of St. Louis,* and the Ding Dong School television program for children has also received the honor.

The HORATIO ALGER has been presented since 1947 by the American Schools and Colleges Association, "to dramatize the ideal of individual self-reliance." Among the winners in 1953 were Herbert Hoover, former President, and Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation. The nickname is an appropriate one, for the series of juvenile novels popular a half century ago which bore this title and which had the theme of self-reliance are considered typically American.

BRENDA, an award created by the Atlanta, Georgia, alumnae chapter of Theta Sigma Phi (national professional fraternity for women in journalism) was announced in *The Matrix,* July 1953. First made in that year, the award will go each year to men and women for distinction in journalism. In 1954 it was awarded to Dr. Malcolm H. Dewey, professor emeritus of fine arts at Emory University.

The GOLDEN MIKE has been given by *McCall's Magazine* since

1951, for outstanding public service. *The Matrix,* September 1954, had a picture of the current recipient, and said of her:

Judith Cory Waller has been in radio work 30 years and in television since its inception. . . . Her award came as recognition of her service "primarily to youth" in originating two years ago the "Ding Dong School," nursery school television program.

In 1952, Pogo won the Billy DeBeck award for his creator. These awards are known as BARNEYS and have been given since 1947 to cartoonists of merit. They consist of a silver cigaret box, engraved with sketches of Barney Google and Snuffy Smith.

ANNAS are awarded to amateur painters in oil and water color by ART*news* in a national competition. The gold, silver, and bronze medals of honor were designed in 1952 by the American sculptor David Smith.

Printers' Ink, July 4, 1952, told of the JOSHUAS, named for Joshua Pusey, Philadelphia patent attorney who invented match books.

Joshua, a three-dimensional bronze plaque shaped like a match book, is the newest award for outstanding advertising. The award will be presented to advertisers in each of 41 classifications of industry by the Match Industry Information Bureau. The competition marks the 60th anniversary of the use of book matches as an advertising medium.

"As avidly as Hollywood awaits its 'Oscars'," said *Life,* September 28, 1953, "the U.S. fashion industry looks forward each fall to the presentation of the Coty American Fashion Critics' Award, a bronze statuette called 'Winnie.'" The public was let in to the show for the first time in 1951—to raise money for the children's cancer fund—although the award has been made since 1942.

APPAREL ANNIE is another fashion award, decided by the vote of the members of the Manufacturers and Wholesalers Association of San Francisco.

Motion picture animal actors are awarded PATSYS, by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Association. In 1951 the nominations were Bongo the chimpanzee; Herman the camel; Francis the "talking" mule; Billy, a 12-foot alligator; Leo Carillo's horse Diablo; and Roy Roger's horse Trigger.

TEE PEE WILLIES were awarded to thirty-one "Men of the Year" in 1953 by J. R. Coulter, president of the Toledo, Peoria and

Western Railroad. The recipients were community leaders in twenty-six cities along the route of the T.P.&W. The nickname derives from the name of the railroad, following the familiar pattern of coining a personal name.

The COMMUNITY FUND OSCAR, a statuette, was presented to C. A. Doepel, president of the Mattoon, Illinois, Employees Service Club in 1949 for services of the members to that charity. They were employees of the Illinois Central Railway.

American Business, July 1953, told of ELMER, a trophy presented to the "top suggester" of each month in the Manufacturing Services Division of the Ford Motor Company.

In view of the tremendous influence which American customs and American names exercise all over the world, it is not surprising that the custom of designating awards by names of people has spread to Europe. The French "Victories" for the best foreign actor may not belong into the OSCAR class, but the German KILROY, awarded in 1948 by German listeners to the "Suspense" program of the Columbia Broadcasting system, doubtless commemorates the ubiquitous Kilroy whose name was inscribed by American service men in every corner of the world.

Last winter after Senator Karl Mundt had travelled through his State, South Dakota, he made a report to his constituents. In one paragraph he gave, perhaps deliberately selected, a list of typical western place names: "West of the River we made many new friends when we appeared at places such as Olerichs, Timber Lake and at Wounded Knee. We spoke to fine groups at places like Bison, Cottonwood and Colome; met other folks at Bullhead, Swett, Cactus Flat and Igloo . . ."

Papers in the Netherlands criticize cattle breeders for giving their prize bulls such strange names as Eisenhower, Farouk, and Molotov.

"The name of the English Greyhound comes from 'grey,' because it is of the first grade of dogs and of the best breed. 'Grey' in English—'gradus'. The Latin equivalent is *Leporarius.*"

Letter of Caius to Gesner, 1570.

Ecclesiastical Bird Names in Louisiana-French

W. L. McATEE

Becoming acquainted with many charming Louisiana-French terms in 1910 did much to intensify my interest in the folk names of birds. Who could resist such apt, as well as ear-tickling, appellations as: *sac à plomb* (bag of lead) for the pied-billed grebe, so gifted in sinking beneath the water, leaving not a ripple; *garde-soleil* (look at the sun) for the bittern, whose common oblique pose suggests it is obeying that command; or *violon* (violin) for the redhead duck from the faintly musical whistling of its winnowing wings.

A large volume could be written on the natural history names in Gulf Coast French, which, centering in Louisiana, has some influence on popular speech east to Mobile, Alabama, and west to Galveston, Texas. No lengthy dissertation is planned here, however; rather a sample is offered that may whet the taste of the reader so that he may wish to make further test of the substance and flavor of the Creole and Acadian dialects. Key references are given at the end of this chapter.

In Du Pratz's *Histoire de la Louisiane,* 1758, it was recorded that for reasons sufficient to themselves, the French colonists applied the titles of ecclesiastical dignitaries to some of the conspicuously-colored American birds, and the student of a period some 150 years later finds that their descendants have not ceased the practice, but on the contrary have continued and increased it.

The indigo-blue of the male indigo bird's plumage reminded them of the violet robe of a bishop, so the bird was dubbed *évèque* or bishop. Then it developed that there was a larger bird, the blue grosbeak, the male of which was rich, dark blue, and it was called *gran' évèque* (big bishop) and king *évèque.*

The principle being accepted, the redbird could be named only

cardinal for its body color recalled the cassock, and its crest the biretta, of that high-ranking prelate.

When it came to choosing a "pope," the color basis was modified unless we reason that the painted bunting or nonpareil, first recipient of the supreme title, with its brilliantly variegated plumage, was assumed to be in command of all colors. The cognomen, *pape* (and its phonetic English equivalent "pop") became most popular, and in time was applied to the bishop- and cardinal-birds already mentioned and extended to several other brightly-colored species. Most of them were exploited in the cage-bird traffic of the time (now fortunately moribund) and the name *pape* and "pop" (as well as the others) spread and were translated or adapted into various West-European languages. Long usage doubtless led to virtual disregard of the literal meaning of the titles borrowed from churchly terminology; otherwise it is difficult to understand the incorporation with them of modifiers of no ecclesiastical pertinence, some of which, indeed, seem quite irreverent.

In the home range of the pope-names, chiefly Louisiana, the following combinations have been recorded for ten species of birds.

Prothonotary warbler (fore-parts golden-yellow).

Pape d'or (golden pope), *pape jaune* (yellow pope), yellow pop.

American redstart (the male is black and reddish-orange).

Red pop.

Orchard oriole (the male is chestnut and black; the female yellowish-olive).

Pape choc (chock pope, first term from a call note), *pape de prairie* (open-land pope), *pape puant* (stinking pope), pop, yellow pop.

Baltimore oriole (the male is orange and black).

Pape aurore (saffron pope), *pape de bois* (woodland pope), *pape d'or* (golden pope), *pape doré* (golden pope), *'tit pape* (little pope), golden pop.

Scarlet tanager (the male is scarlet with black wings and tail).

Pape (pope), *pape Natchitoches* (Natchitoches pope, from the city of that name; pronounced nackitosh), pop, red pop.

Cardinal (the male is chiefly vermilion-red).

Pop, red pop.

Rose-breasted grosbeak (the breast and lining of the wings of the male are carmine).

Pape d'Espagne (Spanish pope), *pape rose* (rose pope), *pape roseole* (roseate pope), *pape trois couleurs* (tri-colored pope).

Blue grosbeak (the male is chiefly rich, dark blue).

Blue pop.

Indigo bunting (the male indigo blue, glancing greenish in some lights).

Pape bleu (blue pope), *petit pape bleu* (little blue pope), blue pop, pop.

Painted bunting (the male has large blocks of rich blue, golden-green, vermilion-red, and purplish-brown. The female is chiefly yellowish-green).

Male: *pape doré* (golden pope), *pape doux* (pretty pope), *pape rouge* (red pope), pop, pretty pop, red pop. Female: *pape vert* (green pope), green pop.

In French Canada, that is Quebec, the indigo bunting has been called *ministre* (priest) and the scarlet tanager, *cardinal*, but no code of such names is evident as in Louisiana. Speakers of a Spanish patois in Louisiana have been heard to designate the prothonotary warbler as *papita aureille* (little golden pope), and the indigo bunting as *papita azule* (little blue pope), and the Mexican element of the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas use the name *cardenal* for the redbird. This term and modifications thereof are employed rather widely for tanagers in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, but nowhere else than in Louisiana does there appear to be systematic use of ecclesiastic titles in popular bird nomenclature.

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Western Place Name Sketches

T. M. PEARCE

The study of western place names has been underway since the middle of the nineteenth century,[1] but in only four of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states have place name dictionaries been published. These are *Origin of Washington Geographic Names* (1923), by Edmond S. Meany; *Oregon Geographic Names* (1928, 1952), by Lewis A. McArthur; *Arizona Place Names* (1935), by Will C. Barnes; *California Land Names* (1946), by Phil Townsend Hanna; *California Place Names* (1949), by Erwin G. Gudde. In the other states the collecting has been sporadic with occasional sustained drives sponsored by a historical society or an academic institution. The collection of Washington names contains 2813 entries, of which 771 are cross entries furnishing a guide to obsolete names encountered in the older documents. The analysis by Meany of sources showed for individual persons, 824; for physical features, 399; Indians and Indian names, 386; for other towns, states or countries, 191; for crops, trees, animals or birds, 115; freak names, 68; Spanish names, 33; for American ships, 17; for British ships, 6; Biblical names, 6.

McArthur described his *Oregon Geographic Names* as "the origins and analyses of Oregon's most important place names, including colorful anecdotes and legends associated with these places." In the second edition, which McArthur himself edited, he estimated that there were probably 50,000 geographic names in Oregon, about half of which deserved serious study. His second revision covered about 5,000 of these names, including practically all the best known names. The new edition in 1952 was enlarged by more than one hundred pages, and must contain a considerable amount of the material McArthur left. Will C. Barnes has about 4,000 Arizona place names in his collection. Professor Gudde's book numbers more than 6,000 entries, but it is his estimate that there

are more than 150,000 place names in California. I judge that he would agree with McArthur that not more than half of these have a distinctive history, and a much smaller portion are likely to interest any considerable number of people. Professor Gudde's statement about the linguistic sources of California's names is significant for a number of the Western states: "Indians who lived here before the coming of the whites, Spanish navigators from aboard their ships, European cosmographers from the narrow confines of their studies, uncouth soldiers and preaching missionaries, Russians and Chinese, French Canadians and Pennsylvania Germans, bawdy miners and hard-working surveyors, postmasters and location engineers, settlers from all states of the Union and from every European country—all have contributed to the names on the California map." McArthur checks the percentage of English place names in Oregon as 64.8; the Indian names total 22.6 per cent; then follow: German, 5.8; French, 3.5; and Spanish, Greek, Hawaiian, Latin, Portuguese, and Hebrew with less than one per cent each. As Western place name collections are completed, it will be interesting to see whether the proportion of place names with Indian origins is as high in all of the states as in Oregon. For the southwestern states it is a forgone conclusion that the Spanish sources will rival if not exceed the English.

It was to survey the situation as regards place name studies that a Western Place Name Committee was organized in July, 1950. The members were contributors to the column, "Names and Places," which appears in each quarterly issue of *Western Folklore* magazine. Randall Mills, of the University of Oregon, was the first chairman of this committee. Upon his death in 1952, the author of this article took over the plans he had made, and carried them on to what seems likely to be a successful conclusion. Arrangements were made for "Names and Places" to print a sketch of the place name literature in each far western state, describing the chronology of articles dealing with place names and indicating the progress toward a place name dictionary in that state. The first of these sketches appeared in October 1952 and was called "Arizona Place Name Records"; it was prepared by Edith O. Kitt and T. M. Pearce. In subsequent issues of *Western Folklore* the following sketches were printed: "British Columbia Place Names," by G.

V. P. Akrigg; "California Place Name Records," by Katherine Karpenstein; "Colorado Place Name Studies," by Levette J. Davidson; "Idaho Place Name Records," by Fritz L. Kramer, and "Montana Place Name Records," by Lucille Childears. Scheduled for appearance in October, 1954, is the sketch on the place name research in Nevada, and then will follow reports on New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

It has been the hope of the Western Place Name Committee that this series of surveys will stimulate field work and publication, with the end product a place name dictionary in each of the states where the surveys have been made. In New Mexico three small collections have been issued in mimeograph, between 1949 and 1952, and a collection of the chief place names is being prepared for printing in the fall of the present year. A revised edition of Barne's *Arizona Place Names* is scheduled for publication. It might be desirable to standardize the style and format of the contemplated state guides to place names. Since Henry Gannett's *The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States* (1902, 1905) is long out-of-date, the importance of state collections cannot be overestimated. The members of the Western Place Name Committee intend to keep place name collecting active until the work has covered the majority of the names in all the western areas. The goal of collecting every place name may be unattainable, but substantial collections can certainly be provided. The Committee plans to persevere until this end is reached.

NOTES

[1] The *Oregon Spectator,* between December 13, 1849 and September 13, 1851, printed a number of letters and editorials discussing the names of Oregon rivers: Long Tom, Tualatin, Clackamas, Calapooya, Willamette, and Rickreal. A report on the derivation of the names in several counties of California, by Mariano G. Vallejo, was published at Sacramento in 1850.

Names in Brief

More California Notes.—

The derivation of California (*Names,* June, 1954) from the use in Montalvo's novel still does not rule out the possibility of an influence from Greek. Although we may safely leave Davidson's "bird" for the second part perched in the trees, the stem, *kal, Kalli, Kalo* was so familiar to anyone with even a rudimentary knowledge of Greek, or none at all, that Montalvo may well have picked it with that in mind. *Callifolis* (a name known to Shakespeare of little Greek, though he borrowed it from an old flag) and *Caligrafia* were forms which I presume (without any evidence) that Montalvo knew. Lewis Carroll in Jabberwocky writes "O frabjus day, Callooh, Callay"—nonsense syllables which yet suggest the idea of pretty, fine, good, generally O.K., which the word regularly had in Greek, e.g. in the names on the Greek vases. There is, of course, a British schoolboy influence in 19th century England which was not there in 16th century. I suppose we must write Montalvo's ghost for a final answer and ask him whether he associates warm or pretty with the sound *Kali.* His answer might be "both."

Donald G. Baker

Epistemological and cultural considerations seem to throw light on—if not satisfactorily explain—the origin of the name *California.* (*Names,* June, 1954.) When this name was created, patterns of Arab traditional literary illusions were strong influences in Spain. What may be more significant, "immediate apprehension" methods of knowing (naming) were still widely disbursed, as were related methods of knowing by "primitive credulity," whence the persistence of superstitious beliefs in Western cultures of the period. The modern relative, systematic, or scientific methods of knowing by no means predominated Western mental habits. In Arab stories, sagas and literature, the *Caliph* had for centuries connoted more than a ruler. He was a symbol (of wealth, jewels, luxurious living, and command of beautiful and voluptuous women) having the

power to convert any cobbler, dervish, camelteer, etc., into a facsimile of himself overnight and forever after. *Califia* certainly appears derived from *Caliph* by relative processes. In Arab traditions black women often represent the most voluptuous. The same processes explain the choice of a form of *Caliph* as a name for a fabulous land with a black queen, where anyone might become like a Caliph overnight—a land with the power to make everyone enjoy such opulence and luxuriousness at once and thereafter. The last syllables may be satisfactorily explained by "immediate apprehensive" methods of naming, identifying the mythical land, not by reference to any other land, but by particular pleasing sounds to its own particularity.

The explanation by Hale and conclusion by Gudde appear to have cultural validity, which conforms to, rather than violates etymological evidence and principles. To my own mind the cultural validity warrants hazarding the explanation by Hale—concurred in by Gudde as most sound—is correct and not apt to be modified in any fundamental manner.

CHARLES EDGAR GILLIAM

Street Names in Waverly.—Waverly in Lancaster County, Nebraska, was named in honor of Sir Walter Scott's historical novel *Waverley,* with a slight change in spelling. Naming the six *avenues,* which run east and west, for other novels in the Waverley series seems appropriate. They are Ivanhoe, Rob Roy, Kenilworth, Claverhouse, Durward, and Mannering. The more practical minded settlers must have named the six *streets,* which run north and south, for trees. They are Ash, Elm, Mulberry, Larch, Cottonwood, and Poplar. These names may have been the result of wishful thinking, for trees were scarce and highly valued for building houses and fences, and for fuel in the Great Plains region. There are now a good many maple trees in Waverly, though elms are the most numerous.

RICHARD NEOL

Soyuzivka is the name given by the Ukrainian National Association of America to their new home for the aged and an all-year-round resort near Kernhonkson, N.Y. The name does not exist in Ukraine; it is an American neologism created especially for nam-

ing the place. The primary meaning of *-ivka* place names is "possession," "estate," "village," etc., of the person indicated in the root, as *Bohdanivka,* "estate of Bohdan." Since the stem *soyuz* means "association" the new name is the Ukrainian equivalent of "Home of the Association."

Amt-Eric.—The United Press recently supplied its subscribers with a news item based on the research of H. A. Anderson of Wisconsin. According to this historian the root *amt* means "land of" in Scandinavian, and since Leif, the son of Eric first discovered the new continent the name America is simply a corruption of *Amt-Eric,* "land of Eric." Unless Moscow has already advanced its claim to the discovery and naming of America, it will only be a matter of time until a Russian scholar will find two roots in the Russian language which will supply the origin of the name America.

Place Names on Ocracoke Island is the title of an excellent local study on place names by our member, C. A. Weslager, published in the *North Carolina Historical Review,* January 1954. Ocracoke Island is a twelve-mile ribbon of sand between Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. Its fishing community on the southwest end of the island is one of the most primitive in the United States: some 500 Robinson Crusoes, who as late as 1949 had no doctor, dentist, undertaker, jail, police officers, paved streets, local government. It stands to reason that in such a community place naming developed in a very primitive, all the more fascinating manner. Friend Weslager deserves a vote of thanks for having recorded these old names before (as he himself fears) they will be replaced by more conventional names with the advance of civilization.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ONOMASTIC SCIENCES

(Toponymy and Anthroponymy)

Salamanca, April 12th-15th, 1955.

At the Brussels congress in 1949 it was decided that the international congresses should in future be held every third year and at the fourth congress, which took place in August 1952 in Uppsala, Salamanca has been chosen as seat for the fifth congress in 1955.

The Organizing Committee has the privilege of collaborating with the International Centre of Onomastics at Louvain, founded by decision of the Brussels congress and with its director M. H. J. van de Wijer, professor at Louvain University and Secretary-General of the International Committee of Onomastic Sciences.

The proceedings of the congress will be conducted both in general meetings and in special sections, the number and scope of which will be decided later.

Papers should deal with problems of more general interest and should not take more than twenty minutes each; any not fulfilling these conditions may be rejected. Papers submitted by persons not attending the congress will not be included in the programme.

Wishes have been expressed that the following general subjects should be treated:

1. The tasks, methods and terminology of Onomastics.
2. Pre-Indo-European, pre-Roman and Basque Onomastics.
3. Indo-European Onomastics.
4. Romance Onomastics.
5. Hispanic Onomastics (including Latin-America).
6. Germanic Onomastics.
7. Slavic Onomastics.
8. African Onomastics.
9. Ancient and Modern Oriental Onomastics.
10. Onomastics and connected sciences.

11. International normalisation of the orthography of geographic names.
12. Onomastic inquiry on a world scale.

We are anxious to ask the future members of the Fifth International Congress to communicate to us their suggestions with a view to setting down the problems which will be treated in the different sections.

The Organizing Committee request all speakers to advise us in due time and to send in short synopses, *not exceeding twenty lines,* of their papers.

The languages recommended for use at the congress are English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Members of the congress not speaking in English or French are required to add a short synopsis of their speeches either in English or in French.

To enable the proceedings to run according to programme the Organizing Committee reserves the right—should it be necessary—to limit the number of papers.

The Membership Fee will be 300 Ptas. to be paid to Mr. Manuel García Blanco, University of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain.

All persons having paid the Membership Fee will be regarded as members of the Fifth International Congress.

The Organizing Committee is convinced that members of the Fifth International Congress of Onomastic Sciences will have ample opportunities for free and informal exchange of ideas and experiences in an atmosphere of sincere brotherhood and hearty goodwill.

Sinology and Onomastics.—In the April–June issue, 1954, of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* appears an article by Wolfram Eberhard, entitled "Preliminary Note on Place Names in Medieval China." In spite of its modest title and although decidedly limited in scope the article shows clearly what a wealth of material a sociological as well as a political historian can gain from the study of geographical names. Mr. Eberhard makes this significant statement: "Practically no use has so far been made of the tremendous amount of data concerning Chinese place names." Let us hope the orientalists among our members will hear the call. Next to American nomenclature, *Names* and the *ANS* should be interested in oriental nomenclature, an area sadly neglected by our European fellow onomatologists.

Canadian Linguistic Association.—During its organizational meeting at the University of Manitoba on May 27th, an exhibition of recent linguistic literature was organized by J. B. Rudnyćkyj, with a separate section on onomastic literature. American onomastics was represented by *Names:* all 5 issues were exhibited and an informative prospectus on ANS was distributed among those present.

California Names.—In the issue of *Western Folklore* for October, 1954, pp. 268–277, there appeared an article called "Sonoma-Carquinez-Umunhum-Colma: Some Disputed California Names," by M. S. Beeler. The existing literature on these four place names of the San Francisco Bay Area is discussed, and new etymologies are proposed for each.

Sibs and Sibling.—Though every-day English has no equivalent for the German *Geschwister, (Names,* September 1954, p. 194), geneticists use the term sibs and anthropologists the term sibling to express the same idea.

Nathan D. Perlman Place.—By action of the City Council of New York, Livingston Place was changed to Nathan D. Perlman Place. Livingston Place was named shortly after the death of Edward Livingston, one-time mayor of New York City. It seems incredible that the city fathers of New York would abolish without any apparent reason a name which had existed for 128 years. While the *ANS* recognizes the privilege of any city government to change the names of their streets and places, it also agrees with the U. S. Board on Geographical Names that a time-honored name should not be wiped out except for urgent reasons.

The Name Jippen.—One of our members would like to know the meaning of the name Jippen (or Ippen, Gippe, Gibbe). The name occurs as a family name in Prague in Czecho-Slowakia: Göbel Jippen (1702), Zacharias Samuel Jippen (1702), Amsel Hirschel Jippen (1724), Hirschel Amsel Jippen (1746).

Donawali in Ripley County, Missouri.—This name was misspelled Bonawali in *Names,* December, 1953, p. 266.

Book Reviews

The Preparation of County Place-Name Surveys. By A[lbert] H[ugh] Smith. (London: English Place-Name Society, University College, 1954. Pp. 56)

This manual, as its title suggests, was prepared primarily as a guide to compilers of future volumes of the English Place-Name Society series, but it should also prove helpful to many others interested in the problems of onomastics. The author, Albert Hugh Smith, Quain Professor at the University of London, is the present general editor of the English Place-Name Society, whose competence in the field of place-names is well established by his *Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York* (EPNS, Vol. XIV). Professor Smith is also responsible for several useful contributions to our understanding of Old and Middle English literature.

The pamphlet falls into six chapters: "The Preparation of a County Gazeteer," "The Collection of Material," "The Collection of Field Names," "The Selection and Interpretation of the Material," "The Preparation of the Manuscript for Press," and "Conditions of Publication." Here, the prospective author is advised step by step as to the most efficient ways of collecting, recording, explaining, and presenting his name data. By "Collection of Material" is meant chiefly the accumulation of early spellings from the vast array of sources generally available to students of English place-names. As every student of names is aware, early spellings are of fundamental importance in the interpretation of names. Only by reference to spellings of the fifteenth century and before does one learn that *Maidensgrove* is a kind of folk etymology of a phrase meaning common grove, OE *(ge)mœne grafa,* and that *Wheatfield* is a similarly corrupted form of "White field," OE *hwit* (PN O, pp. 85 and 100), to cite only two simple examples. The section dealing with field-names advises that, although not usually recorded on the six-inch Ordnance Survey maps, such local names are hereafter to be included in the county surveys, as, indeed, they have been in the more recent publications of the Society, such as

P. H. Reaney's *Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely* (1943).

It is obvious that only the more general principles and procedures set forth here would be directly applicable to the study of place-names in countries other than England. But certainly the observation (pp. 19–20) to the effect that the collection of local names requires painstaking field work even to walking the boundaries would hold true in whatever country the researcher may be working. Again, many suggestions as to the recording and selection of name data could profitably be adapted to conditions prevailing elsewhere than in England. Finally, the short bibliography of general reference works which forms Appendix 3 of Professor Smith's pamphlet is a convenience to all students of names.

ROBERT W. ACKERMAN

Law of Names and How to Change Your Name. By Lawrence G. Greene. (New York: Oceana Publications. 1954. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.00; Cloth, $2.00)

This is the thirty-fourth number of the Legal Almanac Series, a series of pamphlets on various legal subjects in non-technical language designed to explain legal matters to the layman. As in most cases where legal language is simplified, it is at the expense of clarity and perfect accuracy.

Mr. Greene's booklet, however, does an excellent job in explaining how to change one's name through legal process in the various states in this country and discusses some of the differences in the applicable state laws. It correctly states the law by saying that a name can be changed without a court order in most states in this country, but that a court decree is often advisable.

Other subjects treated are the use of fictitious assumed names in business, the law concerning the form of personal names on legal documents, the change of names by married women, and the use of corporation and partnership names in business. The work concludes with a summary of state laws relating to change of name, New York state forms, a list of statutory references, and a brief bibliography.

All in all this is an easily read exposition of the law of personal

and business names, and could be studied with advantage by those careless writers who arbitrarily affirm in print that personal names cannot be changed in this country except by decree of court.

ELSDON C. SMITH

How to Coin Winning Names. By William Sunners. (New York: Arco Publishing Company, 1951. $3.00)

"If it has no name, coin one."

William Sunners has presented us with a name-coining mint in his bright treasury, *How To Coin Winning Names,* a brilliant repository of name-nuggets gleaned from scientific sources, family trees and fanciful imagination-sprees.

Prospecting below the surface, we first encounter a chapter devoted to the "Historical Derivation of Names," a dissertation on genealogy, interesting to everyone who has a name and wonders whence it came.

If you've ever wondered, too, how the galactic winners in cake-naming, auto-naming and other big-name contests manage to outshine a galaxy of lesser stars, and galvanize the judges into awarding them gilt-edged security, you need speculate no more; every device for the pioneer in the contest-gold field is ready for him in Mr. Sunners' analytical book. The sparkling pages of chapters titled, "Judging Standards" and "Tested Formulas for Creating Original Names" can't fail to help Jane and John Doe to make NAMES for THEMSELVES. All they need do is study conscientiously, then stake their claim to fame and fortune.

There are many pages of alphabetized "First Names and Their Meanings," succeeded by "The Meanings of First Names?" which means, simply, that you may learn that HARRIET means RICH, by looking under "H", but if you wish to know first WHO is RICH, seek RICH, under "R" in the succeeding chapter, and you can be sure it'll still be HARRIET. This double-duty listing facilitates Name-Creating immeasurably.

There is a chapter for name contests, titled "Language of the Gems and Flowers," which should appeal to romantic-type people; also a chapter for the linguistic-minded, compiled of "English Words and Their Foreign Equivalents," which are also reversed

in a following list, and they assay rich in name-coining ore; there are "Geographical Terms and Their Meanings," and pages of "Gods and Goddesses" to inspire folks to create out-of-this-world eponyms.

The best is last, however, for there parade hundreds of "Names That Have Won Prizes," listed categorically, skillful examples of word-telescoping and phrase-combining.

Anyone familiar with William Sunners' breezy style and clear-cut composition, so evident in his *American Slogans* and *How to Win Prize Contests,* will know beforehand what to anticipate. For the uninitiate, let me assert that the tools to implement you in your quest for unique, original names are all assembled here in convienent form.

PATRICIA WORTHING

ANNUAL PLACE NAME BIBLIOGRAPHY

Your help is requested in building an annual list of material published on American place names, to appear in *Names.* The list will be edited by Miss Pauline A. Seely, Head of the Catalog Department, Public Library, Denver, Colorado. This annual series will serve as a supplement to Sealock and Seely, Bibliography of Place Name Literature, published by the American Library Association, 1948. This volume includes material on the United States, Canada and Alaska.

In order to secure a record of articles and books published, all interested individuals in each state and province are being asked to watch for these and submit them for inclusion. Many splendid items in this field are published in pamphlet form or in periodicals not indexed in national guides. The help of those interested can insure the listing of this valuable material.

Since the book mentioned above includes material through 1947, it is hoped that all material published since that date will be sent in. Also, because there has been some discussion of a possible new edition of the bibliography, it is hoped that earlier articles not recorded will be forwarded.

All suggestions and items are to be sent to the undersigned who is assisting, with others, in the collection of the data.

Richard B. Sealock, Librarian
Public Library
9th and Locust
Kansas City 6, Missouri

AMERICAN NAME SOCIETY

Program of the Annual Meetings, 1954

Sunday Evening, December 26, 1954, Dinner meeting at 7:00 P. M., Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.
Address by W. Cabell Greet, Professor of English, Barnard College, Columbia University; Speech Consultant, Columbia Broadcasting System.
Price: $3.60. Please send reservations to Margaret M. Bryant, One Montague Terrace, Brooklyn 1, New York.

Tuesday Afternoon, December 28, 1954, Annual meeting at 2:15, Statler Hotel, New York City.

I. Papers.
1. "Place Name Practices as Revealed in the Southwestern Spanish Chronicles," Thomas M. Pearce, University of New Mexico.
2. "Renunciation of Family Names in the Augustinian Order," Jack A. Dabbs, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
3. "Onomastic Functions of the Stress," J. B. Rudnyćkyj, University of Manitoba.
4. "Gutter: its Rise and Fall," Audrey R. Duckert, G. & C. Merriam Co.
Question and Discussion Period.

II. Business.
1. Reports of the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and the President.
2. Other Reports.

The Fifth Congress of Onomastic Sciences.—In the "News" section we print the announcement of the next international congress to be held in Salamanca in Spain from April 12 to April 15, 1955. It would be highly desirable to have a good representation of the *ANS* in attendance. The time element, to be sure, practically rules out the participation of our academically employed members, unless they happen to be on a leave.

It should be borne in mind that the *ANS* is in no way officially connected with the congress and there will be no official representation of our organization. Even our members, Elsdon C. Smith, Meredith F. Burrill, and J. B. Rudnyćkyj, who are also members of the International Center of Onomastics at Louvain, do not represent the *ANS;*

they are regional delegates from the United States and Canada. The Congress will be an assembly of individuals interested in name research.

The announcement of the congress stresses the conservative attitude of European name research by giving the subtitle "Toponymy and Anthroponymy," which seems to exclude all other types of names. On the other hand, we notice that one of the section titles reads, "International Normalisation of the Orthography of Geographic Names." There is an urgent need for such normalisation, and the congress would indeed accomplish something very useful by at least laying down the principles for this movement. Members of the *ANS* will recall that it was the United States delegation that introduced at the congress of Uppsala the resolution "that place names shall be used and spelled as they are officially or locally used and spelled," i. e. Uppsala and not Upsal.

Members who will be able to attend the congress at Salamanca are urgently requested to inform the executive secretary of the *ANS*.

The ANS was represented by its treasurer, Henry Karpenstein, at the dedication ceremonies of the new campus of the San Francisco State College, one of the most modern stream-lined college campuses in the United States.

The Mary Glide Goethe Prize.—The prize, donated to the *ANS* by its sustaining member Charles M. Goethe, has been a healthy stimulant in the field of name research. A number of promising essays were submitted by young onomatologists, and the announcement of the prize has given the *ANS* wide and favorable publicity. The result of the contest will be published in the next issue of *Names*. We are happy to announce that Mr. Goethe has generously renewed the prize for 1955.

Volume I of Names is now avaliable bound in reddish-brown cloth with gilt spine lettering. Price postpaid $7.50 to members, $8.50 to non-members.

Attention is called again to the need of increasing our membership if we wish to become independent of outside support by 1956. There are many lists of addresses of prospective members which we can obtain only through the good office of interested members of the *ANS*. Such lists are most welcome for promotional purposes. There are also many libraries which might subscribe if personal requests are made. Calling the librarian's attention to the stately list of library members should create a favorable impression.

COFER

The surname *Cofer* and *Coffer* (Middle and Modern English forms), *Cofre* (Old French), *Kofer* (German), and even *Cophinus* (Latin) and Κοφινος (Greek) are derived from the same occupational source or idea, which is keeper of the treasure or treasure box. The English forms go back to the Old English name, *Coferer* or *Cofferer,* which was a common name in the thirteenth century. This occupation of keeper of the treasure box or treasurer functioned before the days of checkbooks, banks, paper money, and safety deposit boxes. In those days of a half dozen centuries ago, this trusted servant or handler of the lord's valuables, such as gold, silver, and jewels, on every expedition, whether warlike or peaceful, had to be present for business reasons, and it was he who had to superintend the transit from place to place of the chest or coffer (cofer, Middle English) of solid coinage or jewels under his care. In old literature such names as William le Cofferer, Godfrey le Cofferers, John le Cofferer, and Ralph le Cofferer, functioning thus appear. Later periods show the shortening of these names through the elimination of the final *er.*

One interesting activity found in David Brooks Cofer's family is the circumstance that so many of its members have served in that occupational capacity of treasurer. His own grandfather was treasurer for years of a county in Kentucky; his father served as treasurer in various capacities; his own son has served as treasurer of a fraternal organization; David Brooks himself had various types of experience as holder and keeper of the purse strings—in religious organizations, in a business enterprise, in social projects, and even in an athletic club. So long after the origin of names the bearers have a penchant and predilection to carry out the meaning and application of that source and beginning of the name!

CORCORAN

Corcoran is an Irish name meaning 'purple'; in Gaelic O'Corcrain, 'descendant of Corcair (purple)'; a cognate of the Latin *purpura,* with the usual Gaelic substitution of the guttural for the labial. Its forms vary from O'Corcrane, O'Corkerane, O'Corkran, Corcoran, Corkeran, Corkran, to Cochrane, etc. While widely diffused in Ireland it is not among the most frequent surnames. Black in *The Surnames of Scotland* derives the Scottish Cochrane from a place name, supporting it by rather conclusive evidence, but does not give the etymology of the place name. There is an earlier record of the name in Scotland than

his first instance in 1262 A.D. In Ireland, Cochrane, etc. is used interchangeably with Corcoran, though it actually comes from a different root. The use of the name may arise from a ruddy complexion, a tuath color, or with a little imagination, may even have been applied to a person entitled to wear the purple.

DEMETRIUS JOHN GEORGACAS

Demetrius [*də'mi·triəs*] is the English form of Latin *Demetrius* [*dē'mētrius*] which in turn is adapted from ancient Greek *Dēmḗtrios* [*dɛ·'mɛ·trios*], being originally an adjective meaning belonging to Demeter, Demeter's (*Dēmētēr* is the name of the ancient Greek goddess of agriculture and harvest, equivalent to the Roman goddess *Cerēs*). The ancient *Dēmḗtrios* became in late Koine *Di'mitris* and in mediaeval and modern Greek was pronounced *ði'mitris* (*d* changed to *ð*, *ɛ·* became *i*, and the pitch accent was lost in favor of stress accent in postclassical Greek) side by side with the form *ði'mitrios* of the puristic (written) language in mediaeval and modern times. The name became common among the Christian Greeks after the name of the great Saint Demetrius of Salonica and spread to the Slavic peoples. Hence many forms in spoken modern Greek: *ði'mitris, ðimi'tros, 'mitros, 'mitsos, 'mimis, ðimi'trakis* (with the diminutive suffix *-ákis* "little").

John is a false middle name which is due to the immigration authorities and the general practice of second given names in the United States. The second name of any Greek person (except married women) is the father's name and has the form of the possessive case. *John* is in modern Greek *Ioánnis* (puristic, pronounced *io'añis*) and *'Yañis* (in the spoken language), so the possessive case was *Ioánnou* pronounced *io'anu* "of John, John's."

Georgacas ['*dʒɔrgəkəs*] in English is the form for the modern Greek *Georgakâs* [pronounced *yorɣa'kas* in the spoken language, accurately *yeorɣa'kas* in the puristic]; this was the closest Anglicization for me, whereas my brother changed it to *Georgans* ['*dʒɔrdʒəns*] but now prefers and often writes *Georgakas*. Many, however, pronounce the name differently (*'dʒɔrdʒəkəs, 'dʒɔrdʒakas*, etc.). The Christian name *Geṓrgios* (a derivative of *geōrgós* [*gē* land, soil, *-ergós* tilling] husbandman, farmer) meant pertaining to farmers and became one of the most common given names after St. George (*'ayios Ye'oryios, Sanctus Georgius* in Latin, *Saint Georges* in French, *Saint George* in English). The genuine late Koine form was *Ge'orgis*, mediaeval and modern *'Yoryis, 'Yorɣos*, etc., but in the puristic again *Ye'oryios*. From *'Yorɣos* a hypocoristic form *Yor'ɣakis* Little George, Georgie was derived (cf. *ðimi'trakis* above), which has been in use for centuries. It seems that the name *Yorɣa'kas* is an augmentative form of *Yor'ɣakis* probably a nickname originally meaning "fat Yorɣákis", for the suffix *-ás* is augmentative, so also *Yorɣa'ras, Yorɣa'las, Ando'nas*, etc.

PUGH

The name means son of Hugh and is almost identical with the Scots MacHugh, the original Welsh name having been MapHugh, the Map being the Welsh Gaelic equivalent of the Scots Gaelic Mac, both meaning 'son of.' The first step in the evolution of the name to its present form was the dropping of the M to make apHugh; the second step was the dropping of the a to make pHugh; and the third step was the dropping of the H and the capitalizing of the p to take its place with the resultant present form of the name, Pugh. Other Welsh names with similar histories are Price, Preece, son of Rice, Reece, Rhys, etc.; Probert, son of Robert; and Pritchard, Prichard, son of Richard, the first spelling with the t inserted being the more usual today.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON

The name of our vice president is a typical example of a Scandinavian name becoming Americanized. In Iceland only the given name is used, to which sometimes, for instance in the telephone directory, is added the information about his father's name, e.g. Stefansson. Quite automatically, the father's name with the suffix -son becomes the family name when necessary. Old Norse *Vihjalmur* occurs in Norway for the first time in the beginning of the 12th century. The first Icelander we know with this name died in 1238. During the late Middle Ages it became a rather common name, both in Iceland and Norway. It is originally a continental name, OHG *Willahelm, Willihelm* which came rather early to England. It was borrowed into Scandinavia both from the Continent and the British Isles, but to Iceland it probably came mainly from England.

WESLAGER

Onomatologists who wish to trace this family name are bound to disappointment. It is nothing but one of the many renderings of a non-English name into a spelling which approximates the sounds of it. The original family name of our member and contributor was Wollschläger, i.e. a man who prepares wool for manufacture. The most common German name derived from this profession is probably Wöllner. When Weslager's paternal grandfather came to America, he used the German form. He continued to use it until his eldest son enrolled in grade school in a suburb of Pittsburgh known then as Beltzhoover. The teacher first recorded the boy's name as Wellslager; later teachers put it down as Weslager, then pronounced with a long ā. When the other four sons and three daughters entered the same school they became known as Weslāgers, although their father continued to use the German name.

Editor's Page

The response to the section "Your Name" has been quite uneven. Some correspondents maintain that singling out the names of contributors and members of the *ANS* would be all right for a fraternal or local publication but not for a scholarly periodical. Other readers are quite enthusiastic about the section and submitted pages filled with genealogical and historical accounts of their names. I believe that the objections by scholars are not quite justified. I know a number of journals, more academic than *Names,* which resort to personal and gossipy sections to make the publication more interesting. I know of at least one very scholarly journal which was seldom taken out of its wrapper until the editor added several pages of interesting general news. On the other hand "Your Name" should not become a column where members indulge in telling of their proud descendance from William the Conqueror—whom by the way, *all* Western Europeans can count among their ancestors. I believe a compromise is clearly indicated. As soon as our funds will be large enough to fulfill our original promise of publishing annually 350 to 400 pages, we should separate from the part strictly devoted to name research the pages given to *ANS* news etc., print these sections in smaller type and number them separately with Roman numerals. Further comments by our readers will be most welcome.

C. Grant Loomis' article opens a new, interesting field, the use of names in limericks (as well as in other rhyming) and its possible significance for the way names are pronounced. I wonder whether one of our greatest limericks could be classified with Loomis' examples:

> There was once a man in Nantucket
> Who kept all his cash in a bucket.
> His daughter called Nan
> Ran away with a man
> And as to the bucket—Nantucket.

The second instalment of Dabbs' bibliography of Latin American literature about names includes the publications of 1953. However, older literature, not contained in the first instalment (*Names,* September, 1953) is also listed. For Mexico and Peru a supplementary bibliography will be published in a subsequent issue.

George Stewart's article on the name California shows how far the problem of the origin of the great name is still from being solved. Controversies have often been instrumental in solving an onomatological riddle. Let us hope that we shall some day publish in our journal the final word on the name.

The article by C. A. Weslager gives extensive documentary evidence

that Hoerenkil actually means what the Dutch intended it to mean. It definitely solves an early American place name puzzle. Mr. Weslager, one of our charter members, has written repeatedly on Atlantic Coast place names.

Mamie Meredith's contribution shows the development of a new group of names for something that was heretofore designated purely descriptively. It took place before our very eyes and shows the healthy, popular, slangy creativeness of our democratic psychology. Professor Meredith is a member of our sponsoring committee and our editorial board and will, I hope, continue her studies of the folkloristic aspect of American nomenclature.

W. L. McAtee is already well known to our readers. In the June, 1953, issue he published a lengthy article on the longevity of bird names.

The survey of the activity on the study of geographical names in our western states should have a healthy effect upon place name research in other sections. *Names* is ready to publish such state surveys as Professor Pearce's collaborators published in *Western Folklore*. The author, professor of English at the University of New Mexico, is one of our sponsors and charter members.

The attention of the members of the *ANS* and the readers of *Names* is called to the important announcement on page 184 of this issue. Since its publication in 1948, the *Bibliography of Place Name Literature,* compiled by our members Pauline Seeley and Richard B. Sealock, has become a standard reference book. In one of the early issues of *Names* in 1955, we intend to publish the second supplement to this bibliography covering the years 1952, 53, 54, and in a later issue the first supplement for the years 1948, 49, 50, 51. After that the project will be continued as an annual bibliography until the appropriate time for a new edition. I hope that our members and readers will help the project by supplying Mr. Sealock with items concerning place names in North America, especially such items which are published locally or regionally and therefore may escape even the eye of a diligent researcher.

At the same time our readers are urged to help to make our other bibliographies as complete as possible. Items in English concerning personal names should be sent to Elsdon C. Smith, 322 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Illinois, and items concerning Latin American typonymy to Jack A. Dabbs, 1011 Edgewood, Bryant, Texas.

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